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VOLUME XXII.

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Southern Historical Society Papers.

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GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

Lt.-General Leonidas Polk at Cassville.

CRITICISMS OF GEN. S. G. FRENCH.

In the last volume of *Southern Historical Society Papers* (XXI), pp. 314-321, there was republished from the New Orleans, La., *Picayune*, of Oct. 22, 1893, an article under the above caption.

To this article Major-General S. G. French took exceptions in a reply, published in the *Picayune*, of Dec. 28, 1893.

It is the mission of the Southern Historical Society to seek the truth as to every detail in the grand struggle of the South, and to place it upon record in its *Papers*.

The reply of General French is from a corrected copy, considerately furnished by him.

General French desired the statement, to be made in this connection, that his Division was composed of the brigades of Generals Cockrell, Sears and Ector.

He continues: "I had placed Cockrell's brigade on a range of hills early in the afternoon; now, when General Johnston formed his line of battle, Cockrell was already there, and as he was not moved, Canty's division was placed on *Cockrell's right*. The line of battle being thus formed, I was ordered, at 4 o'clock P. M., to fall back from the east of Cassville, and form my two remaining brigades in rear of Cockrell's brigade and Canty's division; but, inasmuch as General Hood's corps did not join or extend to Canty's right, I placed in this *interval* a half of Ector's brigade, holding the other half and Sear's brigade in reserve. Thus my division was separated by Canty's division, and Canty's troops formed a part of my command."

WINTER PARK, FLA., Dec. 12, 1893.

Editor Picayune:

A few days ago a friend sent to me a copy of the *Weekly Picayune* of Oct. 26 last, containing an article headed "Reminiscences

of the War," that contains a number of errors, which I desire to correct so far as they relate to me, and I will refer to them in the order they are related in the paper. I quote:

First—"After Polk's corps had taken the position assigned to it on the left of Hood's corps and in the rear of Cassville, General S. G. French, one of the division generals of the corps, sent a report to General Polk that his position was enfiladed and that he could not hold it."

Any line can be enfiladed if the enemy be permitted, undisturbed, to approach near enough and establish batteries on the prolongation of that line. Therefore, before any person can report a line enfiladed the guns must be near enough to sweep it with shells. To report that a point near the center of a long line of battle cannot be held before the issue is made is mere conjecture, and not justifiable, and I have no recollection of having made such a report, and deem the writer is in error in his statement. A man would not cry out "Help me Cassius or I sink" before entering the water.

Second—The next assertion is that General Polk "sent Colonel Sevier to ascertain about it, and this officer reported back that, in his opinion, General French was warranted in his apprehension. General Polk thereupon requested Colonel Sevier to proceed to General Johnston's headquarters and place the facts before him, which that officer did. General Johnston was loath to believe in the impossibility of holding that part of the line, etc., * * * and instructed Colonel Sevier to have General French build traverses. This general considered them useless, and persisted in his inability to hold the position."

In answer to this, I repeat that I have no recollection of having made to any human being the remarks here attributed to me. How in the name of common sense could any division officer report, much less persist, as stated? How would he know but that, if necessary, during the battle ample support would be sent him? I had one brigade and a half in reserve at that point of the line. As for traverses I never heard them mentioned before in reference to this line. And now, after your writer has sent Colonel Sevier to me twice, he sends to me Major West, and it was before any firing had taken place, and he (West) could, very properly, "form no opinion unless he could witness the fire of the enemy's guns." West returned to General Polk, reporting General French highly wrought up about the expo-

sure of his division, and General Polk is made to send this officer likewise to hunt up General Johnston, and after "reporting back the remarks of General Johnston, Major West found that Captain Morris had reached General Polk's headquarters," and the captain in turn "was sent to French's position to make a thorough survey and report of it." He made a very thorough one and reported the position very exposed for the defensive, but as admirable for the offensive.

I have Captain Morris' report, but I do not find in it where he reported the line as admirable for the offensive. I will have occasion to refer to this report after a while. I merely wish to remark that when we find Captain Morris at General Polk's headquarters we have something tangible in regard to time.

Third—And the article goes on to state that "General Polk, since the first report from General French, appeared much annoyed at this unexpected weakness in his line, which, from the pertinacity of General French, was growing into an obstacle to the impending battle, for which General Polk shared the enthusiasm and confidence of the troops."

Now, contrast this with what the writer says further on, when he tells us "General Polk had so little confidence in the representations of the weakness of his line at the point referred to that he did not go there in person."

It is not always safe to divine what is passing through a man's mind from appearances, and having "little confidence in the representations," the deduction of "annoyance" may not be correct which is attributed to General Polk. Now, inasmuch as General Polk was present (when General F. A. Shoupe "pointed out the fact to General Johnston that his line would be enfiladed before the troops were posted, and suggested a change of position) and strongly supported Shoupe's objections," he must have been early apprised of the general condition of the line before he received the alleged report from me, which the writer explicitly affirms was sustained by Colonels Sevier, West and Morris—hence the weakness of his line was not unexpected, and should not "have grown into an obstacle to the impending battle." General Shoupe's letter will be found in Hood's book, page 105.

Fourth—In writing about the conference I find the account thus:

"That evening about sunset General Hood arrived at the rendez-

vous, accompanied by General French, whose division rested on his left in line of battle. General Polk had not asked General French—who was of his corps—to be present for the occasion, and General Hood's action in bringing him was altogether gratuitous. On arriving with French, General Hood excused his action by stating that he considered the situation so vital to himself and French that he had taken the liberty to ask General French to come with him to the conference."

This shows that Polk and Hood had decided (at a consultation in advance) to hold a conference before I went with Hood to the rendezvous, to which they invited Johnston. About my being there I have this to say, and the facts are these: The little firing that had taken place almost ceased awhile before dark; so taking a staff officer with me we went to our wagon to get dinner, and while returning to my command, we met General Hood on his way to General Johnston's. We halted, and while conversing he told me his line was enfiladed by the batteries of the enemy in position, and that he was going to see General Johnston at General Polk's, and asked me to ride with him to get supper, etc. His meeting me, therefore, was purely accidental, and this place where we met was near by Polk's quarters.

So I went with him, socially, without any special object in view. He said nothing to me about a conference to be held on the situation, called by him and General Polk.

Soon after supper Generals Johnston, Polk and Hood went to General Polk's office, and General Johnston asked me to go with them.

The matter presented to the meeting was "Can we win the battle on the morrow?" Hood said he thought not, for if attacked in the morning, he would not be able to hold his line, because it was enfiladed by the guns of the enemy, now in position, and that General Polk's line was also enfiladed, and could not be held against a vigorous attack, or words to that effect.

General Polk confirmed Hood's statement in regard to his line. General Johnston maintained the contrary. Of course I took no part in the discussion. When asked, I explained how my line curved, near the end, to the left sufficient to be enfiladed by one battery on the extreme left of the enemy's line. I have no recollection of being asked if I could hold my part of the line. But had the question been asked me, I am quite sure it would have been suppositively in the affirmative.

As the whole includes all the parts, so the discussion being on Polk's and Hood's lines in their intirety, the parts were embraced therein, and not specifically referred to, being minor considerations.

General Johnston argued for the maintenance of his plans very firmly. When a silence occurred in the discussion, I arose and asked permission to leave, stating that I wished to go to my line and fortify it. On reaching my division I set every one to work strengthening the line, and getting ready for the impending battle that I felt sure would begin in the morning. While we were thus busily at work, and at about the hour of 11 P. M., an officer riding along my line stopped and told me the work would be useless, and "intimated" (that is the word written in my diary) "that the army would be withdrawn or fall back to-night." Soon after the order came to move back on the Cartersville road. The receipt of the order was a surprise to me, notwithstanding the intimation that had been made to me.

Fifth—Towards the conclusion of the article it reads:

"General Polk had so little confidence in the representations of the weakness of the line at the point referred to that he did not go there in person. But for Hood's invitation General French would not have been called to the conference, and, consequently, when General Hood urged the untenability of his line, and supported it by bringing one of Polk's division commanders, French, to confirm him, General Polk could only rely upon the report of his chief engineer, Captain Morris, and Major-General French, and sustain Lieutenant-General Hood in his opinion that the line could not be held after an attack."

This paragraph is adroitly constructed, and apparently not intended to be clear. It first accuses General Polk of having little confidence in the representations of Sevier, West and French, as alleged to have been made to him; but when General Hood brings French to the conference his testimony is so potent as to make Polk change his opinions and sustain Hood, who urged the untenability of his (Polk's) line.

This is all wrong. Hood did not take me to the conference. I did not support or confirm Hood in his representations. I have never said I could not hold my part of the line, and it would have been presumption to do so. The commanding general would see that the line at that point was defended.

This paragraph also represents General Polk as going to the con-

ference apparently prepared to defend his line; but when he listens to Hood's arguments he changes his mind and sustains Hood, and thus, with two of his corps commanders opposed to defending their lines, Johnston deemed it better to decline the impending battle.

Sixth—On page 110, in Hood's book, you will find the beginning of a letter from Captain W. J. Morris, General Polk's chief engineer, from which I will make some quotations, abbreviating them as much as possible. He says he arrived at Cassville station about 3.30 or 4 o'clock P. M., May 19, 1864. Colonel Gale was there to meet him and to tell him that General Polk wanted to see him as soon as he arrived. He had half a mile to go to Polk's quarters. Met General Polk at the door. He says it took him about half an hour to examine a map that Polk placed before him and make notes of the general's wishes, and fifteen minutes to ride from Polk's headquarters to the line that was reported to be enfiladed. When he left Polk's headquarters he thinks General Hood was there. It took him about two hours to examine the lines, angles, elevations and positions of the batteries of the enemy established on their line in front of Hood, and his opinions and conclusions were:

"(1). That the right of the line of Polk's command could not be held. (2). That traverses would be of no avail, etc. (3). That it was extremely hazardous for General Polk to advance his line to make an attack upon the enemy while the batteries held the positions they then occupied."

"Having made the reconnoisance he returned to General Polk's headquarters just after dark. General Polk immediately sent for General Johnston. General Hood was at General Polk's."

You will thus perceive that the conference to be held was determined on between Polk and Hood, before Morris made his report to Polk, because Hood was already there, for I rode with him to the "rendezvous."

Seventh—On the 8th of May, 1874, General Hood wrote me a letter to know what I knew about the "vexed question" of retiring from Cassville. He had forgotten that he had met me in the road; that he had invited me to ride with him to see General Johnston, or that I was at the conference. Said he "Only learned I was at the conference from Johnston's narrative," etc.

I answered his letter from New York, where I then was, from recollection, without reference to my diary. I have both his letter

and my answer. General Hood and I had talked this matter over, at length, at the Alleghany Springs, Va., in the summer of 1872, differing, however, about not remaining at Cassville and the defensive strength of the lines.

Eighth—Without endeavoring to recall to mind pictures of scenes through the mist of thirty years in the past, or revive recollections of words used in the long, long ago, I will refer to my diary, and what was written day by day therein.

After we had formed line of battle east of Cassville, and manœuvered with Hood with a view to attack the enemy, our troops began, in the afternoon, to fall back to a line of hills south of Cassville. Cockrell's brigade, that was in reserve, had been ordered to a hill there early. The diary says: "I received orders at 4 o'clock P. M. to fall back from the line east of Cassville and form behind the division of General Canty and Cockrell's brigade, which I did, as there was an interval between Hood's line (Hindman) and Canty, I placed there, in position, Hoskins' battery and the half of Ector's brigade. This left Sear's brigade and the half of Ector's in reserve, Cockrell being on Canty's left in line.

"About 5 P. M. our pickets from the extreme front were driven in towards the second line by the enemy's cavalry. Hoskins' battery opened on them and checked the advance. About 5.30 P. M., the enemy got their batteries in position and opened fire on my line. One battery on my right enfiladed a part of my line." The diary then refers to going to dinner, meeting Hood and riding with him over to General Polk's—leaving the conference, believing we would fight, etc.

Ninth—We are now, Mr. Editor, getting beyond conjecture, for we have determined certain facts pretty accurately, viz:

The hour I received the order to fall back from east of Cassville; the time our skirmishers were driven in, and when the firing commenced, also the hour that Captain Morris arrived.

Captain Morris declares that he arrived between half past 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. If he be correct I was at that time with my troops east of Cassville, and it is certain no report could have been made by me until after the enemy's artillery commenced firing. Now mark what is declared to have taken place after the alleged report was said to have been received by General Polk.

It would take an officer certainly fifteen minutes to ride from Polk's headquarters to Hoskins' Battery—a mile and a half distant—

examine the lines, the position of the enemy, the effects of the fire and discuss the situation. Then, the same length of time to return to General Polk and confer with him. Then it would require the same length of time to go in quest of General Johnston, report to him, and explain the situation of affairs minutely, then to return to General Polk and report it to him; then to come to my line a second time, return to General Polk. These two trips to my line and one to General Johnston would have occupied one hour and a half. Next, Major West received instructions to go and examine the line, and as there was no firing, he could form no opinion, but only talk with me. Then he went back to General Polk and made his report; thence, he too, was ordered to go in quest of General Johnston, and found him somewhere; reported to him and returned. This would have required about one hour. So the line from Polk's to my extreme right was ridden over six times, examined and discussed, and four times from General Polk's to where General Johnston was, consuming not less than two hours and a half. Captain Morris was not yet at General Polk's quarters when Major West went in quest of General Johnston, but he found he had arrived when he returned from General Johnston.

Now, it is plain, if my alleged report to General Polk put all this in motion, it must have been received by him at half past 1 o'clock P. M., because we know it terminated soon after the arrival of Captain Morris at Polk's quarters at 4 o'clock P. M. Soon after this Captain Morris was ordered down to examine the line, which he did, and we have his report.

The question of time may be determined in another way: If I sent a report to General Polk, it was carried a mile and a half to him by courier. Next, consider Colonel Sevier and Major West in the light of one person; that person must have traveled about thirteen miles, received seven separate sets of instructions from Generals Polk and Johnston, made five carefully matured reports on the situation, and what was said by me and General Johnston, and made at least two careful examinations of our line; noted the position of the enemy, watched the firing and noted the effect of the same, and it could not physically have been performed under two hours and a half; and yet your published article says it was all performed during the interval between receiving my report and the departure of Morris to make his survey, which was about 4 P. M.

If I made a report, as stated, it was done after the firing com-

menced, and hence it must have been dark when Major West returned from his interview with General Johnston.

The conclusion, therefore, must be that from the length of time, the writer's or relator's memory has failed to recall events as they were thirty years ago.

There was only a small part of my line enfiladed, and that was caused by it curving to the left near the ravine, where Hoskins' battery was.

If Hood's line was enfiladed I did not discover it, and Captain Morris' plan, published in the War Records, plate 62, would be faulty, for the enemy's line is nearly parallel with his. To conclude, I have shown that if all this passing to and fro of officers took place between me and General Polk, and between Polk and Johnston, it must have commenced about 1.30 o'clock P. M., to have ended at 4 P. M., which could not be, for I was then east of Cassville. On the other hand, if a report was carried to General Polk about my line being enfiladed, it must have been done after 5.30 P. M., and this going to and fro, with examinations and discussions, could not have been accomplished before 8 P. M., whereas, it is stated to have been done before Captain Morris left Polk's headquarters, at 4.30 P. M., either of which is incredible.

Very respectfully,

S. G. French.

P. S.—The result of the two hours' shelling my line in casualties was one officer and nine men wounded—none killed. Horses, three killed. A small matter to create any apprehension, as described in your article. The order placing me in command of Canty's Division has no hour date.

Your readers will perceive that it was not I who influenced General Polk in this affair.

S. G. F.

ARKANSAS POST.

Its Fall, January 11, 1863.

Report of Colonel R. R. Garland, Commanding 1st Brigade, Army of Lower Arkansas and White River.

The following, in the handwriting of the gallant Colonel Garland, has been kindly furnished by his son, Mr. Walter Garland, Baltimore, Maryland. Colonel Garland was a member of the well-known Virginia family of the name:

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, April 1, 1863.

Captain:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the "First Brigade," Army of Lower Arkansas and White River, in the action at Arkansas Post, on the 10th and 11th of January, 1863:

The brigade was composed of the 6th Texas infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding, commanders 27, enlisted 515, aggregate 542; 24th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Colonel Wilks, commanders 41, enlisted 546, aggregate 587; Arkansas Light Battery (6 guns), Captain Hart, commanders 4, enlisted 79, aggregate 83; Missouri Cavalry, Captain Denson, commanders 2, enlisted 31, aggregate 33. Total present, Friday evening, January 9th, 1863: commanders 107, enlisted 1,690, aggregate 1,797.

Late in the afternoon of Friday, the 9th, I received orders to proceed with my command to the rifle pits, a mile and a quarter below the fort. On arriving there a little after dark, the following disposition was made of the brigade, viz: Five companies of infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Swearengen, 24th Texas (dismounted) Cavalry, and Major Phillips' 6th Texas Infantry, were ordered to take position several hundred yards in front of the rifle pits, deployed as skirmishers. Hart's Battery on the right of the line of rifle pits, the rest of the brigade was held in reserve several hundred yards in rear of the line of rifle pits, occupied by the 2d and 3d brigades.

Denson's Cavalry was detached throughout the action. This ordered, was maintained with slight exceptions, whilst we held this position.

Saturday, the 10th, about 8 o'clock A. M., the enemy's gunboats commenced shelling our position and continued to do so until we

were ordered to fall back to the fort, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. On arriving at the fort (agreeable to instructions) the brigade took position to the left of the 19th Arkansas Regiment, of Dunnington's brigade. Hart's Battery on the right, the 6th Texas Infantry, 24th and 25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), in succession, formed the right to the left.

The line was on a prolongation with the north front of the fort, nearly at right angle with the river, extending westward toward the bayou. I directed a company from each regiment to be thrown well to the front, deployed to cover it, and each regiment to proceed immediately to throw up such defences in front of its line as the means and circumstances would admit of.

About dusk the enemy's gunboats commenced bombarding the fort and shelling our position generally, continuing it for about three hours, fortunately doing but little damage on our part of the lines, save to artillery horses. The command, although totally unprotected, continued to work on the defences during this trying ordeal; and diligently throughout the night and the next day, until we had to resume arms to receive the attack of the enemy's infantry.

Owing to the scarcity of tools and materials, but little progress was made, and the works, thus hastily and imperfectly constructed, afforded but slight protection.

Sunday, the 11th, about sunrise, the 19th Arkansas Regiment, of Dunnington's Brigade, with four pieces from Hart's Battery, were ordered from my right to the extreme left of our line, to cover the interval thus made. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson to take ground to the right with his regiment by extending intervals, which consequently rendered their part of the line rather scattering. About noon the gunboats renewed the attack on the fort on the opposite side of the river, and to the rear of our position opened fire. Lieutenant McIntosh, in charge of a section of Hart's Battery, opened fire as soon as he could do so, with effect, repeatedly driving the enemy's sharpshooters from under cover of some buildings in front of his position, as well as otherwise greatly annoying the enemy, until all of his ammunition was blown up by a shell from one of the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters, who opened on our front. There was heavy and rapid firing on the extreme left, which induced me to believe that the enemy were attempting to turn our left flank. Just at this time I received a message from Colonel Deshler, calling on me for large reinforcements, and having previously received instructions from the brigadier-general commanding to fur-

nish reinforcements to Colonels Deshler and Dunnington (commanders of brigades) when called upon, and the enemy, up to this time, having made no serious demonstration of an immediate advance on this part of the line, I ordered the alternate companies of the 24th and 25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), with two companies of the 6th Texas Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Swearengen and Neiland and Major Phillips, respectively, to repair to the left, and report to Colonel Deshler (commanding the 2d Brigade). Whilst this movement was being executed, and the remainder of the brigade was endeavoring to fill up, as far as possible, the intervals made by the detached companies ordered to the left, the enemy advanced, and made a vigorous attack on our entire line, and, notwithstanding our line was very much weakened, they were promptly and handsomely repulsed.

The enemy made three different attempts, in quick succession, to carry our line, but were as often promptly repulsed.

About 4 o'clock P. M., Colonel Dunnington, commanding the fort, called on me for reinforcements, and although half of my command was already detached and I was aware that my line could not be further weakened or extended without great risk; yet, deeming the holding of the fort of vital importance, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson to throw two companies of his regiment into the fort. Whilst this was being executed, two iron-clad gunboats passed the fort, delivering their fire immediately opposite and very near to the fort, completely silencing it, as well as the two guns on this part of the line.

The enemy's gunboats and batteries had now complete command of our position, taking it on the right flank, front and rear, literally *raking* the entire position.

It was at this particular crisis, about 4.30 o'clock P. M., that my attention was attracted by the cry of "*Raise the white flag, by order of General Churchill; pass the order up the line*," and on looking to the left, to my great astonishment, I saw a number of small white flags displayed in Wilks' Regiment, 24th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), from the right company so far as I could see toward the left. As I could not believe it possible that a white flag could be thus treacherously displayed in any part our lines with impunity, I was deceived, and by this sudden and simultaneous display of white flags, as well as by the cessation of all firing on the left, together with the repeated and emphatic manner in which the order came up the line, coupled with the name of the commanding officer, I was convinced, at the

time, that the order must have originated from the proper source, and consequently, did not feel authorized to countermand the order to prevent the order passing up the line to the fort, in the same way in which it had reached me. And no order could have been of any avail in counteracting the consequences, as the act had already been consummated, and the enemy had taken advantage of it before it came to my knowledge. As no white flags were displayed from the right of Wilks' Regiment to the fort, the enemy's batteries kept up their fire on this part of the line for some minutes after all firing had ceased on the left, and until they had taken possession of the fort.

Both the officers and men of the command (with but few exceptions) exhibited commendable coolness and courage throughout the engagement. Much credit is due Lieutenant-Colonels Swearengen, of the 24th Texas Cavalry, and Nieland of the 25th, and Major Phillips, of the 6th Texas Regiment, for the prompt and gallant manner in which they led the reinforcements from their respective regiments, ordered from the right to the extreme left of our line, under the heaviest fire. The officers of my staff did effective service in their respective departments.

Lieutenant Marsh, of the 6th Texas Infantry, acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Hunter, of the 24th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), acting Aide de-camp, afforded me great assistance in the prompt transmission of orders to different parts of the line, under the hottest fire.

CASUALTIES.

6th Texas Infantry, killed 8, wounded 24, missing 21; 24th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), killed 12, wounded 17, missing 25; 25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), killed 2, wounded 8; Hart's Battery, killed 3, wounded 13, missing 22; Denson's Cavalry, wounded 2. Total, killed 25, wounded 64, missing 68; total, killed, wounded and missing, 157. All the horses pertaining to Hart's Battery were either killed or wounded.

From all the evidence that I can obtain on the subject of the white flag, which thus treacherously deceived the command, it was raised in Wilks' 24th Regiment of Texas Cavalry (dismounted), and the interest of the service, as well as justice, demands a thorough investigation at the earliest date practicable.

R. R. GARLAND,

Colonel 6th Texas Infantry, Commanding 1st Brigade, Army of Lower Arkansas and White River.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organization of the Medical Corps.

Correspondence with John B. Gordon, Commanding General, by Joseph Jones, M. D., LL. D., Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans.

The following important correspondence explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6, 1893.

Hon. John B. Gordon, General Commanding United Confederate Veterans:

GENERAL: At the time originally appointed for the meeting of the United Confederate Veterans, at Birmingham, Ala. (subsequently postponed), I had the misfortune to be prostrated by a serious and dangerous illness, confining me to my bed for six weeks. Up to the time of my illness I had engaged in an elaborate inspection of the individual camps of the United Confederate Veterans, and I delivered a copy of the official consolidated reports of these inspections to Adjutant-General Moorman for the use of the commanding General and of the United Confederate Veterans, at the time originally appointed for the meeting in Birmingham. The *Times-Democrat*, of New Orleans, kindly and generously published the largest portion of my report for the use of the United Confederate Veterans during their proposed meeting, a copy of which I herewith inclose to the commanding General. In accordance with the suggestion of this report I would respectfully request that the Surgeon-General be authorized to organize his department on a permanent basis by the appointment and commission by the commanding General of the following medical directors and inspectors, with the rank respectively of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier-General:

1. Department of the Atlantic, including the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Medical Director, Hunter McGuire, M. D., Richmond, Va., formerly surgeon of the Corps of Stonewall Jackson.

2. Department of the Gulf, including the States of Alabama,

Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. Medical Director, David W. Yandell, M. D., Louisville, Ky., formerly Surgeon-General of the Transmississippi Department under Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

3. Department of the Transmississippi, including the States of Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory and Missouri. Medical Director, J. M. Kelly, M. D., Hot Springs, Ark., formerly medical director of Transmississippi Department and chief surgeon of the army of General T. C. Hindman.

Department of Maryland—Medical Director, Julian J. Chisholm, M. D., Baltimore, Md., formerly medical purveyor and inspector Confederate States Army.

Department of Virginia—Medical Director, John Herbert Claiborne, M. D., Petersburg, Va., formerly in charge of the general hospitals of the army of General R. E. Lee, Confederate States Army, Petersburg, Va. Medical Inspector, Charles Wm. Penn Brock, M. D., Richmond, Va., formerly surgeon P. A. C. S.

Department of North Carolina—Medical Director, Bedford Brown, M. D. Medical Inspector, S. S. Satchwell, M. D., Wilmington, N. C. Edward Warren-Bey, lately deceased at Paris, formerly medical director of Army of North Carolina during the war 1861–65.

Department of South Carolina—Medical Director, Péyre Porcher, M. D., Charleston, S. C., formerly surgeon P. A. C. S. Medical Inspector, A. N. Tally, M. D., formerly president of Examining Board C. S. A. at Richmond, Va.; Middleton Michel, Charleston, formerly surgeon and editor of Confederate States Medical Journal, Richmond, Va., 1864–65.

Department of Georgia—James B. Read, M. D., Savannah, Ga., formerly in charge of Officers' Hospital, Richmond, Va., C. S. A., 1861–65. Medical Inspectors, A. B. M. Miller, M. D., lately deceased, Atlanta, Ga., formerly chief surgeon Department of Georgia, C. S. A.; J. McF. Gaston, M. D., Atlanta, Ga., formerly surgeon P. A. C. S.; G. E. Flewellen, M. D., Thomaston, Ga., formerly medical director Army of Tennessee, 1861–'3.

Department of Alabama—Medical Director, R. F. Michel, M. D., Montgomery, formerly surgeon C. S. A., and editor of a Confederate States medical journal, Richmond, Va. Medical Inspectors, John B. Gaston, M. D., Montgomery, Ala.; George A. Ketchum, Mobile, Ala., formerly surgeon P. A. C. S.

Department of Florida—Medical Director, George Troupe Maxwell, M. D., Jacksonville, Fla.

Department of Mississippi—Medical Director, Moore, surgeon C. S. A. Medical Inspectors, Bolivar A. Vaughan, M. D., Columbus, Miss., formerly surgeon P. A. C. S.; Wm. D. Lipscomb, M. D., Columbus, Miss., formerly surgeon P. A. C. S. Medical Director, J. P. Moore, M. D., Yazoo City, Miss., formerly surgeon P. A. C. S. Medical Inspectors, George W. Howard, M. D., Vicksburg, Miss.; T. G. Birchett, M. D., Vicksburg, Miss.

Department of Louisiana—Medical Director, Ernest Lewis, New Orleans, La., formerly medical director Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, 1865. Medical Inspectors, Joseph T. Scott, M. D., New Orleans, La., formerly medical inspector in army of General Price; Wm. P. Brewer, M. D., New Orleans, La.; J. C. Bickham, M. D., formerly surgeon C. S. A.; P. J. Buffington, M. D., Baton Rouge, La.; formerly surgeon P. A. C. S.; James C. Logan, M. D., Shreveport, La., formerly surgeon P. A. C. S.

Department of Arkansas—Medical Directors, Algernon S. Garnett, Hot Springs, formerly surgeon C. S. N., served in memorable battle of the Merrimac, Hampton Roads, 1862; P. O. Hooper, M. D., Little Rock, Ark., formerly President Examining Board Department Transmississippi.

Department of Texas—Medical Director, S. H. Stout, M. D., Dallas, Texas, formerly director of hospital of Army of Tennessee, 1863-65. Medical Inspector, Elias J. Beall, M. D., Fort Worth, Texas, late chief surgeon Major-General John G. Walker's Division, C. S. A., Transmississippi Department. Medical Inspector, F. E. Daniel, M. D., Austin, Texas, formerly surgeon and judge advocate Department of Tennessee.

Department of Tennessee—Medical Director, John B. Cowan, Tullahoma, Tenn., formerly surgeon-in-chief cavalry of General N. B. Forrest. Medical Inspectors, D. D. Saunders, M. D., Memphis, Tenn., formerly surgeon C. S. A.; Alexander Erskine, Memphis, formerly surgeon C. S. A.; Deering J. Roberts, M. D., Nashville, Tenn., formerly surgeon P. A. C. S.

The commanding general will note that I have selected only the most distinguished survivors of the medical corps of the late Confederate States Army, and I feel it to be my duty, as well as my pleasure, to acknowledge in this manner the noble and patriotic

labors in behalf of the sacred rights of the Southern States. The fact that the Southern cause was lost does not the less entitle the Confederate Veterans in any and every corps, medical, as well as infantry, artillery and cavalry, to the gratitude and lasting expression of honorable consideration of their fellow citizens. These appointments are intended to interfere in no manner with the appointments already made by the commanding general, the division commander, and by the various camps to the medical corps. The camps of the United Confederate Veterans will swell the numbers to nearly 470, and this increase justifies the appointment of these distinguished gentlemen, to whom the Confederate Veterans may appeal in the progress and suffering and the inevitable infirmities of age. I regard this subject, General, as one of great importance, and worthy of your immediate attention. As you are well aware, I have labored incessantly during the past four years for the organization, development and advancement of the medical corps of the late Confederate States Army and Navy, and now confidently appeal to the commanding General of the United Confederate Veterans for his enlightened and kind support in the appointment to responsible positions of the learned and skillful physicians whom I have named. I take the liberty of inclosing a specific form of the order confirming the appointment of the gentlemen just specified, which you are respectfully requested to sign at your earliest convenience and return to the Surgeon-General of the U. C. V.

With great respect and high esteem, I have the honor to remain, General, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., LL. D.,
Surgeon-General, U. C. V.

CIRCULAR

Relating to the Organization of the Medical Corps of the United Confederate Veterans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1894.

I. The appointment of the following named officers, with the rank, respectively, of Brigadier-General, Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, as indicated by Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, is hereby confirmed by the commanding general without predjudice to existing appointments. The arrangements by the surgeon-general of the department is done by him solely for the use of the medical corps of the

U. C. V., and is not intended by the general commanding to interfere with the department as laid down in the constitution.

II. Department of the Atlantic includes Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Medical Director, Hunter McGuire, M. D., Richmond, Va.

III. Department of the Gulf includes Alabama, Louisiana Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. Medical Director, David W. Yandell, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

IV. Department of the Transmississippi includes Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Medical Director, J. M. Kelley, M. D., Hot Springs, Ark.

V. Maryland—Medical Director, Julian J. Chisholm, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

VI. Virginia—Medical Director, John Herbert Claiborne, M. D., Petersburg, Va.; Medical Inspector, Chas. Wm. Penn Brock, Richmand, Va.

VII. North Carolina—Medical Director, Bedford Brown, M. D.; Medical Inspector, S. S. Satchwell, M. D., Wilmington, N. C., and Edward Warren-Bey, M. D. (lately deceased).

VIII. South Carolina—Medical Director, Pèyre Porcher, M. D., Charleston, S. C.; Medical Inspectors, A. M. Talley, M. D., and Middleton Michel, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

IX. Georgia—Medical Director, James B. Read, M. D., Savannah, Ga.; Medical Inspectors, A. B. M. Miller, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. (lately deceased), J. McF. Gaston, Atlanta, Ga., and A. E. Flewellen, M. D., Thomaston, Ga.

X. Alabama—Medical Director, R. F. Michel, M. D., Montgomery, Ala.; Medical Inspectors, John B. Gaston, M. D., Montgomery, Ala., George A. Ketchum, M. D., Mobile, Ala., and Claudius H. Mastion, M. D., Mobile, Ala.

XI. Florida—Medical Director, George Troupe Maxwell, M. D., Jacksonville.

XII. Mississippi—Medical Director, J. F. Moore, Estbuchie, Miss.; Medical Inspectors, Bolivar A. Vaughan, M. D., Columbus, Miss., Wm. L. Lipscomb, M. D., Columbus, Miss., George W. Howard, M. D., Vicksburg, Miss., and T. G. Birchett, M. D., Vicksburg, Miss.

XIII. Louisiana—Medical Director, Ernest Lewis, M. D., New Orleans, La.; Medical Inspectors, Joseph T. Scott, M. D., New Orleans, Wm. P. Brewer, M. D., New Orleans, J. C. Bickham, M. D., New Orleans, Jas. W. Dupree, M. D., Baton Rouge, T. J. Buffington, M. D., Baton Rouge, and Jas. C. Egan, M. D., Shreveport, La.

XIV. Arkansas—Medical Director, Algernon S. Garnett, M. D., Hot Springs; Medical Inspector, P. O. Hooker, M. D., Little Rock-Ark.

XV. Texas—Medical Director, S. H. Stout, M. D., Dallas, Tex.; Medical Inspectors, Elias J. Beall, M. D., Fort Worth, Texas, and F. E. Daniels, M. D., Austin, Texas.

XVI. Tennessee—Medical Director, John B. Conway, M. D., Tullahoma, Tenn.; Medical Inspectors, D. D. Saunders, M. D., Memphis, Alexander Erskin, M. D., Memphis, and Dearing J. Roberts, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.

By order of J. B. Gordon, General commanding.

GEORGE MOORMAN,
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[From the Baltimore, Md., *Sun*, Oct. 7, 1894.]

THIRD BATTERY OF MARYLAND ARTILLERY, C. S. A.

Its History in Brief, and Its Commanders.

BALTIMORE, October 6, 1894.

Since the establishment of a National Military Park at Chattanooga, Tenn., by the Government of the United States, frequent mention has been made of the Maryland commands which took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. A misapprehension seems to prevail in the mind of every person who writes upon the subject, as regards the commanders of the Third Battery of Maryland Artillery, C. S. A., and the part that battery took in the late war.

I would like to give, through the medium of your paper, a correct version of the matter in a few words.

The Third Maryland Battery was mustered into the Confederate States service January 14, 1862, at Richmond, Va., and was ordered to Knoxville, East Tennessee, February 4, 1862. Under General E. Kirby Smith it went into Kentucky, August, 1862. After the return of General Smith to Tennessee the battery was sent to Vicksburg, Miss., arriving there January 3, 1863. Shortly afterward one gun was sent to General Ferguson, on Deer Creek, Miss., and two guns

to Fort DeRussa on Red river, which were put aboard the Queen of the West, after the capture of that vessel. Three guns, with the main body of the battery, were in the siege of Vicksburg, and at the capitulation, July 4, 1863, were surrendered.

The battery was reorganized at Decatur, Ga., in October, 1863, and ordered to Sweet Water, Tenn., afterwards to Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga. Was in the battle of Missionary Ridge and in the retreat to Dalton, Ga., November, 1863. Served under Generals Johnston and Hood in the Georgia campaign of 1864. Was with General Hood in his march to Nashville, Tenn., and his disastrous retreat to Columbus, Miss. February, 1865, ordered to Mobile, Ala., and afterwards to Meridian, Miss., where, under General R. Taylor, May 4, 1865, the battery was surrendered and the men paroled.

The commanders during the war were: Captain Henry B. Latrobe, left service March 1, 1863; Captain Fred. O. Claiborne, killed at Vicksburg, June 24, 1863; Captain John B. Rowan, killed at Nashville, December 16, 1864; Captain William L. Ritter.

WILLIAM L. RITTER,
Surviving Captain Third Maryland Artillery, afterwards Stephens's Light Artillery.

[From the Richmond, Va., *Dispatch*, August 5, 1894.]

CAPTURE AND REOCCUPATION OF THE HOWLETT HOUSE IN 1864.

Who Commanded the 15th Virginia Infantry in the "Desperate Dash."

A Communication from Colonel Morrison, Embracing Extracts from Letters from Other Participants.

In the last volume of the *Papers* (XXI), pp. 177–188, there was republished from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of January 2, 1894, an article under the chief caption, "A Desperate Dash."

The Editor has pleasure in now presenting the well-tempered reply as to who was actually commander in this so valorous charge.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

A controversy having arisen as to who was in command of the

Fifteenth Virginia Infantry on the afternoon of the 16th of June, 1864, when the regiment, deployed as skirmishers, so gallantly drove the enemy out of and held the works on the Howlett-house line, and a statement of mine, in a previous newspaper article, giving my recollection of the affair, having been declared erroneous, I beg leave to submit the annexed extracts from letters from some of the participants in the skirmish to sustain my statement—namely, that I joined the skirmish line a few minutes before the advance, went with it through the woods and open field and into the works, performing all the duties of a commanding officer possible under the circumstances.

I had cause to be proud of my little regiment. It was one of the best drilled and best disciplined in the Army of Northern Virginia, and on this particular afternoon got in some very pretty work of its own volition, notwithstanding the fact that it seems to have had three commanding officers, of whom that good, gallant, modest gentleman, J. D. Waid, captain of Company I, in all fairness deserves the greatest credit. He deployed the regiment most admirably, made all the dispositions for the attack, and in good faith, ignorant of the presence of any commanding officer, conducted the charge, or, at least, so much of it as he could superintend and control, to a successful issue. All honor to the gallant "Old Boy," and I have no doubt the result would have been the same had neither General Corse nor Colonel Morrison been present, for it was not the first time he had heard the singing of those "things" (minies) which, innocently, he mistook for "bees" at Malvern Hill.

The following extracts from letters of different persons engaged in the affair show how treacherous is the memory of man:

CAPTAIN WAID'S STATEMENT.

Captain Waid says: While passing Drewry's Bluff Colonel Morrison stopped his horse on the roadside, and, as my company approached, said: "Waid, take command of the regiment; I want to see a friend at Drewry's Bluff."

He goes on to tell of the dispositions for attack, and says: "Glancing to the rear just as we started on the charge, I received a special inspiration, as it were. A few paces in rear, standing on an abandoned earthwork, was General M. D. Corse, waving his hat above his head, and cheering on the men with his well-known phrase on such occasions, 'Go it, my bullies.' After reaching the works, General Corse's orders having been executed, my skirmishers were halted in the trenches of the Howlett line, and I was awaiting fur-

ther instructions when Colonel Morrison rode up to me from the direction of the left of my line, and I becoming aware of his presence with his regiment, my command of it ceased, but not till then.''

(Ah! Jimmie, here I think your recollection is at fault. I could scarcely get through that swamp on foot. Would never have done so on horseback, and I came from the right.)

First Lieutenant William L. Smith, of the Fifteenth Virginia Infantry, says: ''Haw's mistake was quite a natural one; he being at one point of the line, could not possibly tell what took place at all times at other points. The facts in the case are these: While we were in skirmish line under the brow of the hill and protected by a slight thicket of trees, you came up and passed in rear of Company A, going to the right. A few moments later we advanced to the attack. I do not know whether you saw Captain Waid assume command or not. I know positively it was at this time you came up, for I remember, distinctly, remarking to one of my comrades, 'Well, the Colonel is up just in time for the ball.'''

SERGEANT-MAJOR LACY'S RECOLLECTION.

Sergeant-Major James B. Lacy says: "On our advance we came to a little stream in a bottom, which we crossed, and found ourselves in sight of the field, and saw the enemy occupying the Howlett-house works. We came to a halt, and I think it was Captain Waid who asked me 'where was Morrison?' As I did not know, he sent me to look for you. I found you a short distance in rear, talking with one of the sergeants in the line of file-closers."

"I delivered his message, which was, 'We have sighted the enemy and await your instructions.' Your reply was, 'Use your own discretion, but be prudent, and tell him not to get where he cannot extricate himself.' I ran back swiftly, found the men where I had left them, gave Captain Waid the instructions, and had hardly done so when, without any order that I heard, a big yell went up, and every man dashed out of the woods and into the field, and the enemy, making little resistance, left the works just before we got to them.

"You were dismounted when I saw you in the woods, and did not have your horse with you. All the horses were left on the pike when we entered the woods.''

LIEUTENANT BUMPASS' TESTIMONY.

B. B. Bumpass, lieutenant Company C, says: "It has been so long

since it happened that I cannot remember all of the particulars concerning the Howlett-house affair, but in regard to yourself I am certain that I saw you during our advance through the woods and after we got into the works." (And if I am not mistaken, I slept with him or some of his company that night.)

I have other letters to a like effect, but these are enough, I suppose, to prove my statement. Comrades Lumsden and Lacy seem to be mystified that they both should have been sent to the rear with practically the same message.

After posting a few pickets in our front and learning from the left, where we were, I sent two men—Lieutenant Arthur Lumsden and Sergeant-Major Lacy, I think—at intervals of an hour and a half, to General Corse with just such information as they say in their letters to me they received. By the first messenger General Corse informed me I must be mistaken as to the works being those of the Howlett-house line. I sent the second messenger with positive assurance that the works were the Howlett line, and asked him as soon as possible get more men into them, and also to arrange about getting the rations to the men, which was not done until quite late next morning.

TIRED AND SLEEPY.

The men were very tired and sleepy. Night came on in a hurry with very little twilight, and I found it impossible to keep them awake, although they, as well as myself, appreciated the fact that we would be in a precarious situation if the Yankees attacked us that night or early next morning.

I have not written thus at length for my own laudation, nor do I take to myself any particular credit, save the fact of trying to do my whole duty as soon as I met up with the command, for the men, as soon as they confronted the works partially occupied by the enemy, seemed, intuitively, to know what to do and did it.

Had the result been otherwise, and 40 or 50 men been killed and the works not been captured, the responsibility would have fallen on my shoulders, in this, that being present, I, at least, authorized the attack.

I have written this to disabuse the minds of the men deployed on the left wing of the regiment, several hundred yards from the extreme right, where I joined them, of the idea that I was not present at all, because they did not see me riding, as usual, through the woods, attending to the deployment of skirmishers.

Now, who was in command? Honest and faithful Waid, perfectly ignorant of my whereabouts, doing all he could on the left; I trying to do all that I could on the right, and, according to Captain Waid's recollection, our silver-haired old hero, General M. D. Corse, doing the same in the centre.

E. M. Morrison,
Colonel Fifteenth Virginia Infantry,
Army of Northern Virginia.

[From the Richmond, Va., *Dispatch*, July 31, 1894.]

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Great Speech of Hon. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

SLAVERY AND STATES RIGHTS.

Opposition of the Southern Colonists to Slavery, and Their Devotion to the Union—Advocates of Secession.

On Friday, July 13th, 1894, the House of Representatives being in Committee of the Whole, on appropriations and expenditures, and having under consideration the bill to remove the charge of desertion standing against Patrick Kelleher, late private, Company C, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, made a speech which has since attracted wide-spread attention. The discussion, which became animated, led up to the causes of the late war and its immense expenditures, and Mr. Wheeler brought out some startling historical facts. He said:

I did not intend or desire to enter into any discussion about the war, but in reply to the question of the distinguished gentleman from New York, General Curtis, I will say that these expenditures were caused by events which I deplored. The armies causing these immense expenditures were raised for reasons with which I was not in sympathy, and I regretted very much that they were raised. (Laughter and applause). I never thought them necessary, because I believed then, as I believe now, that our appeals should have been heeded when we went on our knees at the Peace Congress, in Philadelphia, to beg for arbitration and peace, and to beg that some

guarantee should be given that the Constitution of the country should be regarded.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE IN THE PEACE CONVENTION.

Chief-Justice Chase told our southern people, in his great speech of February 6, 1861, that neither he nor any of the leaders of the Republican party, could guarantee to the South that the party coming into power would obey the clause of the Constitution which pledged protection to the property of the people of the South.

Mr. Chase said:

The result of the national canvass which recently terminated in the election of Mr. Lincoln has been spoken of by some as the effect of a sudden impulse or of some irregular excitement of the popular mind; and it has been somewhat confidently asserted that, upon reflection and consideration, the hastily-formed opinions which brought about the election will be changed.

* * * * * * * * *

I cannot take this view of the result of the presidential election. I believe, and the belief amounts to absolute conviction, that the election must be regarded as a triumph of principles cherished in the hearts of the people of the free States.

* * * * * * * * *

We have elected him (Mr. Lincoln). After many years of earnest advocacy and of severe trial we have achieved the triumph of that principle. By a fair and unquestioned majority we have secured that triumph. Do you think we, who represent this majority, will throw it away? Do you think the people will sustain us if we undertake to throw it away? I must speak to you plainly, gentlemen of the South. It is not in my heart to deceive you. I, therefore, tell you explicitly that if we of the North and West would consent to throw away all that has been gained in the recent triumph of our principles, the people would not sustain us, and so the consent would avail you nothing.

Mr. Chase, in that speech, with great force, gave the South to understand that the Northern States would not, and ought not, to comply with the obligations of the Federal Constitution.

He said if the leaders attempted an enforcement of that part of the Constitution which the South demanded, the people of the North could not sustain them, and they would be powerless.

But he said we may do this: We admit the contract, we admit the constitutional contract, and we may regard it similar to cases in chancery where circumstances have arisen that make a party unable to comply with his contract, and, therefore, the court decrees pecuniary compensation.

There were many reasons which brought on the conditions which culminated in the war, which necessitated the vast expenditure of money which is exhibited in the table.

The doctrine of States rights, protective tariff, internal improvements, and in fact all the questions upon which the Democratic party differed with their political opponents, entered into the question; but as history seems to contend that the existence of slavery was the main cause, I will comply with my friends' request, and, from a southern standpoint, give some reasons which come to my mind, and in doing so I beg that every one present will believe me when I disclaim any feeling or any disposition to censure any one or any section.

I know all, and especially I know the soldiers, will accept my statements in the same good feeling in which they are uttered, and will appreciate the propriety of a southern man calling attention to historical facts, which refute allegations made upon this floor, that the responsibility of the war rested altogether upon the southern people.

When the people of the South settled on the shores of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, they had no intention of encouraging or even tolerating the institution of slavery.

The thrifty New England seamen, in their voyages to the Indies and other countries, saw its practical operation, and solely with the view of profit in the transportation and sale of the African, they, with characteristic energy, urged upon all the Colonies the great advantages which would result from utilizing this character of labor. Their friends in the North readily acceded to their importunities, but not so with those of the South.

SOUTHERN COLONIES OPPOSED SLAVERY.

Oglethorpe and his colonists were possibly the most determined in resisting the importation, sale and use of African slaves; and for twenty years they were successful in the enforcement of the law which prohibited the landing of slaves in Georgia. Finally, together with the other Southern States, they succumbed, and the New Eng-

land ship-owners amassed fortunes by plying the business of buying negroes in Africa, transporting them to the United States, and selling them for the most part to southern people.

The evil of this traffic soon became apparent to the people of the South, and when the Constitution was framed in 1787, the South demanded that the fundamental law of our land should inhibit this traffic of importing human beings from Africa. The South was resisted by the New England slave-traders, and as a compromise, it was agreed that the trade should be restricted, and after the year 1800, entirely prohibited, but, by the persistency of New England, the provision was finally extended to the year 1808.

It has been charged that the opposition of southern slave-holders, which was manifested in the convention to the continued importation of slaves, was attributable to their desire to maintain the value of the slave property they already possessed, but contemporaneous writing clearly shows that the mass of these people were actuated by no such selfish motives.

Very soon the people of the North found that their climate was not adapted to slave labor, and as the Constitution prohibited the continuance of the profitable business of catching or buying negroes in Africa and selling them to the people of the South, they ceased to have any interest in this class of property. I do not say that the lack of pecuniary interest actuated any one, but about this time there commenced what history will record as a war upon the institution of slavery.

NORTHERN STATES NULLIFY THE CONSTITUTION.

Instead of upholding and enforcing the constitutional guarantee which I have read, many States of the North enacted laws making it a criminal offence for any official to comply with his oath of office and comply with the terms of the Constitution, so far as it affected this question. This was done against the protest of such great men as Edward Everett and Daniel Webster.

This precise question was discussed by that great statesman, Daniel Webster, in his Buffalo speech of May 22, 1851. He said:

Then there was the other matter, and that was the fugitive-slave law. Let me say a word about that. Under the provisions of the Constitution, during Washington's administration, in the year 1793, there was passed by general consent a law for the restoration of fugitive slaves. Hardly any one opposed it at that period; it was thought to be necessary in order to carry the Constitution into effect;

the great men of New England and New York all concurred in it. It passed and answered all the purposes expected from it till about the year 1841 or 1842, when the States interferred to make enactments in opposition to it.

We see here that Mr. Webster states that these laws, enacted by Northern States, nullifying this constitutional provision, commenced as far back as 1841 to 1842. He continued:

Now I undertake, as a lawyer, and on my professional character, to say to you and to all, that the law of 1850 is decidedly more favorable to the fugitive than General Washington's law of 1793. * * Such is the present law, and, much opposed and maligned as it is, it is more favorable to the fugitive slave than the law enacted during Washington's administration in 1793, which was sanctioned by the North as well as by the South. The present violent opposition has sprung up in modern times. From whom does this clamor come? * * * Look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions in Ohio, Massachusetts, and at Syracuse, in the State of New York. What do they say? That, so help them God, no colored man shall be sent from the State of New York back to his master in Virginia. Do not they say that? And, to the fulfilllment of that, they pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Their sacred honor! They pledge their sacred honor to violate the Constitution; they pledge their sacred honor to commit treason against laws of their country.

We see here that Daniel Webster charged that the agitators against slavery were guilty of pledging their honor to violate the Constitution. He said they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country. If possible, Mr. Webster was even more emphatic in his great speech at Capon Springs. This devoted patriot said:

The leading sentiment in the toast from the chair is the union of the States. The union of the States. What mind can comprehend the consequences of that union, past, present, and to come? The union of these States is the all-absorbing topic of the day; on it all men write, speak, think, and dilate from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. And yet, gentlemen, I fear its importance has been insufficiently appreciated.

Again, speaking as a constitutional lawyer, Mr. Webster said:

How absurd it is to suppose that when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes either can disregard any one provis-

ion, and expect, nevertheless, the other to observe the rest! I intend, for one, to regard and maintain and carry out to the fullest extent the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions. It is written in the Constitution—

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

That is as much a part of the Constitution as any other, and as equally binding and obligatory as any other on all men, public or private. And who denies this? None but the Abolitionists of the North. And, pray, what is it they will not deny? They have but the one idea; and it would seem that these fanatics at the North and the Secessionists at the South are putting their heads together to devise means to defeat the good designs of honest, patriotic men. They act to the same end and the same object, and the Constitution has to take the fire from both sides.

Mr. Webster then told his hearers that if the Northern States persisted in their refusal to comply with the Constitution the South would no longer be bound to observe the constitutional compact He said:

I have not hesitated to say, and I repeat, that if the Northern States refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provides no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind the other side. I say to you, gentlemen in Virginia, as I said on the shores of Lake Erie and in the city of Boston, as I may say again in that city or elsewhere in the North, that you of the South, have as much right to recover your fugitive slaves as the North has to any of its rights and privileges of navigation and commerce.

Mr. Webster also said:

I am as ready to fight and to fall for the constitutional rights of Virginia as I am for those of Massachusetts.

Then followed the election of Abraham Lincoln upon a platform which clearly informed the southern people that the guaranties of the Constitution, which they revered, and the doctrines of State rights

and other principles of government, which they cherished, were to be ignored, and that they were to be deprived of the greater part of their property, and all possibility of continued prosperity.

The South was of necessity alarmed. They were seized with the fear that the extreme leaders of the Republican party would not stop at any excess, that they would not be satisfied with depriving them of their property, but that, so far as possible, they would place the ignorant slave not only upon equality with, but even above his former master.

It was but natural that such an impending fate horrified the people, and that measures to avert it were contemplated and discussed.

SOUTHERN PEOPLE DEVOTED TO THE UNION.

The southern people loved the Union with a devotion which had no precedent in the history of the world. It was a work very largely of their creation. Their blood and treasures were freely given to secure its independence. The South gave to that sacred cause the voice and eloquence of Patrick Henry, to arouse the people to action; the pen of Jefferson, to write the Declaration that we were a free and independent people; the sword of Washington, to win the battles which made us one of the nations of the earth; and it also furnished Chief-Justice Marshall, to proclaim the principles upon which American jurisprudence and civil liberty are founded.

They were southern with Washington who crossed the Alleghanies, one hundred and forty-one years ago, to defend the pioneers who were braving the dangers of the western forest. They were southern men who, under Captain Gorman, hastened to the defence of Massachusetts at the first sound of battle at Concord and Lexington. In the war of 1812 the South gave her undivided support to the flag, and largely contributed to the success of our arms. The last battle of that war was fought by a southern general, with southern men, on southern soil.

In the Indian wars the South always furnished her full share of soldiers, and in the Mexican war the killed and wounded from the Southern States in proportion to population was about three times that of the States of the North. In the war of 1861–'65 the South furnished 640,000 to the Federal army, a larger number than it furnished to the Confederate army. This was the only period during which there was any division of sentiment on this point among the southern people, for since 1865 they have been as devoted to the flag and the Union as the people of any part of our land.

The people of the South did not wish to give up the benefits of a government to the establishment of which they had so largely contributed. They were loyal and law-abiding, and refused to follow the example of the participants in the Shay rebellion in New York, the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania, the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, and the Hartford convention rebellion in Connecticut; but they reluctantly succumbed to the conviction that the party about to take control would have no respect for their rights. For more than half a century they had been taught by their northern brethren that when the people of a State found that it was not to their advantage to remain in the Union it was not only their privilege but their duty to peacefully withdraw from it.

SECESSION ADVOCATED BY MASSACHUSETTS.

Ninety years ago the people of Massachusetts expressed themselves in favor of the principle of secession by the enactment of the following resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature:

That the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcends the constitutional power of the Government of the United States. It formed a new Confederacy, to which the States united by the former compact are not bound to adhere.

It is clearly shown by the history of the times that the people of New England were very pronounced in their expressions that the Constitution recognized the unquestioned right of a State to secede from the Union.

At the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington, April 30, 1839, ex-President John Quincy Adams delivered an address which was received with great approval by the people. In that speech Mr. Adams said:

But the indissoluble union between the several States of this confederated nation is, after all, not in the right but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it!) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collision of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political asseveration will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation

and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect union by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the centre.

It is very evident that Mr. Adams and the people of New England generally regarded these views as the correct interpretation of the original compact which bound the people together. I will call attention to the fact that three years later, January 24, 1842, he presented a petition to Congress from citizens of Haverhill, Mass. I read from *Congressional Globe*, volume XI, page 977:

MONDAY, January 24th.—In the House. Mr. Adams presented the petition of sundry citizens of Haverhill, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that Congress will immediately adopt measures favorably to dissolve the union of these States.

First. Because no union can be agreeable and permanent which does not present prospects for reciprocal benefit; second, because a vast proportion of the revenues of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section, without any adequate return; third, because, judging from the history of past nations, that union, if persisted in in the present state of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in destruction.

There was a strong manifestation against receiving the petition, and by some it was denounced as treason and perjury.

On page 980 Mr. Adams spoke in his own defence and in favor of the petition. He said:

I hold that it is no perjury, that it is no high-treason, but the exercise of a sacred right to offer such a petition, and that it is false in morals, as it is inhuman, to fasten that charge on men who, under the countenance of such declarations as I have here quoted, come and ask of this House a redress of grievances. And if they do mistake their remedy, this government should not turn them away, and charge them with high-treason and subordination of perjury; but ought to take it up, to weigh the considerations which can be urged in their favor; and if there be none but those which are so eloquently set forth in the pamphlet I have quoted, these should be considered. If they have mistaken their remedy, the House should do as the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Marshall) told us he was ready to do—admit the facts.

Mr. Gilmer, page 983, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That in presenting to the consideration of this House a

petition for the dissolution of the Union, the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has justly incurred the censure of this House.

The following resolution was also introduced by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky:

Resolved, therefore, That Hon. John Q. Adams, a member from Massachusetts, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States a petition praying the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indignity to the House, of which he is a member; an insult to the people of the United States, of which that House is the legislative organ; and will, if this outrage is permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through their representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Two weeks were exclusively devoted to Mr. Adam's trial, at the end of which the entire proceedings were laid on the table. I find the following note on page 236 of the *Globe:*

The trial of Mr. Adams, to the exclusion of all other business, commenced on the 25th of January, and terminated on the 7th of February, when the whole proceedings were laid on the table, without deciding a single point. The expenses of the House during that time, thus wasted, exceeded $26,000.

The failure on the part of the House to even censure Mr. Adams was construed by many as an admission that Mr. Adams's construction was correct.

This sentiment in favor of secession continually gained strength, and five years later the Legislature of Massachusetts passed another secession resolution. I read from "Acts and resolutions passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1844," page 319:

1. *Resolved*, That the power to unite an independent foreign State with the United States is not among the powers delegated to the General Government by the Constitution of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, * * * That the project of the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may drive these States into a dissolution of the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That his Exellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to each of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of the same resolves to the Executive of the United States and of the several States.

Approved by the Governor, March 15, 1844.

A year later, February 22, 1845, the Legislature of Massachusetts celebrated Washington's birthday by passing still another secession resolution.

I read from the same volume, pages 598 and 599:

Resolved, That Massachusetts has never delegated the power to admit into the Union, States or Territories without or beyond the originial territory of the States and Territories belonging to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, * * * and as the powers of legislation granted in the Constitution of the United States to Congress do not embrace the case of the admission of a foreign State or foreign Territory by legislation into the Union, such an act of admission would have no binding force whatever on the people of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the preceding report and resolves to the President of the United States, the several Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, and the Governors of the several States.

Approved by the Governor, February 22, 1845.

I beg to call special attention to the second resolution, and also to that part of the third resolution which directed the Governor to transmit copies of the resolution, etc. All this was a part of the history of our country when Mr. Lincoln was elected by the solid vote of the States of the North, opposed by the solid vote of the States of the South.

A large part of the northern press contended that the States of the South had a full right to secede if the people desired to withdraw from the Union, and it was common to see in the northern press the words, "Erring sisters go in peace."

THE NORTHERN PRESS ADVOCATES SECESSION.

Mr. Lincoln's election was fully known on the evening of November 8, 1860, and the next morning, November 9th, Mr. Greeley's New York *Tribune* contained the following:

GOING TO GO.

If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists, nevertheless.

And again, in the same issue of his widely-circulated and influential paper, Mr. Greeley said:

We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall delibarately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets. Let them have both sides of the question fully presented; let them reflect, deliberate, then vote; and let the action of secession be the echo of an unmistakable popular fiat. A judgment thus rendered, a demand for separation so backed, would either be acquiesced in without the effusion of blood, or those who rushed upon carnage to defy and defeat it would place themselves clearly in the wrong.

The New York *Tribune* of November 16, 1860, again announced their views to the southern people in an article headed "Secession In Practice," in which the paper used the following words:

Still we say, in all earnestness and good faith, whenever a whole section of this republic, whether a half, a third, or only a fourth, shall truly desire and demand a separation from the residue, we shall earnestly favor such separation. If the fifteen slave States, or even the eight cotton States alone, shall quietly, decisively say to the rest: "We prefer to be henceforth separated from you," we shall insist that they be permitted to go in peace. War is a hideous necessity, at best, and a civil conflict, a war of estranged and embittered fellow-countrymen, is the most hideous of all wars. Whenever the people of the cotton States shall have definitely and decisively made up their minds to separate from the rest of us, we shall urge that the proper steps be taken to give full effect to their decision.

Three days afterward, on the 19th, the same paper uses these words:

Now, we believe and maintain that the Union is to be preserved

only so long as it is beneficial and satisfactory to all parties concerned.

We do not believe that any man, any neighborhood, town, county, or even State, may break up the Union in any transient gust of passion; we fully comprehend that secession is an extreme, an ultimate resort—not a constitutional, but a revolutionary remedy. But we insist that this Union shall not be held together by force whenever it shall have ceased to cohere by the mutual attraction of its parts; and whenever the slave States or the cotton States only shall unitedly and cooly say to the rest, "We want to get out of the Union," we shall urge that their request be acceded to.

The New York *Herald* of Friday, November 23, 1860, said:

THE DISUNION QUESTION—A CONSERVATIVE REACTION IN THE SOUTH.

We publish this morning a significant letter from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, on the subject of the present disunion excitement in the South; southern constitutional rights, Northern-State acts of nullification, and the position of Virginia in this crisis. * * * * To this end would it not be well for the conservative Union men of the city of New York to make a demonstration—a northern movement or conciliation, concession and harmony?

Coercion, in any event, is out of the question. A union held together by the bayonet would be nothing better than a military despotism. Conciliation and harmony, through mutual concessions, in a reconstruction of the fundamental law, between the North and the South, will restore and perpetuate the union contemplated by the fathers. So, now that the conservative men of the South are moving, let the Union men of the North second their endeavors, and let New York, as in the compromise of 1850, lead the way.

And on the following day, November 24th, the *Tribune* says:

FEDERAL COERCION.

Some of the Washington correspondents telegraph that Mr. Buchanan is attempting to map out a middle course in which to steer his bark during the tempest which now howls about him. He is to condemn the asserted right of secession, but to assert in the same breath that he is opposed to keeping a State in the Union by what he calls Federal coercion. Now, we have no desire to prevent se-

cession by coercion, but we hold this position to be utterly unsupported by law or reason.

I will also quote an article from the New York *Daily Tribune*, Friday, November 30, 1860:

ARE WE GOING TO FIGHT?

But if the cotton States, generally, unite with her in seceding, we insist that they cannot be prevented, and that the attempt must not be made. Five millions of people, more than half of them of the dominant race, of whom at least half a million are able and willing to shoulder muskets, can never be subdued while fighting around and over their own hearthstones. If they could be, they would no longer be equal members of the Union, but conquered dependencies. * * * We propose to wrest this potent engine from the disunionists by saying frankly to the slave States:

"If you choose to leave the Union, leave it, but let us have no quarrel about it. If you think it a curse to you and an unfair advantage to us, repudiate it, and see if you are not mistaken. If you are better by yourselves, go, and God speed you. For our part, we have done very well with you, and are quite willing to keep along with you, but if the association is irksome to you, we have too much self-respect to insist on its continuance. We have lived by our industry thus far, and hope to do so still, even though you leave us."

We repeat, that only the sheen of northern bayonets can bind the South wholly to the evils of secession, but that may do it. Let us be patient, neither speaking daggers nor using them, standing to our principles, but not to our arms, and all will yet be well.

I will read an extract from an editorial in the New York *Times* of December 3, 1860:

By common consent, moreover, the most prominent and tangible point of offence seems to be the legislation growing out of the fugitive-slave law. Several of the Northern States have passed personal-liberty bills, with the alleged intent to prevent the return of fugitive slaves to their masters.

From Union men in every quarter of the South come up the most earnest appeals to the Northern States to repeal these laws. Such an act, we are assured, would have a powerful effect in disarming the disunion clamor in nearly all the Southern States, and in promoting the prospects of a peaceful adjustment of all pending differences.

The next day, December 4th, the New York *Times* publishes another article, in which it says:

Mr. Weed has stated his opinion of the crisis thus:

1. There is imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union.

2. The danger originated in the ambition and cupidity of men who desire a southern despotism, and in the fanatic zeal of the northern Abolitionists, who seek the emancipation of slaves regardless of consequences.

3. The danger can only be averted by such moderation and forbearance as will draw out, strengthen and combine the Union sentiment of the whole country.

Each of these statements will command general assent.

The only question likely to arise relates to the practical measures by which the "moderation and forbearance" can be displayed.

And while the South Carolina Convention was in session, and before any State had seceded, and when it was doubted by many whether such action would be taken, Mr. Greeley said:

If it (the Declaration of Indèpendence) justifies the secession from the British Empire of three million colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of southrons from the Federal Union in 1861. If we are mistaken on this point, why does not some one attempt to show wherein and why? For our own part, while we deny the right of slave-holders to hold slaves against the will of the latter, we cannot see how twenty millions of people can rightfully hold ten, or even five, in a detested union with them by military force.

In the same issue of Mr. Greeley's paper we read the following:

If seven or eight contiguous States shall present themselves authentically at Washington, saying: "We hate the Federal Union; we have withdrawn from it; we will give you the choice between acquiescing in our secession and arranging amicably all incidental questions on the one hand, and attempting to subdue us on the other," we could not stand up for coercion, for subjugation, for we do not think it would be just. We hold the right of self-government even when invoked in behalf of those who deny it to others. So much for the question of principle.

This conservative view of the question which Mr. Greeley gave to the world with such emphasis, and in which he expressed his opinion of the principle involved, was reiterated for days, weeks and months, with the characteristic persistence of that able leader.

Mr. Greeley also said:

Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.

These articles continued to appear in the northern press for months after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and until after most of the Southern States had seceded. They continued until after the people of the South had adopted a constitution, and organized their new Confederate Government; after they had raised and equipped an army, appointed ambassadors to foreign courts, and convened a congress; after they had taken possession of three-fourths of the arsenals and forts within their territory, enrolled her as one of the nations of the earth.

After all this, Mr. Greeley's paper continued to indorse the action of all southern people as fully as it was possible for language to enable it to do so. Mr. Greeley said:

We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just powers from consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that if the slave States, the cotton States, or the gulf States only choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear, moral right to do so. Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.

Mr. Greeley was earnestly and ably supported in his views by the most prominent men and able editors of Republican papers all over the North.

I cite the following from the *Commercial*, which was certainly the leading Republican paper of Ohio. After Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, the *Commercial* said:

We are not in favor of blockading the southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a government formed of all the slave-holding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it.

In addition to all this, the commander of the Federal army, General Winfield Scott, was very emphatic in endorsing the views of the

New York *Tribune* and other papers, to the effect that secession was the proper course for the southern people to pursue, and his oft-repeated expression, "Wayward sisters, part in peace," seemed to meet the full approval of the great body of the people of the North. In obedience to all this advice, the Southern States did secede, and almost immediately the vast Federal armies were raised, battles were fought, money expended, and this, let me tell my friend from New York, was the cause of the vast appropriations regarding which he asked an explanation.

These appropriations were made to carry on the most stupendous war recorded in modern history. From April 15, 1861, to the close of the war, there were called into the service of the United States 2,865,028 soldiers. Besides this we have had evidence placed before Congress of numerous organizations called into service by the Governors or other officials of border States, which would probably number 500,000 men.

That these men were brave is proved by the terrible casualties of the battles which they fought.

The struggle from May 5 to May 12, 1864, at the Widerness and Spotsylvania, which should really be called one battle, was a good index of the sanguinary character of the conflict.

The losses of Grant's army in that conflict, as reported in Scribner's statistical record, was 9,774 killed, 41,150 wounded, and 13,254 missing.

It gives an idea of the magnitude of this conflict to recall that General Grant's loss in killed and wounded in this battle was greater than the loss in killed and wounded in all the battles of all the wars in this country prior to 1861.

The loss in all the battles of the seven years of the Revolution was 2,200 killed, and 6,500 wounded.

The loss in the army of 1812 was 1,877 killed and 3,737 wounded.

The loss in the war with Mexico was 1,049 killed and 7,929 wounded; in all, only 19,227 men.

Now, if we add all the losses of the Indian wars, including the French and Indian war, the entire loss would be less than half the killed and wounded in this great battle.

As another evidence of the gallantry of the officers and soldiers, I will mention that during that war forty-six generals of the United States army and seventy-six generals of the Confederate army were killed at the head of their commands in battle.

I have given an explanation of this matter to the best of my ability, and from the standpoint of one whose feelings were and are in entire sympathy with the southern people, but who since the close of that war has been as devoted to the Union of the States and the prosperity, welfare, and glory of our country as the most distinguished soldier who fought in the Federal army from 1861 to 1865.

[From the Winchester, Va., *News*, June 13, 1894.]

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD IN STONEWALL CEMETERY, WINCHESTER, VA.

Memorial Services, June 6, 1894.

Eulogy by Captain Wm. N. McDonald, on Major James W. Thomson, C. S. Artillery.

CAREER OF CHEW'S BATTERY.*

The memorial services on last Wednesday, June 6, 1894, in honor of the Confederate dead who sleep in Stonewall Cemetery were most successfully carried out despite the inclement weather. The usual exercises were conducted in the Courthouse hall, instead of the stand erected within the cemetery for that purpose. Many persons failed to gain admittance to the hall. The Chapel Grove Band rendered some good music at 12 o'clock, as the Confederate Veterans entered the Courthouse. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. T. D. D. Clark. It was a most impressive and beautiful petition. Mr. Clark said:

Oh, God of Hosts! we would bring to Thee the first fruits of this Memorial Day, and offer in the name of Jesus our tribute of heartfelt thanks. We thank Thee for the liberty and opportunity of expressing our devotion to the memory of those valorous souls whose

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*For additional particulars of the career of the famed Chew's Battery, see account of a reunion of its survivors, held in October, 1890, *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 281–286, and Vol. XXI, pp. 365–368.

life went out amid the carnage of battle, or ebbed away in sickly prison pens and dismal hospital wards. We thank Thee for the tender grace of the women of our Southland, whose deeds of mercy span with redeeming glory the dark abyss of war, and through whose untiring zeal the names of patriots have been preserved, and their dust immortalized.

We most earnestly beseech Thee that the swiftly passing years may bear us further and further from the rankling memories of fraternal strife, and that the flowers we strew to-day may symbolize the charitable thoughts and generous deeds of a people once divided, who have learned mutual forgiveness above the unutterable pathos of their warriors' graves. And as the blood of Thy dear Son cleanses our souls from the defilement of sin, even so may the bloodshed of many battle-fields, represented by these sculptured memorials, make pure and beautiful the service of to-day. Oh, God of Hosts! let thy banner over us be love, that when life's bivouac shall end we may stack our arms in triumph, and crossing over the river, rest under the shadow of the tree of life.

And unto Thee the Father, unto Thee the Son, and unto Thee the Holy Ghost, shall be united and endless praises. Amen.

Captain John J. Williams, commander of the General Turner Ashby Camp, in behalf of the Ladies Memorial Association, asked for a collection, the proceeds to be applied to a fund for the purpose of erecting headstones to the graves of those whose names were known, but their State not known. He also announced that stones had been placed to each grave in the Virginia lot.

Captain Williams then introduced Captain Wm. N. McDonald, formerly an ordnance officer of the Turner Ashby Brigade, who delivered an interesting eulogy on Major James W. Thomson, who lost his life while leading a cavalry charge at High Bridge on General Lee's retreat from Petersburg. Captain McDonald said:

The mighty throng of the living strewing flowers over the graves of the dead Confederates is a fitting presence in which to recall the memory of one who, among all the brave hearts that followed Lee and Jackson, was unsurpassed by none in a romantic devotion to the LOST CAUSE. The mountains that look down upon us, this beautiful valley, the land he loved so well, and these loyal hearts of his old command here witnessed the splendor of his courage and the nobility of his action.

Major James W. Thomson was born October 28th, 1843, in Jefferson county, Va. He was the son of John A. and Mary E. Thomson. His father was a man of bright intellect, polished by assiduous culture, of intense individuality in his opinions, and with a noble and chivalric spirit. His mother was a daughter of Beverley R. Scott, of Bedford county, Va., who was an officer with the rank of lieutenant, during the war of 1812. During the battle of New Orleans, the ship to which Lieutenant Scott was attached was blown up, and he escaped by swimming ashore. To him belonged the honor of capturing the celebrated pirate, La Fitte. From such stock Major Thomson came, and in him a noble ancestry warranted the expectation of a noble life.

His martial spirit was perhaps first displayed at Harper's Ferry, during the John Brown raid in 1859. In company with his father, he took part in the fight that occurred there between the citizens and the insurrectionists. As they came near the engine house which Brown was holding, Dr. Thomson, his father, directed him to shoot from under cover. "No sir," replied the boy, "No dodging for me; I go right along with the rest." Early manifesting a taste for military life, James Thomson was entered as a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute the year before the breaking out of the war, and here the reports of the impending conflict first reached him. He was of course eager for the fray, and soon left school and entered the army, being assigned to duty at first as drill master in the army of the Shenandoah. His first lesson in war was learned under that matchless captain of the art, Stonewall Jackson. For it was on the classic field of Manassas, while acting as aid to Jackson, that he received his baptism of fire, and caught the soldier's inspiration from the example of his great commander.

In the fall of 1861, at the organization of Chew's Battery, he was elected a lieutenant, and I need hardly add that for the next three years he bore no small part in all the daring achievements of that historic command. There is not space to mention even the times and places of their numerous actions. Almost from the beginning of the war to its close, it was constantly in the field. No true history of Jackson's Valley Campaign can be written without giving much space to the effective work done by this battery under its boy captain, Roger Preston Chew. It was always at the breach, making the common shot do bloody work upon the foe.

The fiery dash of Thomson was tempered by the audacious cool-

ness of Chew. Though Jackson's forward movements were like the rushes of the storm, yet, far in advance, the smoke of Chew's guns told where the heaviest blows would fall. In the retreat, too, though Jackson moved with wonderful speed, yet, Parthian like, he fought as he fled, and though often threatened by overwhelming foes, he felt secure from surprise, for the rattle of Ashby's small arms, the sound of Chew's guns, told him always exactly the whereabouts of the Federal advances.

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At Tom's Brook, though two guns were lost, never was witnessed greater valor. The lines of blue almost surrounded it, sharpshooters poured volleys into its ranks; squadron after squadron of blue, on flank and rear, dashed at it, and not until the gray was lost in the surging waves of blue did its gallant gunners cease pouring grape and canister into the ranks of the enemy.

In this battle Major Thomson had three horses killed under him. If I cannot speak of Major Thomson without speaking of his old command, it is because the two cannot be separated in measuring the merit of either.

* * * * * * * * *

He was always ready to lead a cavalry charge, no matter how forlorn was the hope of success. Often when the service was such that the artillery had to be left behind, he became, for the time, the most daring of cavalrymen, and, riding nearly always at the head of the column, was among the first to reach the foe.

His tall form and his face glowing with the ardor of battle, became a familiar sight to the whole brigade, for it was the regiment that was nearest the enemy, that, for the moment, was his favorite. Such, indeed, was his love of combat, that even at times when there was a cessation in the artillery firing, he utilized his leisure moments in riding along the skirmish line, or leading a squadron into action. Many are the stories told of Major Thomson's reckless daring. At Culpeper, in the fall of 1863, when the Federals advanced across the Rappahannock, and the overpowering numbers of infantry and cavalry forced Stuart to retire, one gun of his battery was captured. The enemy, by cunning action, had gotten in the rear, and driving off the supports, suddenly appeared, cutttng off all hope of escape, for swarms of Federals were at the same time pressing on front and flank.

Major Thomson, stung with mortification at the loss of his gun,

dashed at the leader of the charging troop, who was somewhat in advance of his men. Unhorsing him with a single shot, he seized the rein of the riderless steed, and amidst the volleys of his pursuers, led him off the field. But it was, perhaps, in the closing days of the Confederacy that his fine qualities stood out in boldest relief and made him a conspicuous figure in that last drama of the war. On that memorable retreat of Lee to Appomattox, when disasters thickened and famine and the sword was destroying his gallant army, when the hearts of many were bowed down before bodings of evil, the spirit of James Thomson was quickened with a more unselfish and a loftier patriotism. With a handful of the men of his old battery, he rushed from point to point, appearing always in the forefront of the fight and with voice and action urging his comrades "Once more to the breach."

In the fight at Jetersville on the day before his death, where a remnant of his old brigade, under the gallant Deering, chased for miles a greatly superior force of the enemy, Major Thomson was wounded. In that charge fell the gallant Captain Hugh McGuire, whose company was at the head of the charging column, and many others of the best and bravest. Unless at High Bridge the next day, never was there a greater exhibition of dauntless courage than was shown in that fight, when a small band of starved men on broken-down horses, with repeated assaults upon a greatly superior foe, broke it with the sabre, for several miles strewing the road with Federal dead. Among the band of heroes rode Thomson, and well I remember, in the forefront he rode. He, next day, though disabled by a wound in the arm, fought his last battle. The "Pitch" field was near High Bridge, over which a part of Lee's army expected to cross the Appomattox. A picked body of Federal cavalry and infantry under Colonel Washburn and General Reid were sent to destroy it.

* * * * * * * * *

The morning after the fight at Jetersville Major Thomson fell in with the column of Mahone's Division, to which I was attached. He was pale and feeble and much depressed over the situation of our army. When he was about to leave me to rejoin his command, I said: "Remember, if you go into a fight in your present condition, it will be suicide." After riding a few paces, he turned back and said, in the saddest tones, "I do not wish to survive the Confederacy." Says Rosser: "Thomson and I rode out together on the

field to watch the fight, for we were both wounded, but when Deering fell, he drew my sword from its scabbard and dashed into the fight." The fierce charge of the Confederates seemed to give him assurance of victory, and even when the equal valor of the Federals made the issue doubtful, he looked on calmly, but when Deering fell he rushed into the conflict with what seemed a spirit of deathless devotion. He could do little execution, but on he rode past the forefront right into the ranks of the enemy. The Federal line gave way, but still, broken into squads and retreating into the woods, they continued to fight, and it was in the midst of one of these squads that Major Thomson was last seen.

Wm. Bronaugh, of Manchester, Va., then a private in Chew's Battery, helped to convey his body from the field, and said that his clothes were pierced with bullet holes, and that he was wounded in seven places. Before his death he had often expressed a wish to be buried by the side of Ashby. It was in accordance with this wish that his body was removed from Charlottesville and placed here.

And, here I may be pardoned for saying of him what was said of Hotspur, whom he much resembled, "That nothing in his life so much became him as his manner of leaving it." Nay, I will say more, that the devotional character of his death, enrolls his name among those who, both in tradition and history, have sown the seeds of national liberty. To die for one's country in the discharge of duty is glorious—and yet it is a distinction shared in by the majority of those who sleep in Confederate graves—but to deliberately lay down one's life as an offering on the altar of his country is what few have done, and their names embalmed in song and story still keep green in our memory, while their monumental marble has crumbled to dust.

At the conclusion of the address the Friendship Band played "Dixie's Land." As soon as the crowd caught the old familiar air of "Dixie" there was an outburst of applause. The veterans' yelling and waving handkerchiefs, hats, lasted for several minutes.

Congressman Charles E. Hooker was then introduced, and was received with applause. He apologized for not having manuscript, saying it was a task for him to write since the loss of his arm. He appeared dressed in Confederate gray, as did the late General Early, who delivered the annual memorial address here in 1889.

An empty sleeve—a remembrance of the Vicksburg seige—was, as Captain Williams happily remarked in introducing him, the most

honorable badge with which he could be decorated. For a man who has borne such a conspicuous part in the history of the South for the past thirty-five years, his appearance is youthful. Entering the army as a private, he rose to the rank of colonel of his regiment. He was one of the counsel assigned by the State of Mississippi to defend Jefferson Davis when he was tried in the Federal courts, and he has also served his State as its Attorney-General, besides representing his district in Congress, as he said in reply to a question by one of his enthusiastic Confederate hearers, for more terms than he cared to remember. His speech from beginning to end was deeply interesting and was listened to with breathless attention. He declared that during the late war the South was battling for "home rule and State rights," and while apologizing for nothing, he spoke in generous terms of the bravery and heroism of the Federal soldiers. He paid a tribute to General Grant for refusing to allow General Lee to be indicted and imprisoned.

At the conclusion of General Hooker's address Captain Williams adjourned the meeting until 3 o'clock, when the parade was formed, composed as follows: Major S. J. C. Moore, of Berryville, chief marshal; Friendship Fire Company, headed by the Friendship Military Band, 127 men; Sarah Zane Fire Company, 80 men, headed by C. V. Camp's Drum Corps; Woodstock and Tom's Brook Military Companies, of the Second Virginia Regiment; members of camps, Confederate Veterans, headed the Chapel Grove Band. The procession marched to the cemetery, and while several dirges were played by the bands the graves were decorated.

The several lots were in charge of the following ladies:

Mississippi, Mrs. Phil. Boyd and daughters, Missess Peggie and Sallie Miller; Tennessee, Misses Tillie and Lucy Russell, Mrs. Marshall Willis; Florida, Mrs. Henry Dinges, of Stephens City; names unknown but not States—right side, Episcopal College, left side, Methodist College; Mount Hebron, the Misses Wolfe; North Carolina, Mary Hamilton, Misses Annie and Jennie McKendrick, Miss Nannie Hamilton, Miss Maggie Osburn, Miss Laura Osborn, Miss Sallie Goughenour, Miss Rosa Osburn, Miss Mary Hamilton, Mr. Will Hollis, Mr. Lute Hodgson; South Carolina, Miss Maria Jones, Mrs. Tilden Reed, Mrs. Deschon, Mrs. Clarence Taylor, Miss Maggie Lanis, Mr. William Jenkins. Mrs. William Atkinson and daughters made the lovely design, "Gates Ajar," for this lot. Captain Jack brought his flowers, as usual. Virginia, first and second rows,

Mrs. John Lewis, Misses Olie Striker, Brookie Ford, Mamie Fuller, Kate Lewis; third row, Misses Lucy and Minnie Jones; fourth row, Misses Gettie and Laura McGuire; fifth row, Mrs. John McCoy and daughters; sixth row, Misses Nannie Krebs, Mary and Louisa Clark and Carrie Brent; seventh and eighth rows, Misses Nannie and Lilly Boyd, Mrs. Worthington, Miss L. D. Williams; ninth row, Misses Mary Tidball and Annie Conrad. Georgia, Mrs. Peter Kurtz, Mrs. V. W. Striker, Misses Vic Smith, Katie Trier, Mary and Lizzie Striker; Unknown Monument, Miss Belle Hollis and sisters, the Misses Simms; Texas, Mrs. Wm. Byrd and daughters; Arkansas, the Misses Mesmer and Mrs. Thomas Mesmer; Kentucky, Miss Mary and Miss Julia Kurtz, and little Mary Faulkner; Maryland, Misses Nellie, Kate and Mary Cover; Louisiana, Mrs. Geo. Grim and daughters, Mrs. Geo. Taylor and daughters, Misses Evie Haymaker, Lula Haymaker, Emma Wigginton and May Legg. The arch in Louisiana lot was beautiful and extravagantly admired.

[From the Richmond, Va., *Dispatch*, August 19, 1894.]

COMPANY A, FIFTEENTH VIRGINIA INFANTRY, CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

A Valuable Annotated Roll of that Organization from Richmond, Virginia.

The subjoined very complete roll of Company A, Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, was prepared by Captain M. W. Hazlewood, who would be glad to be advised of any mistakes in it. It will be observed that Captain Hazlewood accounts for nearly all the men who enlisted in his company, and his work furnishes valuable suggestions to others who may be preparing material in aid of the movement to secure a complete roster of the Virginia troops in the Confederate army. When copies of the rolls in the War Records Office at Washington shall have been secured, such private rolls as Captain Hazlewood has made will prove very valuable in revising and annotating them.

The company was mustered into service April 23, 1861, by Inspector-General John B. Baldwin. It was recruited on Church Hill, and assigned by Colonel Baldwin to the "Thirty-third Regiment of Light Infantry."

The company volunteered in response to the call of Governor Letcher, for one year, at the expiration of which it enlisted for the war. On the 24th of May, 1861, the company left for the Peninsula, as a part of the Third Virginia, commanded by Colonel Thomas P. August. After the battle of Big Bethel the regiment was known as the Fifteenth.

The figures opposite the names stand for the ages of the men:

COMPANY A, FIFTEENTH VIRGINIA, C. S. A.

John Wilder Atkinson, captain; 31. Served till reorganization in 1862; promoted colonel in heavy artillery.

Benjamin F. Cocke, first lieutenant; 32. Resigned in 1861.

John E. Bradley, second lieutenant; 32. Served till reorganization in 1862.

William O. Acree, second lieutenant; 27. Died in 1861.

James C. Atkinson, first sergeant; 24. Promoted lieutenant in 1861; served till reorganization.

Samuel Michaels, second sergeant; 20. Discharged in 1861.

James Walker Dabney, third sergeant; 21. Promoted first sergeant; promoted lieutenant; and served till reorganization.

Gideon W. Morris, fourth sergeant; 25. Prisoner at Sharpsburg; wounded May 14, 1864; prisoner April 1, 1865.

James Fox, first corporal; 22. Wounded at Sharpsburg; second sergeant.

James H. Burch, second corporal; 38. Discharged in 1862.

William Booker Robinson, third corporal; 22. Discharged in 1862.

William L. Smith, fourth corporal; 21. Elected second lieutenant in 1862; promoted first lieutenant, May 16, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Charles W. Alvis; 22. Shot accidentally, May, 1861; never reported afterwards.

Henry C. Atkins; 18. Discharged.

A. M. Atkinson; 18.

William R. Atkinson; 21

John C. Bethel; 25. Wounded at Cold Harbor, June 5, 1864, and died in hospital.

William J. Baker; 18.

James Boswell; 19. Accidentally killed in 1861.

William A. Brown; 21.

William J. Brown; 20. Discharged.

James R. Bush; 23.

John W. Bush; 21.

Christopher C. Brooke; 23.

Wiley A. Blankinship; 18. Appointed sergeant; wounded at Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Parker D. Bailey; 18. Discharged.

Thomas G. Blunt; 21. Transferred to navy.

John W. Bradley; 32. Discharged.

John R. Bradley; 22. Elected second lieutenant in 1862; promoted first lieutenant, February 10, 1864; killed at Drewry's Bluff.

James M. Barlow; 23. Died in 1861.

George W. Brooke; 21. Killed at Sharpsburg.

Arthur P. Chalk; 17. Detached on signal corps.

Christopher C. Cherry; 22. Wounded at Sharpsburg, and died of wounds in Maryland; first sergeant.

Stephen J. Childrey; 21.

George T. Catlett; 23.

Robert H. Clayton; 21. Transferred to navy.

Thomas J. Crabbin; 31. Supposed to have died in hospital near Winchester, in 1862.

Thomas B. Chamberlayne; 18. Detached as teamster. Not accounted for.

Richard S. Denny; 17. Did not serve.

John B. Dodd; 19. Sergeant; killed at Drewry's Bluff.

Thomas Duke; 19. Discharged.

Alonzo M. Duke; 22. Led charge on Howlett line, June 16, 1864; made corporal July 1, 1864.

Robert A. Day; 17. Wounded at Sharpsburg.

Foster P. Galley; 33. First sergeant; wounded at Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, 1865.

Theophilus P. Gill; 21. Not accounted for.

Joseph B. Garthright; 19. Wounded at Sharpsburg.

Joseph A. Gill; 18. Died in 1861.

John Henry Gill; 31. Wounded at Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, 1865.

John T. Grubbs; 22. Died at Chimborazo Hospital, March, 1863.

George E. Goddin; 18. Wounded May 16, 1864; died at Winder Hospital, May 17, 1864.

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James T. Gentry; 19. Wounded May 16, 1864.

Francis Garnier; 19. Accidently wounded in 1861; discharged.

Thomas N. Goodman; 25. Discharged.

William J. Gregory; 21. Did not serve.

Martin W. Hazlewood; 28. Appointed first sergeant in 1861; elected first lieutenant, April 23, 1862; promoted captain, February 10, 1864.

Joseph P. Heath; 34. Discharged.

Christopher A. Hibble; 32. Discharged.

George H. Howard; 39. Not accounted for.

Joseph A. Howard; 17. Not accounted for.

James A. Hardie; 34.

Thomas Hardin; 18.

Patrick H. Hall; 19. Wounded at Sharpsburg; appointed first sergeant; promoted second lieutenant, May 16, 1864.

Julius W. Herbert; 22. Wounded at Sharpsburg.

John W. Johnson; 22. Not accounted for.

Charles Keppler; 19. Killed at Sharpsburg.

John Kane; 18.

Charles Thomas Lockett; 21. Wounded at Sharpsburg, and died in Staunton.

Hugh Michaels; 18. Discharged.

George W. Manning; 19. Wounded at Suffolk, and leg amputated.

William H. H. Mason; 19. Wounded at Drewry's Bluff.

Newton M. Meredith; 21. Killed at Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, 1865.

Anderson L. Morris; 19.

Andrew H. Mountcastle; 21.

Albert W. Mountcastle; 27. Died in 1862.

William H. Manning; 20. Wounded at Sharpsburg.

Stephen B. Mays; 27. Not accounted for.

William M. Miller; 22. Not accounted for.

Albert W. Pearman; 20. Not accounted for.

William F. Pearman; 21. Died in 1862.

George W. Richardson; 18.

Henry Schwalmeyer; 19.

Henry T. Scherer; 21. Captured at Sailor's Creek, and carried to Point Lookout.

Robert R. Smith; 18. Corporal; wounded at Sharpsburg; killed at Drewry's Bluff.

Richard N. Spraggins; 21. Transferred to navy.
Jacob F. Seigle; 18.
William S. Taylor; 18. Killed at Drewry's Bluff.
James L. Taliaferro; 21. Discharged.
Thomas M. Tiller; 26. Died May 14, 1863.
Edward C. Trainham; 38. Discharged.
Thomas E. Valentine; 21. Wounded at Cold Harbor.
John V. Willis; 17.
Patrick H. Woodward; 19. Not accounted for.
Charles B. Watkins; 18. Transferred to artillery.
William H. Wise; 19. Detached as teamster.
William Withey; 20. Not accounted for; supposed to have joined cavalry.
John R. Wyatt; 22. Detached as scout.
John W. Waters; 24.

NAMES OMITTED BY INSPECTOR-GENERAL, BUT REPORTED APRIL 23, 1861.

William D. Brown; 18. Wounded at Sharpsburg.
John H. Hagan; 19. Sergeant. Captured at Sharpsburg, and exchanged. Not accounted for.

VOLUNTEER RECRUITS IN 1861-'2.

Thomas Lipscomb (musician); 17. Not accounted for.
John E. Parrish; 20. Wounded at Sharpsburg; appointed sergeant; promoted ensign of regiment.
Thomas F. Hall; 19. Last reported as prisoner.
J. H. Trueheart; 18. Assigned from Camp Lee, June 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Reuben O. Burch; 17. Enlisted March 31, 1862.
J. W. Birchett; 18. Enlisted March 14, 1862. Not accounted for.
A. C. Ellington; 17. Enlisted March 21, 1862. Appointed corporal.
John T. Schwalmeyer; 17. Enlisted March 14, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg.
Eugene H. Willis; 20. Enlisted April 16, 1862. Transferred to Sixth Virginia Cavalry, September 7, 1863.

Patrick H. Wright; 16. Enlisted March 21, 1862. Captured at Five Forks; died at Point Lookout.

Thomas B. Jackson; 17. Enlisted March 14, 1862. Killed at Drewry's Bluff.

Edward B. Willis; 21. Enlisted March 14, 1862. Discharged May 3, 1863.

Benjamin F. Richardson; 20. Enlisted March 14, 1862. Died in Petersburg April 29, 1863.

James S. Willis; 22. Enlisted April 6, 1862. Sergeant.

Alonzo M. Simons; 20. Enlisted 1862. Discharged.

James L. Bradley. Enlisted 1862. Transferred to city battery.

James A. Otey; 16. Enlisted 1862. Captured at Sharpsburg; discharged in 1862.

George W. Otey; 20. Enlisted 1862. Killed at Sharpsburg.

Bernard A. Wilson. Enlisted 1862. Died in 1862.

Christopher C. Hobson; 20. Enlisted 1862. Exchanged with Ed. B. Willis.

George W. Smithers (musician). Transferred.

W. R. Smith; 17. Enlisted April 1, 1864.

Andrew J. Dugar. Sent from Camp Lee, August 16, 1862.

Daniel H. Alley. Sent from Camp Lee, September 3, 1862.

James Burley. Sent from Camp Lee a short time before close of war.

Alvin Jude. Sent from Camp Lee a short time before close of war.

G. G. Hedgeman. Transferred from Sixth Virginia Cavalry, September 7, 1863, and left same day.

George Savage. Sent from Richmond in 1865; captured at Five Forks.

Edward C. Warriner. Not accounted for.

L. L. Hudson. Not accounted for.

Gus Jude. Not accounted for.

George B. Smith. Transferred from a Georgia regiment, in exchange for George Savage, but never reported.

—— Armstrong. Not accounted for.

—— Nance. Died a few days after assignment.

SERVED TO THE CLOSE.

Those accounted for as having served to the close of the war are as follows:

G. W. Morris, James Fox, William L. Smith, A. M. Atkinson,* William R. Atkinson, William J. Baker, William A. Brown, James R. Bush, John W. Bush, C. C. Brooke, W. A. Blankinship, A. P. Chalk,* S. J. Childrey, G. T. Catlett,* A. M. Duke,* R. A. Day,* F. P. Galley, J. B. Gathright,* J. H. Gill, J. T. Gentry,* M. W. Hazelwood, J. A. Hardie,* Thomas Hardin,* P. H. Hall, J. W. Herbert, John Kane, G. W. Manning, W. H. H. Mason, A. L. Morris, A. H. Mountcastle, W. H. Manning, G. W. Richardson, H. Schwalmeyer, H. T. Scherer, J. F. Seigle, T. E. Valentine,* J. V. Willis, W. H. Wise, John R. Wyatt, John W. Waters, W. D. Brown, John E. Parrish, R. O. Burch, A. C. Ellington, J. T. Schwalmeyer, P. H. Wright, J. S. Willis, W. R. Smith, A. J. Dugar, D. H. Alley, James Burley, Alvin Jude.

[From the Richmond, Va., *Star*, July 21, 1894.]

WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

Col. W. R. Aylett's Address Before Pickett Camp

In Behalf of a Monument to the Women of the Southern Confederacy.

The following eloquent and touching address was delivered by Colonel William R. Aylett before Pickett Camp of Confederate Veterans, in Richmond, on the evening of July 2, 1894. A fitting memorial in this our "City of Monuments" to the sublime devotion of our noble women, is assured in the pledge of the Richmond Howitzers, and will, ere long, be a grand realization.

On the evening of October 15th an entertainment was given in Fredericksburg, Va., to raise funds to erect a monument to the memory of Mrs. Lucy Ann Cox, who, "at the commencement of the war, surrendered all the comfort of her father's home, and followed the fortunes of her husband, who was a member of Company A, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, until the flag of the Southern Confederacy was furled at Appomattox. No march was too long or weather too inclement to deter this patriotic woman from doing what she considered to be her duty. She was with her company and regiment on their two forays into Maryland, and her ministering hand carried comfort to many a wounded and worn soldier. While Company A was

* Died since the war.

the object of her untiring solicitude, no Confederate ever asked assistance from Mrs. Cox but it was cheerfully rendered.

"She marched as the infantry did, seldom taking advantage of offered rides in ambulances and wagon trains. When Mrs. Cox died, a few years ago, it was her latest expressed wish that she be buried with military honors, and, so far as it was possible, her wish was carried out. Her funeral took place on a bright autumn Sunday, and the entire town turned out to do honor to this noble woman.

"The camps that have undertaken the erection of this monument do honor themselves in thus commemorating the virtues of the heroine, Lucy Ann Cox."

My Comrades of Pickett Camp, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The beautiful sentiment which has called into existence Camp Pickett, Camp Lee and all other kindred Confederate Camps in our land, touches the heart and commends itself to posterity.

In honoring our dead heroes; in erecting a monument to our fallen braves and chief in Hollywood; in building a cottage at Soldiers' Home; in providing for our sick and destitute old soldiers; in perpetuating the memory of our noble dead, and in decking their graves with sweet and lovely flowers as the circling seasons pass, we have earned the praise and admiration of the civilized world.

But in all this we have been aided by an influence and agency equal to, if not greater, than our own. Though far in rear of the line of battle, that line could not have been formed nor maintained without the influence and inspiration of this agency—a power direct, vital and all-pervading. I allude to the typical woman of the Southern Confederacy.

While our beloved Southland is historic and glorious from the monuments to our generals and soldiers, which proclaim to unborn generations and future ages the valor of our men, there is nothing in marble, granite or brass to immortalize the courage, fortitude—nay, heroism of the women of the South.

Only a few weeks ago a monument was completed to the memory of the mother of George Washington, about one hundred years after it ought to have been done, and at last, mainly through the exertions of her own sex.

It is to ask you to-night that I come to aid a movement that shall give to the women of the Southern Confederacy a monument worthy of their beauty, fortitude, love, suffering, heroism and holiness. Was there ever a nobler or dearer subject?

In selecting such a topic I feel that I come close to your homes

and hearts, and that in its discussion I can dispense with the borrowed charms of rhetoric, and that the theme itself will bring before us the angelic forms and faces of mother, sister, daughter, wife, sweetheart, and will thus possess a mute eloquence of its own, which in your willing ears, at least, will fill out the faltering accents of the speaker. Given to us by God as a help-mate, the handmaiden of Christian civilization, have we honored or exalted our women, even as the Greeks, Romans and Egyptians did?

In their pagan mythology and religion they worshipped their women, in their goddesses, as much as their men, in their gods; and temples and statues filled their cities to Juno, Minerva, Diana, Vesta and Ceres, as much as to Jupiter, Neptune, Mars, Mercury, Vulcan and Apollo. There was not a wood or murmuring stream that was not presided over by some beauteous nymph as its tutelary divinity, assigned by Jove. All this has passed away with the peoples and empires of the past, and perished from the earth. The nymphs and goddesses no longer sing with the birds from the woods, nor impress their music upon the murmuring brooks as they go singing on to the sea through the ancient forests. While this is so, yet nearly one-half of the Christian world seeks Heaven through the mediation of a Jewish woman, and her image appears in every Catholic church and home, the noble christian substitute for the pagan gods and goddesses. The mother of the Saviour has taken the place of fabled mythology. But in this broad Protestant land the only monuments erected to woman, except Mary Washington, lately finished, are the obelisk or Cleopatra's needle, in Central Park, New York city, and the great statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," at the mouth of New York harbor—one given us by the French, and the other sent us by the Egyptians; the one perpetuating the memory of a bad woman, Cæsar's and Mark Anthony's mistress, and the other representing a pagan goddess, in whose name all the agonies, bloodshed and horror of the French Revolution were perpetuated. But while the vices of an Egyptian woman speaks in one, and the social and political throes and orgies of a great and noble people, seeking freedom and its blessings through oceans of blood and slaughter, speak to us through the other, yet, until this Mary Washington monument, unveiled the other day, there was no monument to an American woman.

Thanks be to God that the first recognition of woman in a monument on the American continent comes to us in a Virginia woman and on Virginia soil!

The monument to Mary Washington proclaims the virtues of the women of the Revolution, represented in the mother of that great Virginian, who, while his little army was shivering and almost starved at Valley Forge, with our liberties at their last gasp, crossed the Delaware on that dark and stormy Christmas night and through snow and ice, marked by the bloody footsteps of his men, waked the frozen echoes of the morning with the thunder of his guns and the sound of a great victory, and thus poured the living tide of hope into the bosoms of our forefathers.

While there are monuments to him—one the highest on earth; while a monument has lately gone up to his mother; while monuments to our heroes stand all over the land, yet we want a monument in which should be represented the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, Jubal A. Early, G. T. Beauregard, J. E. B. Stuart, George E. Pickett, Fitz Lee, and all the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of the Confederate Soldiers, living and dead; in short, to the "Confederate Woman," looking as she did, when, with fair hands and bright eyes, she worked the banners and gave them to the boys to be unfurled in the bloody tempest; looking as she did when the shouts of victory throbbed her true, loving heart and flushed her cheeks; looking as she did when bad news reached her, and with anxious face and downcast eyes she waited for the impending calamity; looking as she did when she met the pale, cold face of the loved one—father, husband, brother, or son—kissed his wan cheek, oh! so cold, bathed it with her tears, while prayers, with inarticulate sobs, shook her angelic frame; looking as she did in the Nitre and Mining Bureau, making gunpowder; in the arsenals, making cartridges and filling shells; in the hospitals, preparing bandadges and lint, and dressing wounds; closing the eyes of the poor dead boys, whose mothers were in the far South; looking as she did in the night and darkness of the tempest of disaster and defeat, a glorified saint, wrapped in prayer, and ascending to Heaven, like the last ray of sunshine lingering on the cloud before the burst of the cyclone, the hissing lightning and the crashing thunder.

The very existence and greatness of Virginia were due, on two occasions, to woman's love and courage. Who can forget the act of that fair Indian maiden, who first saved the life of Captain Smith, and three years afterwards came alone through miles of tangled wilderness, on a dark and tempestuous night, to warn the colonists

of Jamestown of the coming of her people. But for her love and mercy the last white man in Virginia would have perished. Let it also be remembered, when on another occasion the colonists at Jamestown were about to return to England in despair, they heard that ninety virtuous, young, handsome girls were coming to Virginia, the first that had dared the dangers of the great deep to reach Virginia.

The colonists at Jamestown determined to await their arrival. In a short time they all got husbands. Domestic ties were formed, virtuous sentiments and habits of thrift ensued, and the tide of immigration swelled. The men had something to live for and die for, and the foundations of the great coming Commonwealth were laid deep and everlasting.

De Tocqueville, that wise and acute Frenchman who wrote the best commentary on our institutions, people and country which has ever been penned, after travelling and residing for several years in America, remarked, with all the emphasis of an enthusiast, that if he were asked to what he attributed the growth, greatness, prosperity and strength of the American people, his reply would be, "I ascribe it all to the superiority of their women."

That strength and courage which she displays in aiding us in founding States and Empires will melt at times into tenderness and love, which seem borrowed from Heaven and the angels.

Who has not had his heart touched and his eyes moistened by the lines of Scott's famous poem? When Marmion lay gasping for his last breath on Flodden Field, deserted by the pages and squires his halls had nursed and fed, without a friend to close his fading eyes, to bathe his gory face, or slake his dying thirst, the injured Clave, struck with a spark of divine pity which extinguished every feeling of resentment, discharged offices which the ingratitude of man denied to a benefactor. How true are the lines!

> "O, woman! in hours of ease,
> Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
> And variable as the shade
> By the quivering aspen made,
> When pain and anguish wring the brow,
> A ministering angel thou."

Once during the war when the lines of the enemy separated me from my home, I was an inmate of my brother's Richmond home while suffering from a wound. As soon as I could walk about a lit-

tle my first steps were directed to Seabrook's Hospital to see some of my dear comrades who were worse wounded than I.

While sitting by the cot of a friend, who was soon to "pass over the river and rest under the shade of the trees," I witnessed a scene that I can hardly ever think of without quickened pulse and moist eye. A beautiful boy, too young to fight and die, and a member of an Alabama regiment, was dying from a terrible wound a few feet off. His mother had been telegraphed for at his request. In the wild delirium of his dying moments he had been steadily calling for her, "Oh, mother, come, do come quickly!" Then, under the influence of opiates given to smooth his entrance into eternal rest, he dozed and slumbered.

The thunders of the great guns along the lines of the immortal Lee roused him up. Just then his dying eye rested upon one of the lovely matrons of Richmond advancing toward him. His reeling brain and distempered imagination mistook her for his mother. Raising himself up, with a wild, delirious cry of joy, which rang throughout the hospital, he cried: "Oh, mother, mother! I knew you would come! I knew you would come! I can die easy now;" and she, humoring his illusion, let him fall upon her bosom, and he died happy in her arms, her tears flowing for him as if he had been her own son.

When we reflect how much our women did and suffered during the war, the wonder is that no monument has risen sooner to their memory. Were we to go into Hollywood and Oakwood, those silent "Cities of the dead," and see all the monuments erected to the memory of the men and none to the women, it would strike us as very strange. No less strange would it be if the heroes of our lost cause should have all the monuments and the heroines none.

The barbaric idea that woman should occupy a subordinate and inferior position in the civilization of the world has long since exploded. Miss Hopkins a few weeks ago became a member of the medical staff of the Western State Hospital, and Belva Lockwood has entered the works of the Virginia Bar. As clerks, cashiers, and employees of our State and Federal Governments, and as successful teachers, novelists, and journalists they have come fully to the front, and they have come to stay. As telegraphers and 'phone-keepers their soft fingers and gentle voices send angelic sounds along the cold wires, thrilling under their magic touch like whispered music, passing from earth to Heaven. In the pulpit she has spoken with

inspired voice, and on the stage the great actresses are equal to the great actors. The doctrine no longer prevails that the only thing woman can do is to bear children, rock the cradle, and attend to the kitchen, fowls and washing. While I do not want her to unsex herself, I will say, whatever she wants to do in the struggle for bread and life, lend her a helping hand, and bid her "God speed!" And the man who grudges her this should swap his trousers for her balmoral.

I claim for Camp Pickett the paternity of the first public expression in form of a Confederate woman's monument. On the 16th of January, 1890, in an address made by me, upon the presentation of General Pickett's portrait to this camp by Mrs. Jennings, as my remarks, published in the Richmond *Dispatch* of 17th of January, 1890, will show, I urged that steps be taken to erect a monument to the women of the Southern Confederacy, and you applauded the suggestion. But this idea, and the execution of it, is something in which none of us should claim exclusive glory and ownership. The monument should be carried not alone upon the shoulders of the infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineers and sailors of the Confederacy, but should be urged forward by the hearts and hands of the whole South. And wherever a northern man has a southern wife (and a good many northern men of taste have them) let him help, too, for God never gave him a nobler or richer blessing. The place for such a monument, it seems to me, should be by the side of the Confederate soldier on Libby Hill. It is not well for a man to be alone, nor woman either. To place her elsewhere would make a perpetual stag of him, and a perpetual wall-flower of her. Companions in glory and suffering; let them go down the corridors of time side by side, the representatives of a race of heroes and heroines.

It has been truly said by Guizot in his history of civilization that as the women of a nation are elevated so the nation is elevated, and that the social and moral condition of woman measures the march of civilization.

Let us prove the truth of the great philosopher's words in all the coming years of our united land. The time is most propitious for our resolution and action. We live now with our faces to the rising sun. Behind us are the joys, griefs and glories of the past, checkered with light and shade. Before us are the hopes, fortunes and splendors of our future, bright and dazzling in our front. Peace has its victories no less than war.

The pen is now mightier than the sword and rifle. The empire of Aristotle has married the empire of Alexander, and moral forces are overcoming physical. "Grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front," and the men we once sought to slay we greet now with a brother's grasp. The Union is ours, too. The great guns are dumb, the dust has settled on the drums, and the bugles ring out their clarion notes for the charge no more along the embattled lines. Peace once more spreads her wings over the land, hallowed and consecrated to freedom as the home of the free. Hell is too cool a place, and eternity too short a time in which to punish those, whether they be North or South, who, for selfish purpose and political capital, keeps alive the feeling that drenched our land with blood and filled it with grief, mourning widows, orphans and graves.

Speaking here to-night, I know I represent, my dear comrades, the brave men and beauteous women who surround me, when I say that we should be unworthy of the banner we once followed and unworthy of Robert E. Lee if we were not, twenty-nine years after Appomattox, as loyal to the country and the Star-Spangled Banner as any northern man living or dead. Brave men do not bear malice, nor cherish revenge and hate, after peace and reconciliation with their brethren. The South breeds no men of that sort. Cowards and devils only do that, and only cowards and devils can object to the tears, flowers and monuments which we bestow upon our dead, whose heroic dust and ashes are all now left for us to mourn and to honor. We have met the brave men of the North since the war at Gettysburg, here, at Philadelphia and Washington, and their hearts, like ours, are in the right place.

All around us we can hear the rush of steamers, the thunder of locomotives, the whispering of telegraph and telephone, and the ceaseless din of mighty manufactories, whose cyclopean fires and workman shake the land like the ponderous hammers of Vulcan in his fabled furnaces beneath Mount Ætna.

The tremendous power which Franklin led from the clouds by a kite string, which, with blinding flash and crashing thunder-bolt, rends the tall monarchs of the forest and shivers the rocky summit of the mountain, now moves, bridled, bitted and belled, with harmless hum and scintillation along your crowded streets, an unseen giant of infinite power and boundless strength, yoked by the wondrous hand of science to your coaches, as obedient to the touch of the reins and more docile with the burden of manhood and beauty than

the dumb animals which once staggered laboriously along your thoroughfares. Startling are the achievements of our race and age, and Virginia (God bless her!) and the great South stand in the fore-front of advancing civilization and mighty empires. Vast steamers now run from West Point and Newport News to Europe, and as they dash through the capes to the sea, moved by a power which is but a bucketful of its own brine, sending towards Heaven gigantic columns of smoke and lashing the mighty deep into snowy foam all around the pathway through the billows, they look like calumets of peace which nations interchange as the eternal pledges of amity and friendship, never to be broken.

The passenger locomotive which left here this morning ere midday has scaled the mountain slope, rushed through the very heart of the tunneled monster that once stood in the path of human progress, and as night and darkness thicken in its front it is now lighting up the rolling praries beyond the Alleghanies with the fierce glare of its great, fiery eye, and by to-morrow's noon it will cool its heated limbs by the banks of the "Father of Waters."

Our mountains are opening to their base and giving up their ancient treasures, "the cataract has ceased to blow its trumpet from the steep to charm the ear of listening poets," and lends its mighty hand to turn our mills, float our ships, and furnish the light and power of electricity. Steam, with gleaming front, giant form and brazen throat, sounds the trumpets of civilization along all our echoing shores, and stretches forth its vaporous sceptre over the swelling tide, proclaiming to the world our triumphs over the greatest physical agencies of the universe.

But while we view the grand procession as it moves with majestic steps along the path of human progress, let us not forget to honor, glorify and immortalize "Heaven's last best gift to man," the loving partner of our hearts, homes, joys and sufferings. Let us place her high up by the side of the Confederate soldier, on the eternal and imperishable granite of our own native hills. Let her stand thus in sight of the battlefields and monuments that commemorate the deeds and perpetrate the memories of Virginia's statesmen and heroes, proclaiming to all future ages and generations how the people of this State and of the South love, cherish and honor the truth, courage, constancy and fortitude of the women of the Southern Confederacy, who followed the banner of the "Lost Cause" with hope and pride, and tears and prayers, from Big Bethel to Appomattox.

Let her stand there as long as the winds of autumn shall sigh gently and sadly over the graves of the buried valor in Hollywood and Oakwood, and deck them with the russet and golden splendor of falling leaves. Let her stand there as long as winter comes with icy fingers to touch the soldiers' graves with frost, and wrap them with the pure and spotless winding sheet of its snows. And let her, from her lofty throne, welcome spring, when, with warm sunshine and lovely flowers, she comes to deck the sod which covers the forms of the men who made the gray jacket a mantle of glory, and the southern flag a blazing meteor in history, eternal in all the annals of fame. And when eventide shall come with gentle, vernal showers, just before the sun sinks into his ocean bed, let his last rays from the West, coming across ocean and continent, passing over the city of the dead (Hollywood) and of the living (Richmond), light up the heroic forms in bronze of Robert E. Lee and George Washington, forming, as they reach the Confederate soldier and the Confederate woman, through the falling rain, a gorgeous rainbow, spanning the whole eastern sky, a heavenly crown for the brave man and lovely woman standing there, glorious in the bow and sunshine of hope, and refulgent in the promise of immortality.

[From the Memphis, Tenn., *Appeal-Avalanche*, June 30, 1894.]

A MOTHER OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Mrs. Sallie Chapman Gordon Law.

Just upon the eve of preparations by ex-Confederates to celebrate the Fourth of July in a becoming manner and spirit, the sad news is announced of the death of the venerable Mrs. Law, known all over the South as one of the mothers of the Confederacy. She was also truly a mother in Israel, in the highest Christian sense. Her life had been closely connected with that of many leading actors in the late great Civil War, in which she, too, took, in her quiet way, an influential part.

She passed away, June 28th, at Idlewild, one of the suburbs of Memphis, nearly eighty-nine years of age.

She was born on the River Yadkin, in Wilkes County, N. C.,

August 27th, 1805, and at the time of her death was doubtless the oldest person in Shelby County. Her mother's maiden name was Charity King. Her father, Chapman Gordon, served in the Revolutionary War, under Generals Marion and Sumter. She came of a long-lived race of people. Her mother lived to be ninety-three years of age, and her brother, Rev. Hezekiah Herndon Gordon, who was the father of Gen. John B. Gordon, now Senator from Georgia, lived to the age of ninety-two years.

Sallie Chapman Gordon was married to Dr. John S. Law, near Eatonton, Ga., on the 28th of June, 1825. A few years later she became a member of the Presbyterian Church, in Forsyth, Ga., and her name was afterward transferred to the rolls of the Second Presbyterian Church in Memphis, of which church she remained a member as long as she lived.

She became an active worker in hospitals, and when nothing more could be done in Memphis she went through the lines and rendered substantial aid and comfort to the soldiers in the field. Her services, if fully recorded, would make a book. She was so recognized, that upon one occasion General Joseph E. Johnston had 30,000 of his bronzed and tattered soldiers to pass in review in her honor at Dalton. Such a distinction was, perhaps, never accorded to any other woman in the South—not even to Mrs. Jefferson Davis or to the wives of great generals. Yet, so earnest and sincere in her work was she that she commanded the respect and reverence of men wherever she was known. After the war she strove to comfort the vanquished and encourage the down-hearted, and continued in her way to do much good work.

For a year or more past Mrs. Law has been unable to appear in public, though two years ago she could go to church alone, or with some of her young grandchildren. But for a month or two she has been failing, and her children and friends realized that the end of a long, busy and illustrious life was near. Most of her children, including Rev. Dr. John G. Law, of Darlington, S. C., have been with her as she approached the final change. Finally she dropped off into the last sleep, which is death, and entered upon her eternal rest and reward, leaving the fragrant memory of good deeds, and of duty heroically performed. Peace to her pure spirit, and all honor to her noble name!

[From the Richmond, Va., *Times*, July 26, 1894.]

CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

Most of Them Passed Their Closing Years in Poverty.

Twenty-Five Unpensioned Heroes Who Suffered the Stings and Arrows of Outrageous Fortune.

It is a melancholy fact that almost every Confederate General who did not succumb to disease or fall in battle, died in poverty he brought on by his devotion to the cause espoused, says the *Brooklyn Eagle.* Raphael and Paul Semmes both died poor themselves, but a daughter of the former married a prosperous lawyer, General Zollicoffer. She left nothing to a family of five daughters, four of whom, however, married well. The fifth may have done likewise, although accurate trace of her has been lost. General Pillow left his family so poorly provided for that they were compelled to sell his library and his house, also, although friends rebought it by subscription. General T. C. Hindman died penniless, so did General Dick Taylor, and his two daughters made their home with an aunt. He published a book, but it did not prove a monetary success, and left him in worse circumstances than before. Stonewall Jackson left his wife and daughter without means, but they were reasonably helped by legacies. General Polk left nothing to his family, but his son, Dr. Polk, located in New York, and built up a very large and profitable practice. General Forrest, who became a farmer, labored hard to succeed as a planter, but at his death left only a meagre inheritance to his family. Mrs. General Ewell, who died three days after her husband, owned a very considerable property in St. Louis, and maintained a very comfortable establishment. General Bragg left no property, and his widow went to live with her sister in New Orleans. General Hood was far from being wealthy, and General S. Cooper was absolutely poor. Major-General Whiting, of Fort Fisher fame, who died in prison in 1864, left nothing, and General L. M. Walker, killed by Marmaduke in a duel, left but little to his wife.

General Buckner had a varied experience. His wife owned large tracts of unimproved real estate in Chicago, which was confiscated, but afterward recovered. It was then mortgaged, built up, and, in a panic, sacrificed for the mortgaged money, leaving him poor. General Zack Deas, of Alabama, whose name may not have been equal to that of others, was a shrewd financier. He went into Wall street after the war and became rich. General P. D. Roddy, a dashing cavalryman, also made a plunge into Wall street, but his fate was different. He lost everything he had, and then went to London and earned a moderate income as financial agent of some banking-house. General W. J. Frazier, who surrendered Cumberland Gap, settled down in New York and prospered as a broker. General Thomas Jordan became editor of the Mining Record, and for years a familiar figure on Broadway. Major-General Loring served for four years in the Egyptian army, then returned to America and became connected with a mining company of New Mexico, where he made money fast and became wealthy. Another who went to Egypt was General A. W. Reynolds. He served awhile, dropped out of service, and then settled down in the country of his adoption.

The careers of Early and Beauregard are well known. They lived and prospered in New Orleans, where they superintended the drawings of the Louisiana Lottery Company. General Early's death occurred in Virginia only a few months ago. He was one of the last of the great southern generals.

The latter days of General R. E. Lee's life were passed in the quiet at Lexington, in his native State, where he became an instructor of young men. The duties of a college president were faithfully carried out by him, although it was probable that the last years of his life were filled with infinite sadness.

Of the remaining brilliant leaders of the Lost Cause some dropped from sight and memory, others had a quiet and prosperous old age, but few fared worse than General Thomas Benton Smith. He passed his later years in an insane asylum in Tennessee.

THE BOND OF HEROISM.

Blending of the Blue and Gray.

The Chicago *Tribune* of July 14, 1894, republishes the following from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

At General H. V. Boynton's talk about the Chattanooga campaign, before the Army and Navy Club, two good war stories were told. The audience embraced distinguished ex-Confederates as well as ex-Union officers, together with many officers of the regular army. General Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, was one of the ex-Confederates present. His brigade was one of the three or four which Cleburne marched to the northern end of Missionary Ridge and successfully pitted against Sherman in the hard fighting for possession of Tunnel Hill.

When General Boynton had concluded his talk General Mills showed on the map where his brigade had fought.

"There was an incident," he said, "connected with that battle which I recollect very distinctly. I am not able to tell it all, and perhaps some one here can complete the story with the name of the officer. Down below where we lay on Tunnel Hill was a large open field. Beyond that was some woods. A Federal brigade came through the woods and out into the open field. There the troops reformed their lines. The officer in command was perfectly cool. He took his time, and the troops formed as if they were on dress parade. They were within easy range and we fired into them. They broke and went back into the woods. In a few minutes they came back and formed again in the same deliberate way. When the officer in command had got them formed to suit him, he made them lie down, while he rode up and down the front as if waiting for orders. General Hardee came up to my brigade while we were firing on them, and said:

"'Stop shooting at those men. It's murder.'

"We stopped. Some time afterward I talked with McDowell about Hardee's order, and asked him what he thought of the situation. He said: 'It was not murder; it was war.'

"Hardee was an officer of the regular army; he had fought under the flag, and I suppose he couldn't stand seeing it fired on when

carried by such brave men. The way that brigade and its commander acted under fire impressed me, and I have often wondered who the officer was."

One of the officers present was able to tell to whom General Mills' tribute of bravery applied. He was General Carman. After a careful examination of the map, General Carman decided that the brigade was that of General John M. Loomis, composed of the Twenty-sixth and Ninetieth Illinois and the Twelfth and One Hundredth Indiana. General Loomis, General Carman said, is, or was until quite recently, a resident of Chicago.

The other story of Chattanooga related to the wonderful assault upon Missionary Ridge. It was told by General Joe Reynolds, who was on the staff of General Thomas. This officer pointed out on the map the elevation in front of Chattanooga where General Grant and General Thomas took position to see the grand advance of the divisions against the Confederate works at the bottom of the ridge. Back of these works rose the precipitous front of the ridge. It was Grant's plan of battle to have Sherman take the north end of the ridge and sweep toward the center, while Hooker took the south end and advanced from the opposite direction. While both of these movements were being executed, the army of Thomas, on the plain of Chattanooga, was to advance to the foot of the ridge, and carrying the works there, was to await orders, and move up to the summit at the proper time.

"Grant and Thomas," said General Reynolds, "watched the advance through their glasses. They exchanged very few words. The long lines were in full view to us in the rear, as they moved forward toward the works at the foot of the ridge. They were also in full view of the Confederates on the summit of the ridge. We saw the Confederates swarm out of their lower works, and retreat up the ridge as our lines approached. Then, instead of stopping when they had reached the foot of the ridge, our troops went right on up the steep hill, along the summit of which lay General Bragg's army.

"When the advance of our forces passed over the works below, and began to climb the steep, General Grant lowered his glasses and turning to General Thomas, asked:

"'What does that mean?'

"General Thomas turned to me and said:

"'General Grant wishes to know what that means.'

"I had already recognized the command which had gone over the

works, and was now well on the way up the steep, leading the assault. It was a regiment that had been in my brigade. I replied:

"'That is the Eighty-sixth Indiana, I think, and it is going up the hill.'

"General Thomas turned to General Grant and said:

"'General Reynolds says he thinks it is the Eighty-sixth Indiana, and that it is going up the hill.'

"General Grant gazed through his glasses for some time, until it was evident that the whole army was assaulting successfully what had seemed to be an impregnable position for Bragg. Then, turning once more to Thomas, he said:

"'Are battles chance?'"

[From the Richmond, Va., *Dispatch*, June 12, 1894.]

WAR RECOLLECTIONS.

Story of the Evacuation of Petersburg, by an Eye-Witness.

A SAD AND SOLEMN SABBATH.

With a Flag of Truce—A Shout of Victory—Swarming with Troops—Safeguards and Protection.

The following interesting article has been furnished to the *Dispatch* by the gentleman to whom it is addressed:

PETERSBURG, VA., May 24, 1894.

George S. Bernard, Esq., Petersburg, Va.:

Dear Sir: As requested, I give you my recollections of the evacuation of Petersburg by the Confederate and its occupation by the Federal forces in the early days of April, 1865, for publication in your second volume of "War Talks of Confederate Veterans."

On Saturday, the 1st of April, 1865, rumors were in general circulation throughout the city of Petersburg that General Lee would soon evacuate the city. On Sunday, the 2d, these rumors crystalized into full assurance that the evacuation was imminent; the fact

that the military authorities were engaged in the destruction (by burning) of tobacco and other articles within the city limits in the early hours of that day being the basis of this assurance.

A special meeting of the Common Council was convened, and, after consultation, it was determined that the best and, indeed, the only thing that could be done was to appoint a committee to be charged with the duty of waiting on General Lee, in person, and ascertaining whether or not his purpose was to evacuate the city, and a committee was accordingly appointed, charged with this duty. The committee was further deputed, in the event of the evacuation of the city, to ask the protection of our people at the hands of the Federal army. The resolution adopted by the Council was offered by Mr. D'Arcy Paul, and, as shown by the records of the Council, was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of the Mayor and two members, be appointed to wait on General Lee and request that he inform said committee, at such time as he may deem necessary, whether he contemplates evacuating the city; and that, if an evacuation is contemplated, said committee be instructed to surrender the city to the commander of the Federal army, and request protection of the citizens and their property."

GENERAL LEE RETICENT.

The committee, which consisted of the Mayor (Hon. W. W. Townes), James Boisseau (as well as I can remember), and myself—the records of the Council do not show who the committee were—waited on General Lee at his headquarters at the Dupuy House (now the suburban residence of John McGill, Esq., of this city), situated about a mile west of the city, on the Dupuy road, in the county of Dinwiddie. General Lee was not at his headquarters when the committee arrived, but rode up a short time thereafter, and promptly gave audience to the committee. Our mission was made known. The General was apparently calm and collected, but very reticent, only replying to the committee that he would communicate with us at the residence of Mr. Paul, in the city of Petersburg, that (Sunday) night at 10 o'clock. This place was suggested as Major Giles B. Cook, who was a member of General Lee's staff, was a kinsman or connection of Mr. Paul, and a frequent visitor at his house.

The sadness and solemnity of that Sabbath day can never be forgotten. The hours passed slowly, but night finally came. The hour

of 10 was tolled by the clock, and a few minutes thereafter, the bearer of General Lee's message (Major Cook) arrived. Not only the committee, but all the councilmen, were now at Mr. Paul's house, so great was the interest felt in whatever was to be done. I remember also as present, the Rev. Dr. William H. Platt, then rector of St. Paul's Church, assisting with suggestions.

ALL WITHDRAWN.

The message of General Lee was to the effect that the military would all be withdrawn by 12 o'clock that night, and the city left in charge of the civil authorities. The Council, informally assembled at Mr. Paul's, then agreed to divide up into squads of two or more, and to meet again at 4 o'clock the next morning to take the several routes leading into the city to meet and surrender the city to the Federal forces. Mayor Townes and myself were to take the direction of Cox road and the Dupuy road, and to pass through what was then known as the "Model Farm," the open field immediately west of the corporation line, through which the Petersburg and Asylum Railway now runs. After leaving Mr. Paul's residence, the Mayor and myself walked the streets during the entire night, and as we walked, Lee's soldiers, in large bodies, in squads, and singly, passed along through the streets towards the bridges over the Appomattox leading into Chesterfield County. All of them had well nigh passed before daybreak of Monday morning, but now and then would be seen a disabled man making his way in the direction of the bridges across the Appomattox, declaring, when cautioned by us that he would be captured, that he would take the risk. The dawn of day finally came and found the Mayor and myself, pursuant to the plan agreed upon, on our way to meet the Federals, expected to come in from the west. At daybreak we had reached the "Model Farm," and were plodding cautiously through it, westwardly, with our flag of truce flying—a white handkerchief fastened on a walking-cane. For some distance we walked forward without seeing a soldier, and, as we thought, without being ourselves seen.

A SHOUT OF VICTORY.

We had, indeed, reached the line of breastworks, into which the Confederates had fallen back the previous morning, just east of Old Town creek, when a signal gun was fired on our left, apparently in the neighborhood of Fort Gregg, and, instantaneously, there sprang forth, as from the bowels of the earth, it seemed to me, a mighty

host of Federal soldiers, and then followed such a shout of victory as seemed to shake the very ground on which we stood. This large body of Federals, with whose great numbers I was so much impressed, were in the Federal breastworks on the west side of Old Town creek, thrown up the previous morning when the Federals had broken through our lines and taken possession of the territory to the west of this stream; and they had been massed at the point we saw, preliminary to an assault on our works. As these Federals came forward towards us from the Federal earthworks from which they emerged—these works and the Confederate works, at this point, being less than 200 yards apart—Mayor Townes and I attempted to state our mission, but the officers would not take time to stop to hear what we had to say, the men rushing ahead to enter the city, but bade us come along with them, they (the officers) promising to protect us and to protect our people.

When we returned to the city some other Federal troops had already entered, as, upon reaching the court-house, we found the whole building, steeple and all, festooned with small Federal flags. Our mission, however, was now accomplished.

PROTECTION AFFORDED.

Every effort was made by the Federal officers and troops to protect the persons and property of our citizens. Safeguards were sent to every house for which they were asked. An officer, whose name I have forgotten, accompanied me to my house on Lombard Street, and after seeing me safely arrived, and declining an invitation I gave him to breakfast with me, left, promising a safeguard, who, in a short time, reported and took up his quarters at my residence, where he remained for a day or two. Everything was at once systemized by the military, and comparative order and quiet reigned under martial law. The citizens were required to report to the provost marshal and resume their allegiance. Federal sutlers soon engaged in business, occupying many of our stores for the purpose, and a good time was experienced by the few citizens so fortunate as to have greenbacks with which to purchase cheese, coffee, and such like articles, of which they had been so long deprived.

HIS FIRST GREENBACK.

I shall never forget the first greenback that came into my possession. The day after the Federals came in, Max. Marshall, a sutler, who came in with the Federal army, made an arrangement with Cap-

tain James E. Wolff, who had for years conducted a hat store on Sycamore Street, whereby Captain Wolff and himself were to go into partnership for carrying on the business of hatters. Captain Wolff brought him around to my law office on Lombard Street, which was then very much dismantled by the shot and shell that, from time to time, had invaded its walls, and asked me to prepare the articles of agreement, which I did, and received for my work, from the well-to-do-looking sutler, a fee of ten dollars, which he paid me with a brand-new ten-dollar greenback—the first, I believe, I ever saw.

This stroke of good fortune made me supremely happy, and must have manifested itself in my very countenance, as it was soon noised about among my friends and acquaintances that I had money, and I had numerous applications for loans, which I made very freely, in sums ranging from twenty-five cents to $1, having first reserved enough to purchase for myself a pound of cheese, a pound of coffee, and a box of sardines. I remember that Colonel William R. Johnson, a man of high position and property, entered a sutler's store, where I was making these purchases, and that I shared with him my good fortune by lending him a dollar.

Your friend and comrade,

CHARLES F. COLLIER.

[From the Staunton, Va., *Daily News*, August 9, 1894.]

VETERANS' REUNION.

The Meeting of the Rockbridge Dragoons at Lexington—List of the Survivors—Next Reunion to be Held at Staunton.

LEXINGTON, VA., August 8, 1894.

The first annual reunion of the Second Rockbridge Dragoons or Company H, of Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, was held here yesterday. At an early hour the gray-haired veterans began to pour into the town. The trains brought their quota. Not only was the Fourteenth Regiment out in force, but other veterans were present in large numbers from various commands. Some of the old "vets" had not met since the surrender, and reminiscences and war anec-

dotes were the order of the day. At noon the bugle was sounded for the formation, and Company H, Company C, and Company I, mounted, formed in line facing the courthouse, ander the command of Colonel John A. Gibson. To the command "Right by twos," the "vets" wheeled into column, and paraded the principal streets of the town.

After the parade the roll was called and the command given: "Prepare for action;" the enemy to be engaged was an elegant dinner prepared by Comrade C. W. Irvine in his best style. After dinner speech-making was indulged in.

Hon. Wm. A. Anderson, Captain J. Pres. Moore, and Colonel W. Bolivar F. Leech were the orators of the occasion. Their remarks elicited the wildest enthusiasm, and the "rebel yell" made the dining-room ring.

The next reunion will take place in Staunton on Court Monday, August 28, 1895, when all the surviving members of the Fourteenth will be brought together again.

The members oi the companies represented were mostly from Rockbridge and Augusta Counties.

A noticeable incident of the day was that it was the thirtieth anniversary of the day when Captain Wilson lost his arm.

This command served all through the war, and was in the memorable raid through Pennsylvania.

The following officers were present and in command:

Captain John A. Gibson, Lieutenant James Lindsay, Lieutenant Wm. M. Sterritt, Lieutenant Wm. N. Wilson, Orderly-Sergeat J. S. Gibson.

The following is the roll of the survivors of Company H, as called by Orderly-Sergeant J. S. Gibson:

PRIVATES.

J. W. Anderson, J. Y. Anderson, W. A. L. Anderson, D. S. Black, H. W. Bagley, Wm. Blackwell, Tom Chittum, John Chittum, Wm. Davis, L. P. Davis, David Dice, Geo. Dice, J. B. Fierbaugh, Robt. Fulwiler, Wm. Fox, J. H. Greiner, Columbus Greiner, Granville Greiner, James Glendy, C. P. Green, J. W. Gibson, James Huffman, Napoleon Hull, Lorenzo Hall, C. W. Irvine, H. G. Lindsay, John Lowman, W. B. F. Leech, Wm. A. Lyle, James A. Lyle, Jacob Ludwick, J. W. Mackey, D. B. McClung, B. F. McClung, James A. McClung, W. H. McCutcheon, N. B. McCluer, A. J. Miller, J. L. Morter, A. H. Moore, David McCray, Tom Norcross, J. D. Ott,

Frank Ott, W. L. Patterson, Nimrod Patterson, David Pulse, Wm. Parrent, W. D. Runnels, James Runnels, John H. Reed, Samuel Ray, Wm. Landridge, Jacob Shaver, Samuel Strain, John N. Stoner, Wm. M. Sale, Robert Sale, Samuel W. Short, John Sheridan, J. M. Snider, J. H. Snider, Tom Sensebaugh, H. L. Terrell, F. H. Templeton, Arch. Taylor, J. H. Wheat, James Withers, M. D. Willson, John Whitmore, Wm. Wright, John Wright, Alfred Willson, W. A. Walker, and C. W. Walker.

An old darkey asked a "vet" "What dis war dat was gwine on here ter-day."

He was told that it was a reunion of the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment. He looked very innocent, and replied, "Dis 'em them what is a'liven, I suppose, boss."

HOW THE CONFEDERACY CHANGED NAVAL WARFARE.

Ironclads and Torpedoes.

The outbreak of the war between the States found the Southern Confederacy cut off from all access to the sea, and destitute of all means of naval attack or defence.

When the Federals abandoned the navy-yard at Norfolk, they destroyed the dry-dock and shipping, and all other destructible means for building or equipping war vessels.

The *Merrimac*, a fine United States frigate, was burned and sunk at her moorings; but in a few months, by the skill of Captain John M. Brooke, of Virginia, she was raised, repaired and converted into the famous ironclad *Virginia*, which destroyed or routed the entire Federal fleet in Hampton Roads.

The *Virginia* first encountered the United States frigate *Cumberland*, which she crushed and sank. That gallant ship went down with her colors flying and her men fighting her guns till they were drowned at their posts of duty. The iron beak of the *Virginia* was torn off in the collision.

The *Virginia* next attacked the frigate *Congress*, and destroyed her with her guns, and then turned her attention to the frigate *Minnesota*, which in flying from the *Virginia* had grounded in water too shoal for the *Virginia* to enter.

The two pounded away at each other at long range. While the damage to the *Virginia* was not great, the *Minnesota* suffered so severly that her captain reports that he had resolved to abandon and destroy her, when he saw the *Virginia*, after her engagement with the *Monitor*, turning toward Norfolk to procure a new beak and repair other damages.

Our noble admiral, Franklin Buchanan, of Maryland, was struck down by a severe wound while fighting the *Congress*. The command of the *Virginia* then developed upon Captain Catesby Jones, of Virginia, under whom the fighting was continued to its successful issue.

At daylight of the second day the *Monitor*, which had come in during the night, was discovered lying by the *Minnesota*. She bravely advanced to battle with the *Virginia*, and for more than an hour the most remarkable combat the world had ever seen was sustained by these two ships, until the captain of the *Monitor* was wounded, when his ship escaped into shoal water and never again ventured out to attack the *Virginia*.

During the fighting of the two days the heavy guns of Newport News, and of the *Cumberland*, *Congress*, *Roanoke*, *St. Lawrence*, *Minnesota and Monitor*, had inflicted some damage on the *Virginia*, and ever since her beak had been wrenched off by the sinking *Cumberland* she had been leaking. There being no Federal ship to offer or accept battle, she returned to Norfolk to repair damages.

Some weeks later, with a new beak and again ready for battle, the *Virginia* sailed out from Norfolk to attack the reinforced Federal fleet, then bombarding our batteries at Sewell's Point. When she hove in sight, this whole fleet, consisting of the *Monitor*, two other ironclads, ten wooden frigates, etc., ceased firing and incontinently fled to shoal water and the protection of Fortress Monroe.

The *Virginia* pursued them as closely as her draught would permit, and challenged the *Monitor* to come out and fight ; but neither she nor any other ship would venture out from their place of refuge, and the *Virginia* retired to her anchorage off the mouth of James river, in full view of her enemy. She daily renewed her challenge to battle, and remained unmolested until the Confederate Government withdrew the troops and vessels towards Richmond, when the *Virginia*, drawing too much water to get over James river bar, was dismantled, abandoned and destroyed by her crew. A few years ago the United States Congress voted $200,000 prize money to the crew of the *Monitor* for destroying the *Virginia !*

This demonstration made by the Confederacy of the power of armored ships set all the great naval powers to building ironclad navies.

At a vast cost of time and money and of terrible disaster to themselves, the French led off with a great fleet of ironclads, which kept the sea in a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay, and made England anxious about her naval supremacy.

England at once built the *Captain*, the *Iron Duke*, the *Vanguard* and others of that class of ships that could withstand any artillery then in use, and at the same time keep the sea in any weather. Of these the *Captain* was the last completed, and the most approved by naval men of all ironclads at that time afloat. One day she was cruising with the ironclad fleet. Her commander was Captain Burgoyne, and on board of her was Captain Cowper Coles, who had designed her. The squadron was well out to sea. The wind freshened. The order to shorten sail came too late for the *Captain*. She careened heavily. The sea piled upon her, bore her over, and she went down, bottom up, in sixty fathoms of water, carrying with her over six hundred officers and men.

The ship went down like a diving-bell, full of air, and many of her men lived for hours, perhaps for days, in consciousness of their fearful fate. Soon after this awful calamity the *Iron Duke* narrowly escaped the same terrible fate. The *Vanguard* went down with six hundred men. Of her whole crew not one escaped. A little later the *Grösser Kurfürst* foundered, carrying down her whole crew of over one thousand men.

To balance this fearful suicidal destruction of armored ships, we can only point to the sinking, in the harbor of Lissa, of an Italian ironclad by an Austrian, during the late war between Austria and Italy.

Napoleon's great fleet attempted to enter one of the German Baltic ports during the Franco-Prussian war. Colonel Von Sheliha, the engineer who had so well guarded Mobile with torpedoes, was charged by Von Moltke with the torpedo defence of the German ports.

In entering one of them, the leading French ship was struck by a torpedo, whereupon the whole of that great fleet returned to Cherbourg, where it has been rusting and rotting ever since.

During the last war between Russia and Turkey, the great ironclad fleet of the Turks, after losing four ships sunk by Russian torpedoes, was paralyzed and useless for the rest of the war.

In the Franco-Chinese war, the French torpedoes destroyed the whole Chinese fleet. The iron-clad flagship was blown to atoms by a torpedo boat.

Thus the Confederacy, having set all the world to building iron-clads, taught it how powerless they are against torpedoes.

Our torpedoes were very rude. Some were demijohns charged with gunpowder. The best were beer-kegs loaded with gunpowder, and exploded by sensitive primers. These were anchored in every channel open to an enemy.

The official reports show that sixty-eight Federal vessels were destroyed by torpedoes during the war between the States. Twelve were sunk in Mobile Bay. The great ironclad *Tecumseh* was the first and greatest victim. She was leading Farragut's fleet into Mobile Bay, and running close into Fort Morgan, when a torpedo struck her. She instantly careened and went down, carrying in her one hundred and fifty officers and men. With them lies their noble Captain Craven, one of the bravest and best of American captains. As his ship was struck, Craven was by the foot of the ladder leading up to the open deck, from which he could escape. The pilot came running to get out that way; Craven stepped back, saying, "After you, pilot," and went down with his ship. The pilot lived to record this act, more noble than Sydney's.

Eight of the *Tecumseh's* men were out on her deck when she went down. They sprang into the sea. Some were rescued by our men; others were picked up by the *Hartford's* boats, for when brave old Farragut saw the *Tecumseh* sink, he took the head of his fleet, hove to under the fire of our guns, and lowered his boats to save those struggling men.

Seeing this, noble old Dick Page, commanding the Confederate forts, ordered: "Pass the order to fire no shot at those boats saving drowning men."

These are the chivalries which make war glorious.

While their stationary, defensive torpedoes were so destructive, Confederate ingenuity was active in creating aggressive torpedo boats, which, making no noise nor smoke, and lying deep in the water, could, at night, approach and sink a ship at anchor.

The United States frigate *Ironsides* was the greatest ironclad then in existence. She lay in Charleston harbor, and was an object of great desire to the young Confederate naval officers. And one night Lieutenant Glassell, of Virginia, went out to attack her.

His boat was the torpedo *David.* She was made of boiler-iron,

was cigar-shaped, was noiseless and smokeless, and bore a torpedo in her bow.

Her crew were Glassell, a pilot, and an engineer. She approached her great adversary, which loomed grandly up against the sky, without discovery till close aboard.

Glassell stood in the hatchway with his gun ready, and answered the sharp hail of the officer of the deck by a shot.

At the next instant the torpedo struck the *Ironsides* abaft the wheel, and wrecked her from stem to stern.

The volume of water thrown up by the explosion overwhelmed the torpedo boat, filled her and extinquished her fires.

Her crew swam away from her. Glassell was picked up, taken aboard ship, and put in irons.

The other two men escaped discovery, and after swimming a while, found themselves near to the *David*, which was still floating, water-logged.

They got on her, bailed her out, got up steam, and reached Charleston before daylight.

The most remarkable career in all torpedo history is that of a little torpedo boat built in Mobile Bay.

She was made of boiler iron, was cigar-shaped, about thirty-five feet long, five feet deep, two and one-half feet wide.

She was propelled by the manual power of eight men, who, sitting on either side of a long shaft, revolved it, and so worked the propeller secured to it.

The captain stood in a circular hatchway, well forward. He steered the boat to right or left, and also regulated the depth at which she would move.

When I saw her trial trip she towed a floated torpedo, dived under a ship, dragging the torpedo, which fairly exploded under the ship's bottom, and blew the fragments one hundred feet into the air.

Not being able to use her against Farragut, I sent her by rail with her trained crew to Beauregard, to be used against the *Ironsides*, which Glassell had not yet demoralized.

Beauregard called for volunteers to take her into action. Lieutenant Payne, of the Confederate navy, a native of Alabama, and eight sailors of the Confederate navy, volunteered to take her.

She lay close by a tug, from which, one by one, the crew descended into her, through the little round hatch, and moved on each to his seat.

Payne entered last. He was standing in the hatchway, ready to

stoop and to close it upon them, when the swell of a passing steamer rolled over her, poured into the hatchway, and sank her instantly in deep water. Payne sprang out upon the tug; the two men next him followed; the other six went down with the boat.

After a few days she was raised and again made ready for action, and again Payne and eight Confederate sailors volunteered, and again on the eve of starting, she filled and sank, and Payne alone escaped.

A third time she was raised and taken in hand by McClintock, her owner, and his trained crew.

In Stone River she gave an exhibition of her power to sink and travel at any depth below the surface. Presently she disappeared, and was not seen again till divers found her on the bottom of the river with her nine dead men.

She was again raised and made ready for action, and Lieutenant Dixon, Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, and eight Confederate soldiers got permission to attack the *Housatonic*, a fine new corvette, just come down to join the fleet off Charleston.

Dixon was a Kentuckian. He was moved by high principle in making this venture. He had taken active part in the construction of this vessel, had caused other men to perish in her by dangers he had not shared, and now bravely demanded this opportunity.

The *Housatonic* lay close inshore, on soundings.

The torpedo, submerged, reached and struck her, tearing off, as her captain reported, the whole stern of his ship, which sank in three minutes upon a sandy bottom, but without losing a man.

The torpedo disappeared forever. Several years after the war, wreckers were sent down by our Government, in submarine armor, to wreck the *Housatonic*. They reported the torpedo boat to be lying on the sea's bottom, about one hundred feet from her victim.

The crew had all, no doubt, been concussed, and, as the fishes are, instantly killed by the explosion. Had Dixon raised his boat above the surface before exploding the torpedo, they might have all escaped death or capture.

The records of war contain no act of daring equal to this of brave Dixon and his crew.

After her brief attack upon the *Virginia*, the *Monitor* rendered no important service during the war; and while under tow and convoy she went down with part of her crew off Hatteras.

Since her record was made no foreign power has built any vessel like her.

Those of the United States did us Confederates but little harm during the war. Seven of them now lie in James river; most of the others are rotting elsewhere.

The *Puritan* and one or two others are under repair, and will be useful in harbor defence, for which alone such vessels may be serviceable.

I have been induced to make this summary of naval experience of the past thirty years because of the interest which has recently been aroused in improving our navy and our harbor defence, and have stripped the history of the *Monitor* of all but its bare facts, in the hope and duty to present it fairly. There is not a man or woman educated north of Mason and Dixon's line during the past thirty years who does not believe the *Monitor* was the victor in the battle in Hampton Roads. Their school histories all teach that, and from the same unwholesome source our children learn that and many other erroneous versions of the conduct of their fathers in the great war between the States.

DABNEY H. MAURY.

Washington, D. C.

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE R. T. BENNETT,

Late Colonel 13th North Carolina Infantry, C. S. A.

At the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Confederate Monument at Raleigh, N. C., May 22, 1894.

MORALE OF THE CONFEDERATE.

In happy phrase Col. Kenan introduced Col. R. T. Bennett, who said:

We ask the prayers of this great company of Christian people while we speak of the men and arms, whose memory the corner-stone just laid is to hold in perpetuity for generations to follow us after some time be past.

The sound of the war, in which the armies of the Confederate States were worn down by repeated blows of superior numbers, has grown faint.

Already, time lends to the events of that struggle, which were the

most energetic and tumultuous in their accomplishment, the air of repose. The South, inspired by lofty ideals of duty and stimulated by precious faith, has done well in preserving, amidst poverty and toil, the wholesome truths of that great struggle.

"The fullness of time has come." The daughters and granddaughters of the regiments that followed the leadership of Lee and Jackson, Branch and Bragg, upon the crested ridge amid the stormy presence of Battle—the women of our State have "set up a stone for a pillar," to testify to unborn ages our reverence for our dead.

Jacob, who is woven into the text and fibre of the Book of Genesis as a thread of gold may be woven into cloth, set up a stone to commemorate a solemn epoch in his life, and named the place whereon the stone was set up—Bethel.

Verily, "there is no new thing under the sun." In the vision of John, that sublime and pathetic figure on the Island of Patmos, one of the Cyclades away out in the Ægean Sea, there is promised to him that overcometh "a white stone." The day and the people have met.

This white day in North Carolina, distinguished as the anniversary of our first and second Declarations of Independence. 'Tis good to be here. Let us administer the sacraments to our hearts.

Standing here, encouraged by the living and hearkening to voices from the tomb, let us baptize ourselves afresh in the name of liberty.

The most perfect oration which has been rescued from the rigor of time is that of Pericles over the dead who perished in the first campaign of Peloponesian war. These men, like our comrades in the great war, fell short of success.

What is it that gave to these countrymen of Pericles their imperishable renown?

The philosophy, the science, the literature and intellect of ancient Greece may be traced in their influence on all after ages of the western world.

But the memory of this dead resists annihilation by the force of a greater power than all these. It is by force of this principle:

"That bravery never goes out of fashion."

Margaret, of Richmond, the mother of Henry the Seventh, would often say:

"That if the Princes of Christendom would combine themselves and march against the common enemy, the Turk, she would most willingly attend them and be their laundress in camp."

Her chaplain, Fisher, preaching the funeral sermon, said of her,

"everyone that knew her loved her, and everything she said or did became her."

A resolution as noble, courage as pathetic, and faculties as beautiful as these, distinguished the women of the South during the long agony of the war.

"So indispensable is courage in the performance of the ordinary duties of life, that we admire it even in error."

The Confederate dead—our dead—our precious dead—by their valor, achieved a name which deserves to endure as long as fame itself.

For our dead this name is a "second life among men, in which earthiness is purged away, and what is imperishable tarries," "and for the living, their just inheritance."

"Her trumpet sounds no empty strain—'tis the appeal against our baser promptings, the summons to action, the meed of achievement, the celebration on earth of the spirit's triumph over the grave."

If the courage of these Confederates, who stepped from their homes into the army and were soldiers, was admirable, the principles for which they contended cannot be over stated.

The right of local self-government lay at the very root of the struggle and conflict between the government and the Confederate States.

The natural leaders of the South, trained in correct methods of observation and reasoning, in politics, saw the impending danger and gave the alarm.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, advised secession on the part of the South as early as 1820.

There was no doubt then about the right of a State to secede from the Union.

Rawle, the Pennsylvanian, in his book on the Constitution, says:

"The secession of a State from the Union depends on the will of the people of such State. The States then may wholly withdraw from the Union, but while they continue they must retain the character of representative republics."

Tucker, of Virginia, is as explicit as Rawle on this point.

President Jefferson Davis wrote me, July 1st, 1886: "Rawle on the Constitution, was the text-book at West Point, but when the class of which I was a member entered the graduating year, Kent's Commentaries were introduced as the text-book on the Constitution and international law. Though not so decided on the point of State

sovereignty, he was very far in advance of the consolidationists of our time."

The University of North Carolina, and every other institution in the State, devoted to the education of our youth, which receives the benefit of State endowment, should be required to teach those in their charge the theory of the Constitution which conceded the right of the States of the Union to withdraw therefrom for causes deemed sufficient by the State.

So that the term of reproach, "Rebel," now imputed to our people, would be shorn of that meaning which causes the average man a tremor of shame.

Happily, our people, as a rule, are not in a hurry to condemn the action of the South in their efforts to found a government more consonant with their rights than the government of the United States.

An occasional philosopher marks his disapproval by a declaration, "*in forma pauperis*," and complains that the movement was foredoomed to failure.

A remark as applicable to any other weighty enterprise that ultimately fails, as to this one.

At what stage of the struggle, pray, was the autograph of failure written upon it?

Was the cause of the Colonies in their war with Britain more hopeful of success, at the outset, than our cause?

Is the success or failure of movements, freighted with the fortunes, the hopes, the hearts of millions of Christian men and women, the infallible test of the right or wrong of them?

Does nothing succeed but success?

Is the "odd man" God's only faithful servant?

"We were more cheated than conquered into surrender."

Most forms of government have effect upon the moral and intellectual qualities of their citizens.

Certain broad declarations in our Constitution of the equality of all men are producing legitimate fruit in the United States.

The tendency of our government to centralize unduly the functions of the government at Washington is the tendency against which the full force of our war was aimed and delivered. That tendency grows greater with every year of our experience as a government.

When time and contemporaneous construction shall completely sanctify these tendencies, we will have all the elements of socialism in our midst.

Morelly's book, "The Code of Nature," appeared in 1755; you

will find in it the political theories which may torment us by and by. Community of property, and the total absorption of the individual in the body politic.

"Nothing," says the first article of this Code, "belongs wholly to any one—property is detestable, and any one who attempts to re-establish it shall be imprisoned for life as a dangerous madman, and an enemy to humanity."

The second article declares "That every citizen shall be kept, and maintained, and supplied with work at the public expense."

"All produce shall be gathered into public garners, to be distributed to citizens for their subsistence."

"All children shall be taken from their families at five years of age, and educated together on a uniform plan."

DeTocqueville, the most sincere and philosophic political writer of the last century, says of the principles I have quoted from the Code of Nature:

"So true it is that centralization and socialism are natives of the same soil—one is the wild herb, the other the garden plant."

"Truth is the daughter of time."

The industrial armies now converging on Washington are but the first of a thunder shower.

The men who followed the fortunes of the Confederacy were descended almost entirely from a common ancestry.

The armies of the Confederate States were distinguished by the same general characteristics.

There were local influences which modified or exalted these characteristics.

The general level, however, was uniform.

Hence it is unjust to say that the soldiers of this State or that State fought best; all did well, and if on any given battle-field of the war, the dead of North Carolina, or Virginia, or any other State, fell nearest the enemy, it was the accident of fortune.

The men devoted themselves to duty even unto death.

If any considerable number of Confederate soldiers had been cut off from their commands, and left without orders, the characteristics of the men would have asserted themselves.

They would have done the best possible in their situation—each a soldier—each a commander.

The North Carolina soldiers were noted for their self-control and

their self-discipline; obedience to orders, and patience under restraints.

They could be relied on to withhold their fire, under the most trying exposures, and upon the signal, to fall upon the enemy with most impetuous force.

I have seen them when their work was accomplished with swift, short blows.

Again when the bloody encounter drew out the day, and was furious, away past the midnight watch.

I have heard them when there was nothing left but vast avenues of gloom.

They were never unduly elated by success, nor overborne by ill-fortune.

"These men were not self-seekers and self-worshippers, but seekers and worshippers of something far better than self."

Not personal enjoyment was their object, but a high heroic idea of patriotism, in which cause they neither shrunk from suffering, nor called on the earth to witness it as something wonderful, but patiently endured—counting it blessedness enough, so to spend and to be spent.

How shall we acquit ourselves of our duty and responsibility to these dead and these survivors who lift their withered, white hands towards us?

Reverence the dead—cherish the living.

Where our dead lie the choicest wild flowers bloom and shine.

These dead were our comrades in the anguish of the struggle; we know why they tarry so long on the homeward march.

The record is made up.

North Carolinians, when they would exalt their fame, are not obliged to turn their eyes away from dishonoring, or equivocal features.

> Rest on gentle and heroic spirits,
> Heed not thine accusers,
> The living South will defend your memories.

Distant ages in their majestic march will pause at your graves, while philosophers and lofty souls will say:

These men had a just cause—they were dutiful sons of indestructible States.

Their actions were worthy of their day, their achievements were worthy of all time.

[From the Richmond, Va., *Times*, April 15 and 22, 1894.]

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.

What It Accomplished During the Civil War.

A Very Interesting and Valuable Paper Read Before R. E. Lee Camp by Mr. Virginius Newton.

This valuable resumé is from a corrected copy kindly furnished by Mr. Newton, a "live" citizen of Richmond, whose agency is felt, if not proclaimed.

His modesty would fain keep in the shade his merit.

His heart holds all of the memorable past, as the readers of the *Papers*, as well as the local press, warmly know.—Ed. Southern Historical Society Papers.

Several weeks ago Mr. Virginius Newton, of this city, was requested by the members of Lee Camp to read before that body a paper relating to some of the numerous episodes during the late war. Mr. Newton responded with the promptness of a gallant soldier, and selected as his subject the Confederate Navy and its noble deeds

He succeeded in giving in the most condensed form a statement of the many noble deeds executed by men who offered their lives to the cause of the Confederacy, and selected the navy as their field of operation.

The following is a copy of the paper read by Mr. Newton:

In greeting you to-night, the mind, by that law which induces contrast, leaps the gap of thirty years, and bodies forth in memory that gallant host which lived in days that tried men's souls, and linked heart to heart "with hoops of steel."

Men of a boundless devotion, uncalculating sacrifice, magnificent heroism, unequaled endurance, whose names, whose deeds, deeply etched upon the scroll of fame, shall live upon the lips of men, shall be lisped by the tongues of the babes of your land, so long as the English speech shall be voiced upon this planet. As comrades, as survivors of this host that laid down life itself in defence of your sacred soil, in defence of the cause of civil liberty, you I salute with

> "Honor and reverence, and the good repute,
> That follows faithful service as its fruit."

I address you this evening upon a branch of your military service, the more conspicuous, perhaps, in its absence from your councils, handicapped from beginning to end of your struggle by a lack of the material development of your section, and overshadowed by your ever memorable prowess in the field, "The Navy of the Confederate States."

That a navy is—that it may be made an important factor—an efficient coadjutor to the success of an army in the field, let the service of the United States Navy in the late war fully attest.

McClellan, in the hour of his defeat, before Richmond, made Harrison's Landing the goal of his flight, to place his shattered and demoralized forces under the guns of the navy on the James.

The United States navy convoyed the Federal army to its attack upon Fort Henry, in February, 1862—rendered service so effective that capitulation was made to it before the army was in position—and a few days later was its left wing at Fort Donelson, contributing material aid in its reduction.

The Mississippi (with its vast supplies so essential to your armies) was in your control, from Cairo to the Gulf, until Foote, from the North, and Farragut from the South, broke its barriers, and began that system of segregation which so pitilessly sapped your vital forces.

The presence of the navy at Savannah and the seaboard, gave birth, in the brain of Sherman, to that relentless "March to The Sea," which shook, for a time, even the morale of the army of Northern Virginia.

Grant, in his Wilderness Campaign, foiled at every point, in his direct road to Richmond, sat down before Petersburg, his right wing in touch with the navy on the James, and that he be not shorn of this assistance, obstructed the river against the descent of your gunboats.

The brief career of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, delayed the advance of McClellan on the Peninsula—gave you the much needed time to put the defences of Richmond in order—evoked the memorable telegram to Fox, assistant secretary of navy: "Can I rely upon the Monitor to keep the Merrimac in check, so that I can make Fort Monroe a base of operations," and as late as the 12th of March, 1862, the lamentation of General Barnard, his chief of engineers: "The possibility of the Merrimac appearing again, paralyzes the movement of this army by whatsoever route is adopted."

IMPORTANCE OF BLOCKADES.

The rigid blockade of your ports from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, cut off the Confederacy from the markets of the world; deprived you of clothing, shoes, tools, ammunition and munitions of war—threw you back upon the undeveloped resources of an agricultural people; added ten-fold to the hardships of your troops in the field; restricted your captures upon the high seas; and contributed in material, if not in equal portion, to your final overthrow on land.

The navy of your common country, which, at the beginning of hostilities, numbered some ninety war ships, of various classes, fell into the hands of the Federals, and by December, 1861, was augmented, by superior facilities, to 264 vessels, mounting 2,557 guns, with 22,000 seamen.

Of the ten navy yards, the property of your common country, eight were located in the Northern States, and but two, Norfolk and Pensacola, were in the South. The Pensacola yard was one merely for shelter and repair. From that at Norfolk came the guns and ammunition that did service in the whole South, afloat and ashore, the first years of the war.

The number of officers in the navy of the nation was 1,563, of these, 671 were credited to the South, but were not by that fact, necessarily, Southern born; of these latter, 321 resigned, and cast their lives and fortunes with that of your country.

To the future historian of this tragic epoch, "who shall naught extenuate, naught set down in malice," a perplexing chapter of his book will be the one in which he shall endeavor to give an account of the ways and means by which your people, void of manufacturing industries, void of skilled and efficient artisans, void of material for construction, equipped and maintained in the field for four long years, the most effective military service known in modern times.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTH.

Professor Soley, of the United States Navy, in his book, "The Blockade and The Cruisers," says:

"Great as was the task before the United States Government in preparing for a naval war, it was as nothing to that of the Confederacy. The latter had at its disposal a small number of trained officers, imbued with the same ideas, and brought up in the same school as their opponents. Some of these, like Buchanan, Semmes, Brown,

Maffit, and Brooke, were men of extraordinary professional qualities; but, except in its officers, the Confederate Government had nothing in the shape of a navy. It had not a single ship of war. It had no abundant fleet of merchant vessels in its ports from which to draw resources. It had no seamen, for its people were not given to seafaring pursuits. Its only ship-yards were Norfolk and Pensacola. Norfolk, with its immense supplies of ordnance and equipments, was indeed invaluable; but, though the 300 new Dahlgren guns captured in the yard were a permanent acquisition, the yard itself was lost when the war was one-fourth over.

"The South was without any large force of skilled mechanics; and such as it had were early summoned to the army. There were only three rolling mills in the country, two of which were in Tennessee; (and the third, at Atlanta, was unfitted for heavy work). There were hardly any machine shops that were prepared to supply the best kind of workmanship; and in the beginning, the only foundry capable of casting heavy guns, was the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, which, under the direction of Commander Brooke, was employed to its fullest capacity.

"Worst of all, there were no raw materials, except the timber that was standing in the forests. The cost of iron was enormous, and, toward the end of the war, it was hardly to be had at any price. Under these circumstances, no general plan of naval policy, on a large scale, could be carried out; and the conflict on the Southern side became a species of partisan, desultory warfare."

SCARCITY OF SUPPLIES.

The iron required was in the bowels of the earth. Hemp must be sown, grown, reaped, and there were no rope walks. You had never produced a sufficiency of iron in times of peace, and now, with the advent of war to increase its uses, the price rose from $25 to $1,300 per ton.

No powder was stored in any of the Southern States, except in small quantities. That captured at Norfolk, and in some arsenals, amounted, it is said, to sixty thousand pounds.

The stock of percussion caps was less than 500,000, and not a machine for making them could be found in the South.

Colonel Gorgas says: "We began in April, 1861, without an arsenal, laboratory or powder mill of any capacity, and with no foundry or rolling mill, except at Richmond. During the harassments of war, holding our own in the field defiantly and successfully,

against a powerful enemy; crippled by a depreciated currency, throttled by a blockade, which prevented our getting material or workmen; obliged to send almost every able-bodied man into the field; unable to use slave labor, except in the most unskilled departments; hampered by want of transportation, even of the commonest supplies of food; with no stock on hand, even of such articles as steel, copper, iron, or leather, with which to build up our establishments; against all these obstacles, and in spite of all these deficiencies, we created, before the close of 1863, literally out of the ground, foundries and rolling mills at Richmond, Selma, Atlanta and Macon, smelting works at Petersburg, chemical works at Charlotte, a powder mill far superior to any in the United States, unsurpassed by any across the ocean, a chain of arsenals, armories and laboratories from Virginia to Alabama."

STILL OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

You had further difficulties still. At the organization of the Confederate government, its treasury was not only empty, but the legislation and fiscal agency for taxation and collection of revenue had to be adopted and applied.

Under the most favorable auspices, time and experience were necessary to adjust a scheme of taxation to the condition of your people, and to put in running order the machinery for collection of revenue. Expenses had already begun, and demands for large sums of money, for immediate use, were urgent.

The treasury of the common country was in possession of your enemies; save the paltry sum of $500,000 in the mint at New Orleans; paltry to a nation in pressing need of millions.

The receipts of the Confederate Government from February, 1861, to August, 1862—eighteen months—were $302,500,000, its expenditures, $347,300,000, and of this vast sum, but fourteen and a half millions were appropriated to the building and equipment of a navy.

You had officers sufficient, many of them already of national fame, of large experience and great abilities, but no ships, no seamen. Can you create an army without men and without muskets? The task of the Israelites in Egypt pales in the contrast; the labors of Sisyphus were not more hopeless.

What could these men do? What did they do? Taking as their guide the wisdom of Scripture, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," they sought service in all available lines,

and did a noble work, though history has failed to embalm in living record a tribute to their labors. Their reward has been found, not in the recognition of a grateful country, but in the conscious strength which sustains those whose labor is not in vain.

WHAT THEY DID.

Some sought service in your army and rose to high rank. Others built your seashore and river batteries, mounted your heavy guns, drilled and instructed your men in their use; in the service of ammunition, shot and shell; developed a torpedo and sub-marine service, and protected the rivers and harbors of your land against invasion.

Others, still, set to work to manufacture your ordnance—ordnance stores and supplies.

The ordnance works at Richmond, under Commander Brooke, Lieutenants Minor and Wright, supplied the equipment of your vessels in the James, and at Wilmington, carriages for heavy guns in shore-batteries, and between May, '61 and '62, shipped to New Orleans, 220 heavy guns, many of them the efficient banded rifle gun, the invention of Commander John M. Brooke.

The ordnance works at Charlotte, N. C., under Ramsay, chief engineer, C. S. N. (who had seen service in the *Merrimac*), supplied heavy forgings, shafting for steamers, wrought-iron projectiles, gun carriages, blocks, ordnance equipment of every kind, and an ordnance laboratory.

Commander Catesby Ap. R. Jones, (late executive officer of the *Merrimac*), at Selma, Ala., superintended the various branches of a foundry, and the manufacture of heavy guns, forty-seven of which were used in the defences of Mobile and Charleston.

At Atlanta, Ga., Lieutenant D. P. McCorkle was in charge of ordnance works for the making of shot, shell, and gun carriages.

Lieutenant Kennon (and, subsequently, Lieutenant Eggleston), at New Orleans, was engaged in the manufacture of fuses, primers, fireworks, cannon, gun carriages, projectiles, and ordnance of all kinds.

At Petersburg the navy established a rope walk, substituting cotton for hemp, and supplied the navy, the army, coal mines, railroads, and canals.

NECESSITY FOR SUCH INDUSTRIES.

Such industries had to be established, for your necessities were great and urgent. Their proper conduct required skill and intelli-

gence, and these officers gave them the direction of greatest efficiency. Perhaps it was well you had so few ships to give these men; perhaps they rendered a better service in these lines.

Nevertheless, like the bird that beats its wings against its cage, they fretted against this durance vile, and longed for

> "A wet sheet, and a flowing sea,
> A wind that follows fast,
> And fills the white and rustling sail,
> And bends the gallant mast."

With Herculean labor you built some vessels for harbor defence; fitted out two or three for service at sea; mounted one, sometimes two, guns upon such river steamers and tug boats as you could lay hands upon, and called them gunboats.

A gunboat is a vessel of war, and a chief essential of a war vessel is that its engines and boilers should be below the water line, for protection against the damage of shot or shell. In your gunboats, boilers and engines were on deck, and at all times exposed to the ravage and complete destruction of a single shot.

In this fashion you equipped yourselves, and girded your loins to grapple with a naval power, armed with the accumulations and experence of sixty years, supplemented with additions from a wide field and vast resources.

Gregg, in his history of the war, says that on land you were outnumbered at times from two to ten for one; but in the navy from 100 to 1,000 to one. We make no computation of the ratio, but rest solely upon the abiding sense that you and we will always feel, of a great disproportion.

With green timber, after plans devised to meet the lack of skill in your labor, for you had no force of ship carpenters, you built ironclads at Norfolk, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and on the Mississippi.

Wherever they were completed and afloat, before the advance of the enemy made their construction abortive, they were handled with skill, and did good service. That they did no more, that they achieved no lasting success, was due to causes beyond your and our control.

With your remarkable development in many lines of industry, born of an urgent necessity, you were no nearer the building of adequate marine engines at the close, than in the beginning of the war. In this lay the weakness and inefficiency of all the vessels you built.

When New Orleans was captured, April 24, 1862, you had under construction two ironclads, the *Louisiana* and the *Mississippi*, either of which, in the opinion of Admiral Porter, of the United States navy, equipped with adequate engines (especially the *Mississippi*), would have swept, not only the gulf, but your entire seaboard clear of the Federal navy.

The *Louisiana* was hastened night and day, and dropped below the city, opposite the forts, with carpenters still at work and guns unmounted, to meet the advance of the Federal navy. When put into the stream, it was found that her engines, assisted by two tug-boats lashed to her sides, were incapable of stemming the current in the river, and her utility became that simply of a battery located on the river front.

When Farragut had passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, his fleet of twenty-four vessels of war, mounting 227 guns, engaged the Confederate fleet of four river steamers, the so-called ironclad *Manassas*, and the *Louisiana* moored to the river bank; in all five vessels, mounting twenty-eight guns.

BROKE THE BLOCKADE.

January 31, 1863, your ironclads, *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*, broke the blockade at Charleston, S. C., dispersed the Federal fleet, and secured the surrender of two ships, the *Mercedita* and *Keystone State*, but the victory was shorn of its triumphs by the ability of these vessels, subsequently, to elude the pursuit of our slow steaming ships.

August 5th, 1864, when Farragut had passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, guarding the entrance to Mobile Bay, his fleet of four monitors and fourteen ships, mounting 159 guns, engaged the Confederate armament, composed of the ironclad *Tennessee* and three river steamers, mounting twenty-one guns. The latter were quickly placed *hors de combat*, leaving, the *Tennessee* alone, to meet the whole force of the enemy.

Attacked on all sides by the three monitors and fourteen ships, rammed time and again, run into abeam, at full speed, hammered with steel shot of 440 pounds weight thrown from the heavy guns of the monitors at 200 yards distant, in vain endeavoring to ram her adversaries, but each time frustrated by their superior speed, the *Tennessee* waged this unequal contest until her rudder chains were shot away, and thus unmanageable, crippled and leaking, she was surrendered to the enemy.

Her casemates (at an angle of 45 degrees, covered with two feet of solid wood and five inches of iron), had been pierced by the heavy shot fired by the *Monitor*. The turrets of these vessels were impenetrable to the shot of the *Tennessee*, and after four hours of fruitless contest the issue had become that of further disaster and further fearful carnage.

GREAT DISPARITY OF FORCES.

In presenting to your consideration this great disparity of the opposing forces at New Orleans and Mobile Bay, we do not seek to pluck one leaf from the crown of the victor. His conspicuous gallantry on both occasions places him in the front rank of the great naval commanders, of whom history speaks, and makes his victories the more meritorious and unique, in that they were wrested from forts and fleets combined.

The officers of your navy were as fine a body of men as ever sought service. There was no lack of skill, no lack of initiative, no want of gallantry in those so fortunate as to secure commands.

Tatnall, though near seventy years of age, at Port Royal, Savannah, and Hampton Roads, showed that the fiery courage, which had carried him, in 1859, to the assistance of the English and French at Peiho, in China, with the exclamation, "Blood is thicker than water," still animated his breast.

The services of Buchanan in the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, March 8 and 9, 1862, and August 5, 1864, in Mobile Bay, need no recital here.

Ingram, who had won national fame in 1853, in protecting American citizenship in Smyrna, in the Kostza case, at Charleston, 1863, and elsewhere, showed no decline of zeal in the maintenance of his cause.

Cooke, at Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City, in February, 1862, though breasting a forlorn hope, showed the same spirit that won him deserved promotion, in the successful career of the *Albemarle*, in the engagements of April 19, and May 5, 1864, in Albemarle Sound.

ACTION OF THE ARKANSAS.

Brown (in the ill equipped *Arkansas*), on the Mississippi River, July 15, 1862, ran the gauntlet of the Federal fleet of four ironclads, eight rams, four gunboats, and two ships of war; inflicted much damage to the enemy, put two of their vessels ashore in crippled

condition, and by his presence at Vicksburg, brought suspense and confusion to the movements of the enemy in that quarter.

A suspense so effective that when a month later, you abandoned and blew her up, in consequence of defective engines, Farragut telegraphed the Navy Department: "It is the happiest moment of my life that I am able to inform the Department of the destruction of the ram *Arkansas*."

Glassell, in his daring attempt to torpedo the new *Ironsides* off the port of Charleston, the night of October 5, 1864.

Read in his captures on the high seas. His daring intrusion into the harbor of Portland, Maine, with the schooner *Archer*, and capture of the United States Revenue vessel *Cushing*. His subsequent dash, April 23, 1865, in the river steamer *Webb*, through the Federal fleet at the mouth of the Red River; running the gauntlet of the Federal fleet at New Orleans the day after.

John Taylor Wood, in his many daring captures by boarding, culminating in the boarding and capture of the United States gunboat *Underwriter*, in the Neuse River, within pistol shot of two of the enemy's forts, the night of February 1, 1864.

The heroism of Huger, Kennon, Warley, Read, and others at the capture of New Orleans, fully attest the morale of the naval service, and the promise of its efficiency in a larger field, with better means of offensive action.

Semmes in the *Sumter* and *Alabama*, Maffit in the *Florida*, with a bare handful of men, stricken with yellow fever, running the blockade of Mobile in the broad daylight, there refitting and passing again through the Federal fleet. Pegram in the *Nashville*, Maury in the *Georgia*, Wood in the *Tallahassee*, Wilkinson in the *Chicamauga*, Waddell in the *Shenandoah*, Read in the sailing ships *Clarence*, *Tacony*, and *Archer*, denied all rights in foreign ports, save those of belligerents, swept the seas bare of American commerce, and inflicted a damage the country has never recovered.

In 1860, two-thirds of the commerce of America was carried in American bottoms. In 1863, three-fourths had been transferred to English registers.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The injury thus inflicted took shape after the war in what is known as the Alabama Claims; were adjusted upon a principle formulated by this Government, accepted by the English Government, and

placed at fifteen and a half millions by the Geneva Award, for losses inflicted by the *Alabama*, *Florida*, and *Shenandoah*, alone.

One hundred and eight other ships were destroyed, the loss of which may be placed at five millions, but for which no damage was recovered.

It is needless to say that the principle which governed the Alabama Claims, and the award made thereunder, though perhaps applicable to the United States and Great Britain in future wars, was not at the time, is not now, and never will be, a principle of International Law, and the rights of a belligerent to obtain ships, unarmed and without a crew, from a neutral nation, still exist.

We have endeavored, briefly, and with scant justice, to put before you the irremediable obstacles that forbade the creation of an effective navy for the Confederate States. We have sought to break the ground, rather than till it, for the future discussion of particular engagements.

Perhaps, with the king, in Alexander's feast, we have

> "Fought all our battles o'er again;
> And thrice we routed all our foes, and thrice we slew the slain."

Be this as it may, the past is a sealed book, and irreversible—its tragic memories live with us, and bid us hand to the youth of our land, the glorious history of our State, the gallant manhood of its men.

This old Commonwealth, whose history is briefly summed in the title, "Mother of States and Statesmen," by agreement of opinion, stands easily first in the roll of warriors and statesmen she has given to the nation. In the beginning of this Government, when the differences of interpretation in its organic law gave rise to the two parties, Federalist and Republican, she gave, as leaders to the one, a Washington, a Marshall, to the other, a Jefferson.

When, after sixty years of conflict of opinion, that stirred the nation to its depths—looking in vain for that justice in the Union, of right, our heritage, we submitted these questions to the arbitrament of the sword, she gave as leaders, to the North, a Farragut and a Thomas, to the South, a Lee and a Jackson. Though wasted with the ravages of war, dismembered in her old age, and shorn of territory, of which she was ever prodigal, for the general good, the brilliant galaxy of her great men, her warriors and statesmen, encircle her brow with a halo of glory which time cannot dim, and proclaim to the nation that the glory of her house is not yet departed. Your

organization seeks to perpetuate the incidents and memories of a fateful period in her history. Outside of the charities which you have built up and sustain, your labors seek to consecrate her soil, and place in enduring form the memory of her heroes. They teach the youth of a nation that a nation's worth is to be measured by the sacrifices it has made. That when it shall cease to love virtue, shall cease to cherish, to emulate, to perpetuate the glorious deeds, the glorious names of its men, it shall cease, and justly cease, to be numbered with the nations of the earth.

On the 30th of May next, you will unite in dedicating a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy. You complete the record of a glorious epoch in the history of your country; you crown the structure of imperishable fame with the cap-stone it has looked for; you hand to posterity a memorial in enduring bronze, of that gallant host, in remembrance of whose deeds of chivalry, of steadfast endurance, of immortal sacrifice, all hearts must throb with keenest emotion, all heads be bared in deepest reverence.

[From the Richmond, Va., *Star*, April 20, 1894.]

THE SHARPSHOOTERS OF MAHONE'S BRIGADE.

Some Account of this Gallant Organization.

A Paper Read by Captain John E. Laughton, Jr., Before Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va.

There are few men better known in Richmond than Captain John E. Laughton, Jr. He served throughout the war and was a member of the sharpshooters of Mahone's Brigade. Captain Laughton is an enthusiastic member of Pickett Camp, and takes an interest in everything that tends to interest or ease the old soldier.

At the meeting held last Monday night, April 14th, he read the following highly interesting reminiscences of his service:

Commander and Comrades of George E. Pickett Camp:

Probably the most effective troops in the late civil war, for the number of men engaged, were the sharpshooters. The value of this branch of the service became so apparent that companies and battalions were organized in most of the brigades of infantry, and pos-

sibly in the cavalry. I believe the first regularly organized battalion of this character in the Army of Northern Virginia was the one attached to the Virginia Brigade commanded by General William Mahone, and it is of service in this command that this paper will treat.

BATTALION OF SELECTED MEN.

Whilst in winter quarters at Madison Run Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Gordonsville, Va., in the winter of 1864, General Mahone conceived the idea of forming a battalion of selected men from the brigade, who should be required to do all advanced duty during the campaign, and, after consultation with a few of the line officers in whom he had confidence, he issued an order to his regimental commander to organize, in each of their respective regiments, a company consisting of two commissioned officers, two sergeants, two corporals, thirty privates and two men for ambulance corps duty. The officers and men were to be detailed from their regular companies for this permanent organization, and to be selected with a view of their special fitness for such service, the qualifications being that the men should be veterans of established reputation for faithful and reliable dependence while in action; capable of enduring the extra hardships expected to be entailed, and also a proper use of the rifle; the officers to be of experience and ability, and having the implicit confidence of their men.

The battalion was thus formed by special companies of equal numbers from the Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Forty-first and Sixty-first Virginia Regiments, composing the brigade. It was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Field, of the Twelfth Regiment, and First Lieutenant John E. Laughton, Jr., of the same regiment, was assigned as its adjutant in addition to his company duties.

The organization thus completed consisted of five companies, with eleven officers and 180 enlisted men, and served as a separate corps during the remainder of the war, being subject to the same regulations as the regiments of the brigade, except that they drew their rations and commutation from their original companies.

The battalion was armed with long-range, small-bore Enfield rifles, and used a long English-made cartridge. We never used any ammunition made by the Confederate Government. There were, besides, two globe-sighted rifles for use on special occasions, which were valuable additions to our armament. I have frequently fired these with entirely satisfactory results.

During our occupancy of winter quarters, previous to the Mine Run engagement in May, 1864, our time was spent in perfecting ourselves in the

SKIRMISH DRILL BY SIGNALS,

and in rifle-target practice at different ranges—from fifty yards to 1,000 yards—and so proficient did the men become in estimating distances that, although the chain was used to confirm their calculations, its use was finally discontinued as being unnecessary. Every day these practices were kept up under strict discipline, and systematic regulation and improvement in markmanship noted, and such men as failed to make satisfactory progress were returned to their companies and others substituted, so also, when the casualties of battle decimated the ranks, other details were made from the regiment in which the loss occurred, thereby keeping up the full maximum of strength. Thus, when the campaign of 1864 opened, this body of 180 officers and men, selected for special duty and because of eminent qualifications for such service, appeared thoroughly trained and fully equipped, and their subsequent record proved that they were absolutely invincible in every engagement in their history, never having been driven from their lines in any single engagement. The battle of Mine Run was the beginning of the

WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

In this engagement the sharpshooters were deployed as skirmishers, and advancing rapidly drove the advanced enemy more than two miles to their heavy lines of reserves, and while our own line of battle was kept fully up in support there was no occasion to ask their assistance in this movement, for we did not need it. We captured at this time a large quantity of camp and other stores.

It is no part of my purpose to attempt a history of this organization in this paper, for I have not the data to enumerate the many engagements in which they participated, nor can I now recall the names of the gallant and peerless men who composed its rank and file, and made it almost the equal of any regimental organization in its army corps, but its great proficiency served as an incentive to the formation of similar bodies in nearly all of the other commands.

The duty expected of the sharpshooters was to establish and occupy the skirmish line, while the enemy was in front, and to serve on the picket line in all day duty—being relieved at night by one of

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the regiments of the brigade—and to serve as rear guard when on retreat. Its officers were also required to serve as scouts when the opportunity was presented.

A CONTINUOUS BATTLE.

From Mine Run, Nov., 1863, to Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865, the sharpshooters were on the front line almost every day, with the exception of one day in each week, which was allowed them for cleaning their arms and ammunition, and washing their scanty supply of clothing. This was virtually a continuous battle for eleven months, for picket firing was indulged in and kept up the greater part of the time. In these daily engagements we met with losses of killed and wounded (none were ever captured), and besides, though not expected to take part in a regular line of battle with the other troops, did, nevertheless, bear an important part in most of the terrific conflicts through which the brigade passed. A few of these only will be referred to.

COLONEL FIELD'S TESTIMONY.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Field, in a published statement in regard to the Battle of the Wilderness, says:

"I was present at the Battle of the Wilderness in command of the battalion of sharpshooters, composed of five companies of 170 picked men of Mahone's Brigade. Soon after reaching the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, 1864, we moved to the right and south of the plank road, the sharpshooters being deployed as skirmishers about 150 yards in advance of the brigade. General Mahone then informed me that General Longstreet had sent two brigades to attack the flank of the enemy, while his own brigade would attack in front, and that as soon as cheering was heard on the flank, to move the sharpshooters forward slowly, and co-operate with this movement. Soon the familiar rebel yell came from the right flank, and I moved the line of skirmishers forward as rapidly as the thick undergrowth would allow, until we came to what seemed to be the site of an old pond, on the opposite side of which was the enemies' line of battle, the order being given to charge. The advance was rapidly made, the brigade following close behind and firing over us—and through our open line—completely routing the enemy, who left many dead and wounded in our hands, among the latter General Wadsworth.

"I was left in charge of the sharpshooters who remained in front

of the line during the night. The woods were on fire, and the cries of the wounded made the night hideous. The wounding of General Longstreet placed General Mahone in command of the division, Colonel D. A. Weisiger, of the Twelfth Regiment, in command of the brigade, and necessitated my return to command the Twelfth Regiment, of which I was Lieutenant-Colonel. I must say that it was with great reluctance that I gave up the command of the sharpshooters, the finest body of men I had ever seen, for they were the picked men of Mahone's Brigade."

Judge J. M. Bernard, of Petersburg, Va., in a recent published statement, says: "I was a member of the corps of sharpshooters of Mahone's Brigade at the Battle of the Wilderness, and remember well that we passed through marsh, swamp and burning woods."

GOOD WORK OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

It will therefore be seen from the statements of these witnesses that the sharpshooters not only brought on the engagement and drove the enemy, but did so notwithstanding the fire from their own troops in the rear, and the swamp, marsh and burning woods in front.

The corps was on daily duty as scouts and flank pickets on the line of march, and at Spotsylvania Courthouse were deployed on an extended line from the extreme right of our division—a position they held while the brigade was moved to the left in support of other troops where they engaged in this hard-fought battle. They subsequently were sent to the extreme left, and across the river Po to meet a flanking column of the enemy, whose intention it was to turn our left flank. General Early, who conducted this movement, pushed the sharpshooters rapidly forward, following with his line of battle, broke through the marching column, capturing a great many prisoners, and routing the remainder.

At Jericho's Ford, on the North Anna river, near Verdon station, in Hanover county, the corps of sharpshooters accomplished

ONE OF THEIR BEST EFFORTS.

The enemy had commenced crossing the ford before the head of our column, which was the leading division, had reached the locality. On hearing of this we were double-quicked nearly two miles, and immediately deployed, facing the left, the brigade continuing the direct march. We advanced, firing as we did so, taking advantage

of such protection from the trees as we could until we reached a point where a line could be established. Soon the skirmishers of Saunders' Alabama Brigade, of our division, were sent to connect with our right. Before the last got fairly in their places we were attacked by the returning Yankee sharpshooters, supported by a heavy line of battle. The few moments of rest we had had were used in piling up the rails of an old fence in front of the sections of three men each. (I may say here that the men in these posts of three each always fired by file, one gun always being loaded.) Such was the coolness of the men and the accuracy of their aim that this line was repulsed with great loss to them. A second and a third charge were made, with stronger lines each time, but they had

UNDERESTIMATED THE CHARACTER OF THE MEN

before them, and were in turn cut down and driven back, some having been killed within thirty feet of our posts. Thus for two hours the two battalions, of less than 300 men, kept at bay their several massed lines until darkness put a stop to the fight. During this time our troops were throwing up a line of entrenchments about half a mile in rear, and seemed satisfied to leave us to act as a "reception committee." The dense woods and undergrowth prevented the use of artillery. The corps was relieved about 9 o'clock P. M., but returned at daybreak the next morning and advanced to the river, 600 yards, passing over the dead and badly wounded who had been left there during the night by their retreating troops. We returned and buried more of their dead than we had men engaged.

The piles of rails afforded us very little protection, and we lost many of our men in killed and wounded.

At Cold Harbor some of the battalion acted with a "forlorn-hope" attacking party, which charged up to and over their breastworks to ascertain if they were occupied or not, while they met with only a few scattering shots from some cavalry, they did not know when they started that any of them would ever return alive. Too much credit cannot be given them for their daring, as the information obtained was of great value at the moment.

WHAT MR. BERNARD SAYS.

These, with all subsequent engagements in front of Petersburg, Va., found the corps in its daily position on the picket line.

At the battle of the Crater the corps was nearly annihilated, as

will be seen by the subjoined statement furnished by me in September, 1890, for a description of that battle as published by Mr. George S. Bernard in his book of "War Talk of Confederate Veterans":

"At the Battle of the Crater, I commanded Company C of the brigade sharpshooters, which company was on the extreme right of the battalion. A portion of the works to be attacked by the Virginia Brigade was taken and held, and the portion of the Georgia Brigade was expected to take was not recaptured by them, even after a second attack.

"I was desperately wounded in three places when within thirty feet of the breastworks, and at the first volley from a concentrated fire of several lines massed for a forward movement. The fire was not only from a direct front, but was also an enfilading fire, which came from those of the enemy in the crater, this being to our right. The proportion of wounded and killed in the sharpshooters was exceedingly large, probably without a parallel. The battalion went into the fight with 104 men and officers, and of these ninety-four men and officers were killed and wounded; of the nine officers present eight were shot through the breast."

THEIR PRESENCE ACCIDENTAL.

The presence of the sharpshooters in this engagement was accidental, as they had to move with the brigade at once, and before the hour of going on picket duty, they therefore took in the brigade line the place of the right wing of the Sixth Regiment, which had relieved them the night before.

The wounds received in this battle prevented my return to the army until February, 1865, and I have no personal knowledge of the service of the corps in the engagements at Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run and other minor affairs near Petersburg. The ranks having become so decimated, it was never restored to its original strength, nor were so many men needed, as the brigade was correspondingly reduced.

AT CHESTER.

In March, 1865, the brigade was moved to Chester, on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, and relieved some of the troops of Pickett's Division, where they remained until the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg.

When the troops were withdrawn, about 9 o'clock at night, I was

left in charge of the picket lines of the brigade front, with orders to hold them against any attack that might be made until 3 o'clock in the morning, and then, if not captured by the enemy, to rejoin the column then rapidly retreating towards Chesterfield Courthouse. The suspense and responsibility attending this midnight work during a continuous picket-firing at short range can never be fully appreciated by anyone not in a similar position. Yet I personally withdrew every picket and vidette, and rejoined the command about twelve hours afterwards, much to the surprised pleasure of my brigade commander, who said he feared he had seen me for the last time.

A LONG AND WEARY MARCH.

The long and weary march to Appomattox Courthouse is familiar to many, and known of by all—and was without any special incident to the corps until the 7th of April, 1865, where, within two miles of Farmville, we fought our last fight, and, I believe, with greater desperation than at any time previously. In this engagement the

GALLANT CATAIN HUNTER,

who had commanded the company from the Forty-first Regiment (I think) from the organization of the battalion, and who had never been hurt before, was instantly killed by a fragment of shell fired by one of our own batteries. It has been my object in this recital from memory to give only the generalities of the movements and conduct of the sharpshooters as a corps. A narration of the many instances of personal daring of individual members would almost necessitate a biographical sketch of each, hence, I have avoided any special references, but not because they do not each deserve it, for when the handful of the corps left Appomattox Courthouse to return to the places, once their homes, they represented all that was left of the 180 men who were always regarded as the flower of the brigade.

[From the Richmond, Va., *Star*, May 29, 1894.]

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

Fought June 1, 1862.

A Paper Read Before Pickett Camp Confederate Veterans by Colonel Richard L. Maury.

Many Erroneous Statements Which Have Been Published as to the Memorable Engagement Corrected.

Colonel Maury's paper is as follows:

THE IMMORTAL TWENTY-FOURTH—The Yankee General Hancock said that the Fifth North Carolina and the Twenty-fourth Virginia, for their conduct in battle before Williamsburg, ought to have this word inscribed upon their banners: The Twenty-fourth in the fight of yesterday vindicated its title to this honor.—*Richmond Enquirer, June 2, 1862.*

The Battle of Williamsburg, although of but small importance in comparison with the mighty and momentous conflicts between the same forces, which followed shortly after, attracted great attention at the time, especially in the North, chiefly because of the great prominence given by McClellan and his generals, to their successful repulse, at the close of the day, of an attack made by two of General Early's Regiments—the Twenty-fourth Virginia and the Fifth North Carolina—upon Hancock's position on our extreme left. The assault was badly arranged, not supported, and failed in consequence, for but two of the regiments of D. H. Hill's entire division came into close action, and they alone attempted what it was intended the whole division should undertake, whereby Hancock was enabled to achieve a success. Under the circumstances it was of but little credit to him, as being almost a matter of course, yet it was extravagantly magnified (as if it were some great thing for ten guns and five regiments to resist the attack of two) in the hope of diverting attention from the total failure of the repeated assaults of the many Federal divisions upon Longstreet's Division alone, for thus since morning had been vainly employed Hooker and Kearney, Couch, Casey, Smith and others, until night found them all repulsed, with Hooker and Kearney so cut up and demoralized as to be of little further use for weeks.

The battle was considered by General Johnston of such trivial consequence that it is given but a few lines of mention in his report, and in his "Narrative" he says it was but an affair of the rear guard with Longstreet only, for that Hill had but one regiment engaged, who stopped the Federal advance till the trains, delayed by the heavy rains, could get away; and then the retreat was continued just as intended and just as would have been had the action not occurred. The victory, therefore, such as it was, was with us, and although McClellan at the time reported quite otherwise, he was scarcely candid in doing so, for later he wrote: "Meanwhile the enemy's rear guard held the Williamsburg lines against our advance."

Though barren of results military—for it caused no change in the plans of either general, except, perhaps, to delay the invaders in their advance and dispel a few delusions from their minds—it was, as said, a distinct triumph for the Confederates, and in this respect was of importance to them, for they thus drew the first blood in the grand campaign of 1862. It was a distinct check to McClellan's great advance upon Richmond, which he had boasted would be uninterrupted and triumphant. It was, in effect, the first clash of arms between these two powerful armies, after the long period of preparation and perfection since Manassas, the Southern necessarily of lesser numbers, as representing a section of the country so much smaller and with such poor makeshifts of arms and equipments and supplies as could be obtained in their agricultural country—so entirely barren of military resources that there was not within its borders when the war commenced a single cap machine or powder factory. But their soldiers were in deadly earnest, for every man felt the quarrel his own and that he was personally insulted and outraged by the mere presence of the invader within our borders, whose life it was his duty and his right to take. Thus they were enthusiasts, with nerves of iron and hearts of fire, to do and dare anything in defence of their home and native land.

The northern, with everything that money could buy in Europe and the whole North, and some parts of the Southern States as well, could furnish, with overwhelming numbers, being by far the larger portion of the country and with uninterrupted communication abroad, and inexhaustible sources whence to draw ceaseless supplies and recruits. It demonstrated, too, to our complete and growing satisfaction, that though the Federals were our superiors in numbers, resources, supplies and equipments, and, in fact, in everything but one that makes an army powerful, yet, lacking in this, we, in this

alone were their superiors, and that, being as we were better soldiers, braver, more dashing and earnest, more devoted, and of greater fortitude, and armed with perfect right, if with imperfect weapons, we need never hesitate to engage them whenever we met, regardless of odds. And it also cured these boasting, confident invaders of many errors, most of whom were hirelings and without principle, who overestimated their own prowess as greatly as they foolishly and to their own great confusion, oftimes did our numbers; who till then believed, as they had been assured, that there was no fight in the Southerners—that at heart they were utterly opposed to making war, had been forced into the army against their will, and would not stand for a moment against these mighty men of war from the North. Here, now, they learned another lesson, as they did also in battle after battle, when we continually attacked them upon their own ground, or beat them away when they attacked us, until at last they were compelled to yield the palm of valor and superiority to that ragged and poor, half starved and half armed but incomparable Southern infantry, which had met and foiled them at every turn, and finally, to offer a tribute and testimony thereto, the like of which was never before witnessed, when, at the Second Cold Harbor, in sight of Richmond's towers and steeples, they threw down their guns and refused to charge, saying and acting, from general to private, that it was worse than useless for them to attack these veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, and Grant sent word to Washington that his army would fight no more, and that preparations for peace had best be begun, and the chief authorities there so ordered. What better evidence of the great superiority of our soldiers could be adduced, and that too, from those who before Williamsburg believed that we could not resist these mighty warriors from New England? And yet there are many now who have forgotten these lessons of actual war, and are again asserting that they were our equals.

All day long there had been fighting, with Longstreet alone on our right, who stood upon the defensive. There was no need for the reserves to come up, and so Hill had done nothing but wait, and now the battle was over and the day nearly gone, when Hill asked leave to attack Hancock on our left, and Early's Brigade was to lead. Then it was that the offensive war now assumed at the close of the day and a charge was made upon General Hancock, and though by the Twenty-fourth Virginia at first alone, and afterwards assisted by the Fifth North Carolina, their repulse was represented

by General McClellan and some of his officers as the chief event of the day, for it was the only success they had secured.

Notwithstanding the great disparity in numbers, these Virginians—less than 500, supported by the Fifth North Carolina of about the same strength—drove in General Hancock's five regiments in great confusion and caused his guns rapidly to flee away, and indeed, would probably have captured them all had they not been ordered to halt and return, for these were the same Virginians of whom wrote General Lee on a late occasion: "We tried very hard to stop Pickett's men from capturing the breastworks of the enemy, but could not."

It is this Virginia charge, led soon after it opened, by myself (the major), General Early, Colonel Terry and Lieutenant-Colonel Hairston having all fallen at early stages, to which your attention is asked. 'Twas as brave a display as war has ever seen.

At Yorktown D. H. Hill's Division held the left and Early's Brigade (recently from Manassas) the front, just outside the village. On the first night of the retreat, May 3, 1862, Early was the rear guard, and the Twenty-fourth Virginia being his left regiment was in rear of all. It had already done hard work for three weeks in the Yorktown trenches, picketing and skirmishing day and night, for the lines were very close. The weather was wet, there was no shelter for the new arrivals; the trenches were full of mud and water, and food and supplies very scant. This exposure and hardship—the worst of their then experience, so different from the snug winter quarters left behind at Manassas—quickly caused sickness and disease, so that our seven hundred muskets—the Twenty-fourth was one of the largest regiments in service—were soon reduced to 500.

The horrible condition of the roads are well remembered by all who passed them on that dark and gloomy night.

There had been constant rains for weeks and ceaseless use of every highway all the while. The mud and water were ankle and sometimes knee deep, and the weary infantry had often to help the struggling horses, drag wagons and guns, from holes and ruts, whose wheels had sunk to the very axle. 'Tis said that even General Johnston dismounted and put his shoulder to the wheel to help a piece along. So the march was tedious and slow. Men fell asleep on the wet wayside at every halt, and sometimes not a mile was made in an hour. Thus, although we had started about midnight, morning dawned ere we had gotten half way, and midday had long gone by when the weary rear guard passed through the gray old town and

halted for the night in open bivouac about a mile beyond. Supperless and without sleep, in a pelting rain, they lay upon the ground that night, and without breakfast, jaded, wet and hungry, but jolly in spirit and in good heart they fell in next morning to resume the march. All this was ill-preparation for the desperate charge that evening. Let it not be forgotten, for greatly does it add to its glory.

General Johnston had no intention of tarrying at Williamsburg. He was bound for Richmond, and on that morning of the 5th, Magruder's command continued on. The train followed, and Hill's Division, too, had gone, save Early, to the rear, when orders came to wait; and then to countermarch and return to town. The enemy's van had come up and were skirmishing with our rear. His fresh divisions were pressing forward on every road in eager, confident pursuit of what they thought was a demoralized and fleeing foe, and as our trains had not yet gotten well away, Longstreet, the rear guard of to-day, was told to check the advance, and Hill was brought back to help him if needed. But his wagons went on while his infantry retraced their steps and stacked arms upon the college green. As the day went on Longstreet, who had but good men, was most vigorously pressed. His line at and to the right of Fort Magruder, which stands near the junction of the Yorktown and Warwick roads—along both of which came division after division of the Federals—was again and again vainly attacked by the division of Hooker and Kearney, and others as they came up, until by evening there were in his front these two and also Couch and Casey, who a few weeks after at Seven Pines this same Twenty-fourth Virginia chased from his own headquarters and took his dinner, cooking on the fire, and his ice cream in the freezers under the shade of the trees near by (!) and Smith and others, large divisions, every one besides artillery and all of Stoneman's cavalry too. The skirmish of the morning by evening had developed into a real assault in force, and while we waited at the college the music of the battle sounded continually in our unaccustomed ears, and wounded friends and ambulances, and squads of prisoners passed frequently by. Every one looked for orders "to the front!" each moment. We were not then used to such scenes, many had not yet been under serious fire at all, and so, amid these sights and sounds the tension of expectation and excitement became more and more intense. Meantime evening, dark and cloudy, drew slowly on, when suddenly, between 3 and 4 o'clock, galloped up the expected courier. "Move quickly to Longstreet's support," said he.

The prudent forethought of General Magruder had fortified a line just below Williamsburg, across the narrow peninsula, from the James to the York, the right and centre of which Longstreet occupied, but through an oversight or carelessness, the left was neglected and remained open. This by chance General Hancock had that morning discovered, and he promptly moved in and took possession of the two left redoubts, thus securing a fortified position in our own line, in Longstreet's flank and rear, with nothing between him and Williamsburg, or between him and Longstreet's road of retreat. Had these timid division commanders, of West Point, "pursuing," as McClellan telegraphed to Washington, "a routed and flying foe," but followed up the advantage thus promptly seized upon by General Hancock, they might at once have occupied the road in Longstreet's rear, and cut him off completely. But though in hot pursuit till they came up with the enemy, their ardor seems to have been greatly cooled by the sight of him, and their policy of rapid pursuit was rapidly changed to timid waiting and careful prudence, for when Hancock, appreciating the value of his find, sent back for reinforcements that he might further advance, General Sumner, who was in command—for McClellan was still tarrying at Yorktown and did not appear till all was over—not only refused to reinforce, but peremptorily ordered Hancock back, and he got no reinforcements till after our charge was over and McClellan had come up. So he did not advance, and was preparing to retire when we burst upon him. He had five regiments and ten guns, about 3,000 men. He had abundant support close at hand, and his position was a strong closed redoubt on a crest near the head of Saunder's Pond, on Queen's Creek, about a mile to the left of Fort Magruder, which it commanded, being on the same continuously open ground. He had, he says, full view of the whole Confederate line. But he had done us no harm, the attacks upon Longstreet had now ceased, the day was over, Johnston had accomplished every purpose of his halt, and was ready to go on when morning came. Hancock himself was preparing to retire.

But Hill and Early, learning of his isolated position, and anxious for a share in the glory of that day, which till then was all with Longstreet's Brigades, asked and obtained leave from General Johnston to attack and capture the line. Hill had four elegant brigades—Early, Rodes, Featherston, and Raines—a force which, properly handled, could have picked up and carried away every man, gun and horse which Hancock had, for, in fact, his position was a dange-

rous one—he had ventured too far to remain there alone, and his sole line of retreat was a narrow road over the dam of Saunder's Pond.

President Davis in his Memoirs says: "Early confidently expresses the opinion that had his attack been supported promptly and vigorously, the enemy's forces then engaged must have been captured."

But General Johnston, unfortunately more occupied with the defense of his own record than in giving well-earned prominence to the glorious deeds of those soldiers who made him great, makes but passing mention of this affair, which his opponents, on the other hand, have treated as the great event of the day. He says: "General Early sent an officer to report that there was a battery (redoubt?) in front of him which he could take, and asked authority to do so. The message was delivered to General Longstreet, who referred the messenger to me, we being together. I authorized the attack, but desired the General to look carefully first. Under the circumstances he could not have expected support, for he moved out of the reach of it."

But this is error, for the other three gallant brigades of Hill were close upon the ground, and could have been brought to support Early just as well as he could and did make the attack.

So Hill brings down his division from the college, and Early's Regiment having been selected to make the attack, and eager for the first of a hundred battles, hastily threw their knapsacks and blankets in a yard as they pass, and came hurrying along at the double through the narrow main street of the old historic town, where the cheers and the tears of the women and maidens, whose pallid faces appear at every window and door, waiving adieu to the eager soldiers as they pass so quickly by, and the unaccustomed sight of dead and wounded and prisoners brought in from the field to which we were hastening; the rapid expected motion; the galloping of artillery, couriers and staff, with all the burning excitement of the approach to battle sent the hot, young blood coursing through their veins like fire, which even now, cool with age at the bare memory of it all, flush the cheek and brighten the eye, though we are gray and old, and the third of a whole century has rolled over our heads since that glorious day.

Half a mile or more down the Yorktown road we hurry, and filing by the left flank through a wide, newly-ploughed field near a wood, which screens from our right all beyond, and breathless, hot and heavy of foot from such a long and rapid run—halt! come into line,

and prepare to load. Thus formed, the line from left to right is: The Twenty-fourth Virginia, Colonel Terry commanding, the writer the major; the Thirty-eighth Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Whittle; the Twenty-third North Carolina, Colonel Hoke, and the Fifth North Carolina, Colonel McRae.

The rest of the division, with the Second Richmond Howitzers, were also there to support and assist.

Hill will lead the two North Carolina Regiments on the right and Early the two Virginians on the left. So he, with his staff, takes position in front of his own old regiment, the Twenty-fourth, and its field officers, all mounted, do likewise. The orders are given to load and the guns are loaded, and then "Fix bayonets," and the bayonets are fixed. Early makes a little address before we start. He says we are to capture a battery "over there," pointing to the woods in front, and then gravely adds "that the safest place after getting under fire will be at the guns themselves, and so I advise you to get there as quickly as you can." Expectation is on tiptoe, and many a gallant heart in generous emulation resolves to be the very first to touch those coveted guns. With only these few words of pause to form, load and gain a little breath, the order "Forward" is given and the line moves on.

The General did not know the exact position of the point of attack, and the line of advance was oblique when it should have been direct. The disposition of the supports was equally faulty and they gave no aid, for lack of which the assault failed. As there were no skirmishers advanced, and from Early's address before we started it was understood that we were then right upon the enemy; that the battery we were to take was just beyond the road, and that in a minute or two we would be under fire and fall upon the foe.

With this impression it was difficult to restrain the Twenty-fourth from a wild, impetuous dash at the start, and as it was, General Hill says, they got upon the field too soon and made the attack before he was ready, but nevertheless, they moved off steadily well in line, and with quickening step entered the woods in front. Here the miry ground, tangled underbrush and briars and fallen timber somewhat impaired the alignment which increasing excitement, rising higher every moment which we thought would bring us into action, rendered it still more difficult for the officers to correct. The Twenty-fourth, however, kept well together and continued to move rapidly on, but others to their right were not so quick and here began

to lose distance, having greater obstacles to pass, 'tis said, and finally lost their place. But the Twenty-fourth hurried ahead breathless now, for already we had gone half a mile or more, but still with all the strength we could muster; there was no halting or struggling—only more excitement and greater speed, though at each step less breath and more fatigue—and still no enemy to be seen, and where are the guns? Over the field from which we started we have run down the hill, through tangled, tripping briars and dense woods, crossed the road and up a slope and into woods again, and still no foe appears. But now, at last, there is light ahead, the trees are fewer, and an open field is seen in front—surely the guns are there, and around them will be the enemy. The glorious Virginians renew their strength at the sight, press forward towards it, and in a moment are at the edge of the open, seeing before them, as a picture, the open plateau of Magruder's entrenchments, the contour of the Confederate redoubts stretching away to the right to Fort Magruder, about three-quarters of a mile distant. The redoubt on the extreme left is directly in face of the left of the Twenty-fourth Virginia and occupied by Hancock, whose five regiments and ten guns are well advanced in its front. Thus the Twenty-fourth Virginia alone directly faces the foe, the rest of the brigade stretching away to the right has no enemy in its front, and as yet has not emerged from the timber. In a word, our line was too far to the right by nearly the entire brigade front.

As yet the Confederates had not been seen, and to this point indeed they could and should have been brought—supports and all, formed in line and then set to charge, the point to be assaulted being plainly in view. Had this been done the single brigade, even without support, could easily have accomplished the task which, as it was, was nearly done by two of the regiments. Hill says that such was his intention, but the impetuosity of the Twenty-fourth Virginia prevented its being done.

And now the enemy is in sight for the first time, for the first time is seen the battery we are after. "There they are," shouted Early, and in a few moments fell wounded from his horse. Seeing them the men sprung forward with renewed energy, and mindful of Early's words, leave the woods and rushed for the guns. But the wild advance at such a speed over rough and heavy ground, has broken the line—the two centre regiments do not appear at all, while the Fifth North Carolina on the right does not get into the open until the Twenty-fourth Virginia has been in close action some time and

was already driving the enemy before them, and when it does emerge 'tis far away to the right, and in rear of Longstreet's left.

Thus, as it leaves the woods, the Twenty-fourth Virginia, alone and unsupported, with both flanks in the air, finds itself confronted by ten guns, defended by five regiments of infantry, with a strong redoubt in their rear. Clinging instinctively to the timber, bordering the field on its left flank, so as to mask its weakness as well as might be, and opening out its files to cover the foe's broad front, these fearless mountaineers break at once into the double and charge with a wild cheer that thrills through every heart. At once they are heavily engaged. In opening their files several of the largest companies on the right became detached, and mistaking a redoubt held by Colonel Bratton for the objective point, rushed towards it. But the remainder go straight on, and the brunt of the affair falls upon the left wing, led by the writer, they being closest to and moving directly upon the foe, and receiving the fire both from front and flank. The advanced force delivered steady volleys at most uncumfortably short range, but soon give way, retreating towards the redoubt. As they retire, the guns, which have already been hurried back, again open; and these Virginians, but a portion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, weary and breathless, already shattered by shot and shell, receive Hancock's whole fire of musketry, shell, grape and canister, as, pressing over the field with undaunted courage, they approach nearer and nearer the foe. None halt or hesitate, but all rush forward with a vigor hardly to be paralleled, and now with a silence that would do honor to the first veterans on record, though to many 'tis their first fight. A spirit of death or victory animates every bosom; and mindful of Early's advice, each one anxious to be the first at these guns, they still press on, not so quickly, perhaps, as they would have done had they not been exhausted by their run through field and forest, but still without delay, and the enemy all the while gives way before them, though some of his regiments tarry longer than others.

The leaden hail was fearful; it poured in from front and either flank, and for the first time was heard the barbarous explosive bullet which the Yankees introduced and used. The artillery, too, was well served, and soon both grape and canister were cutting through the wheat with a terribly suggestive sound, carrying down many a brave spirit, and men and officers fell dead and wounded on every side. Yet the advance is maintained; down a slope first, and up again on the further side—still on and on. The regiment soon finds

that it is alone; it knows that "some one has blundered," and marvels that the supports are nowhere seen, and that the Major-General, with his part of the brigade, does not appear. Still none falter or cast a look behind. They are pressing the enemy well back, though receiving deadly wounds meantime, for his attention is engrossed by this attack, and the Virginians are drawing his whole fire. Gray-haired old Coltrane, of Carroll, that gallant, staunch old soldier, is well in front, his colors already pierced with many a bullet, and men and officers press quickly on, unchecked by the murderous fire directed upon them. The ground is soft and yielding; the wheat half-knee high, drenched with rain, clings heavily to the legs, and many trip and stumble and sometimes fall. The flag-staff is shattered, but Coltrane grasps the broken staff and cheerily waves the silken folds in front. Away to the right is seen the gallant Fifth North Carolina, coming up at the double-quick to our aid, led by that preux chevalier, Colonel Duncan McRae, his horse briskly trotting in advance. A cheer bursts forth, and all take heart and still press forward. But the Virginians are much nearer the redoubt, and the enemy, regardless of the approaching supports, still concentrated all their fire upon this devoted band, and with terrible effect. Early's horse has been shot, and in another moment he himself receives a wound, the effect of which his bended form showed to his death. Terry, too, that gallant leader, ever in the van of many an after battle, has gotten the first of frequent shots full in the face, and the dauntless Hairston also goes down desperately wounded; so the writer, then but a youth, finds himself, for the first time, in command of his regiment, and the only mounted officer there. His cap has been shot off, and he leads his command, bareheaded and waving a sword just taken from a Federal captain.

But no pause is made. Ten minutes—fifteen—have passed while they cross that field of blood, and every other man is down. But support approaches; not all the rest of the brigade, as was expected—or a part of the division, fresh and in order—but only a single regiment, the gallant Fifth North Carolina, who, seeing what odds the Virginians were fighting, had, as soon as it emerged into the field and found no enemy confronting them, sought leave to march towards the firing, and were now hastening to an awful destruction, in their zeal to share that glorious field. The enemy, too, fall back more quickly as they see reinforcements coming up, and run into and behind the redoubt, to which they have all retreated now. Confusion has seized upon them there, for the Virginians are within twenty

yards and show no signs of halting. The fire of the enemy slackens, and as their assailants reach the fence of substantial rails, with a rider, ceases entirely. The order to their artillery to "cease firing" and "limber up" is distinctly heard, and some of the guns are actually run off; the infantry, too, are in great tumult, their bayonets seem tangled and interlocked, some run into the fort, many make off to the rear, and voices calling to others to halt and stand steady are distinctly heard. In a word, General Winfield Scott Hancock's five regiments and ten guns have been attacked and driven in by a single Virginia regiment, and are now on the point of being routed.

As the Twenty-fourth gains the fence just spoken of, the enemy having ceased firing entirely, it pauses a moment to breathe and re-form its scattered line, preparatory to a last dash—no man thinks of turning back, for the enemy is retreating before them—and here, too, now, are the gallant comrades, fresh and eager for a share in the struggle. While the men were in the act of climbing this fence, the writer seeking a gap where his horse could pass, Adjutant McRae communicated to him General Hill's order to retire immediately; whereupon, anticipating that the enemy would re-form and open with terrible effect at such short range as soon as the backward movement was perceived, the regiment was obliqued into the woods upon which its left flank rested, and retiring thus under cover, came off without further damage.

Not so its gallant comrades, who, having advanced with but little loss, and just rectified their alignment behind the fence, were now in perfect line right under the enemy's guns. Their retreat was across a broad, open field, and as they faced about, the foe, quickly rallying and reforming, more than five or six times their number, hurled shot and shell through their devoted ranks with awful destruction. The retreat was the signal for slaughter, and as Colonel McRae says, the regiment "was scarcely harmed at all till the retreat began"; the loss was desperate in a few moments afterwards. Before they re-crossed that fearful field, the best blood of the Old North State fed the fresh young wheat at their feet, and a hundred Carolina homes were cast into direful mourning and distress. And of the officers of the heroic Virginians there had fallen Early and Terry and Hairston, and Captains Jennings and Haden and Bently and Lybrock, and Lieutenants Mansfield and Radford and Shockley. Of the privates who now lay stretched upon that bloody sod so lately pressed by their hastening feet, there were over two hundred—a full half of the regiment—all down in a charge of less than twenty minutes. A

gallant band of the bravest of the brave, whose glories should never be forgotten or unhonored or unsung, for—

How sleep the brave who sunk to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring with dewy fingers cold,
Return to deck their hallowed mould;
She then shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

Well, indeed, might friend and foe write highest laudations of so gallant a charge, rarely equalled, and never surpassed, in all the resplendent record of that ever glorious army. The blow thus delivered, at the very opening of that memorable campaign, not only stunned the enemy—who never attacked again on the Peninsula!—but furnished the whole army with an inspiring example, which could not but have an admirable effect.

General Hill found them, as did General Lee afterwards, too ready to get ahead, for he says that the Twenty-fourth pressed before all the other regiments, and without waiting for them to come up and the line to be formed, dashed at the enemy as soon as they saw him, and before he was ready for them to do. But no other fault had he to find with them, for in his report he says: "The courage exhibited by the Fifth North Carolina and the Twenty-fourth Virginia made too wonderful an impression upon the Yankees, and doubtless much of the caution exhibited in the subsequent movements was due to the terror inspired by the heroism of these noble regiments. History has no example of a more daring charge. * * * * It contributed largely to detain McClellan, to demoralize his troops, and to secure our retreat from a vigorous and harassing pursuit."

General Early in his report says: "The Twenty-fourth Virginia, as I had anticipated, came directly upon the battery, emerging from the woods over a fence into the field within musket range of the farm-houses, of which the battery was posted. This regiment, without pausing or wavering, charged upon the enemy under a heavy fire and drove back the guns, and the infantry supporting them, to

the cover of the redoubt mentioned, and of the woods and of a fence close by, and continued to advance upon him in the most gallant manner," and after describing how the Fifth North Carolina came gallantly up to support the Virginians' further advance, he adds: "This regiment, in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth Virginia, made an attack upon the vastly superior forces of the enemy, which for gallantry is unsurpassed in the annals of warfare. Their conduct was such to extort from the enemy himself the highest praise, but they were not supported by the other two regiments of the brigade. If they had been they would unquestionably have captured the enemy's artillery and routed his infantry. As it was the enemy was compelled to withdraw the most of his pieces from the field, and these two regiments did not give way notwithstanding the fearful odds against them, until ordered to retire by General Hill. * * * Colonel W. R. Terry, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Hairston and Major Richard L. Maury, of the Twenty-fourth Virginia, all proved themselves eminently worthy of the positions held by them."

Colonel—now General—Bratton, on Longstreet's left, who witnessed the charge, says, many years after: "The Twenty-fourth Virginia, meantime, emerged from the wood nearer the enemy than my redoubt, and moved in fine style upon them. * * * * I have never, on any field, during the war, seen more splendid gallantry exhibited than on that field at Williamsburg." And a captain of Her Majesty's Scotch Fusileers, who was in Hancock's redoubt, and saw the charge, made himself known to Dr. George T. Harrison, surgeon of the Twenty-fourth, left at Williamsburg to attend the wounded, saying that he did so because he understood the Doctor belonged to the Twenty-fourth Virginia, and he desired to tell him that during his entire Crimean experience, he had never seen more gallantry displayed upon a field of battle.

Longstreet characterizes it as an impetuous assault upon the enemy's position, and only General Johnston is silent.

Nor were the foes unwilling to declare their admiration or to testify to the impression made upon them by these dashing soldiers.

General Hancock declared that they should have "immortal" written upon their banner forever; and although he had, as already said, five regiments of infantry and ten guns—3,000 men in line, and a closed redoubt, he called loudly and frequently for reinforcements, which, to the extent of three brigades (Smith's two and Naglee's), General McClellan sent him immediately after his arrival from the rear. The latter considered this action the most important of the

entire battle. He made it the chief subject of his first two telegrams to Lincoln, pronouncing Hancock's conduct brilliant in the extreme. And in his official report, written more than a year afterwards, he characterized it as one of the most brilliant engagements of the war, and declared that General Hancock merited the highest praise! So far from pressing the Confederates, as he had boasted he would do, after this day's work he sat quietly down in the ancient borough of Williamsburg, while these same "demoralized and flying" Confederates sauntered up to the Chickahominy at their leisure, pausing on the route to reorganize their regiments whose period of service had expired, and to elect their officers! Nor did General McClellan ever again try the experiment of attacking General Johnston's men.

A few days after (May 9, 1862), the following animated account of the charge appeared in the columns of the New York *Herald:*

* * * "From the sharp fire of our skirmishers in the woods on our left came the first information of a movement in that direction and thus put all on the alert. * * * The fire grew hotter in the woods, and in a few moments, at a point fully half a mile away from the battery, the enemy's men began to file out of the cover and form in the open field. It was a bold, and proved an expensive way to handle men. Wheeler opened his guns on the instant, and the swath of death that subsequently marked the course of that brigade across the open field began at that spot. At the same moment, also, our skirmishers in the field began their fire. Still the enemy formed across the opening with admirable rapidity and precision, and as coolly, too, as if the fire had been directed elsewhere, and then came on at the double-quick step, in three distinct lines, firing as they came. All sounds were lost for a few moments in the sharp roar of the field-pieces and in the scattered rattle and rapid repetition of the musketry. Naturally their fire could do us but little harm under the circumstances, and so we had them at a fair disadvantage, and every nerve was strained to make the most of it. Still they came on. They were dangerously near. Already our skirmishers on the left had fallen back to their line, and those on the right had taken cover behind the rail fence leading from the house to the woods, whence they blazed away as earnestly as ever. Yet the guns are out there, and they are what these fellows want, and in the next instant the guns are silent. For a moment, in the confusion and smoke, one might almost suppose that the enemy had them, but in a moment more the guns emerge from the safe side

of the smoke-cloud, and away they go across the open field to a point near the upper redoubt, where they are again unlimbered and play away. Further back also go the skirmishers. And now for a moment the Rebels had the partial cover of the farm and out-buildings, but they saw that they had all their work to do over, and so came on again. Once more they are in the open field, exposed to both artillery and musketry, but this time the distance they have to go is not so great, and they move rapidly. There is thus another dangerous line of infantry; they are near to us, but we are also near to them. Scarcely a hundred yards were between them and the guns, when our skirmish line became silent. The lines of the Fifth Wisconsin and the Thirty-third New York formed up in close order to the right of the battery, the long range of musket barrels came level, and one terrible volley tore through the Rebel line. In a moment more the same long range came to another level, the order to charge with the bayonet was given, and away went the two regiments with one glad cheer. Gallant as our foes undoubtedly were, they could not stand that. But few brigades mentioned in history have done better than that brigade did. For a space, generally estimated at three-quarters of a mile, they had advanced under the fire of a splendidly served battery, and with a cloud of skirmishers stretched across their front, whose fire was very destructive, and if, after that, they had not the nerve to meet a line of bayonets that came towards them like the spirit of destruction incarnate, it need not be wondered at. *

"This was the fight of the day—a fight that was in itself a hard-fought and beautiful battle—a battle in which each side must have learned to respect the courage of the other, and which shed glory on all engaged in it. Different statements have been made as to the enemy's force. * * * * It is probable that there were two brigades, or part of two. One of them was Early's, and comprised the Fifth North Carolina and Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiments and a Georgia regiment, and dead were found on the field in the uniform of the Lousiana Tigers. It would probably be safe to state their force at three thousand."

In General Hancock's official report he says the retiring regiment abandoned a flag, which his men found and brought in, but this was not the Twenty-fourth's colors. He also says that Captain William A. Bugh, of Company G, Fifth Wisconsin, in command of the skirmishers where the enemy emerged from the wood, behaved with great coolness and bravery, and was disarmed by the foe. Doubtless he was brave and gallant, but the Virginians were better, for I

was the boy who disarmed him, and his sword hangs over my mantel now to tell the tale; nor was the flag, picked up by Hancock's men on the field, the Twenty-fourth Virginia's, for behold that now—in my possession ever since that fateful day.

General McClellan, with his usual exaggeration when counting Confederate soldiers, reported that Hancock had captured two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, and killed as many more. As a matter of fact, he captured none, and the only field-officer killed was the heroic Badham, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth North Carolina, a very impersonation of courage itself. They claimed to have killed the writer, also; but in this, as in many other statements, they were greatly in error, for a few weeks afterwards his comrades elected him in reward of his action on this field, to be their Major, and with them, as their Colonel, he was paroled at Appomattox, though on crutches and thought to be permanently disabled from wounds received in battle.

RICHARD L. MAURY,
Late Colonel Twenty-fourth Virginia Infantry.

[From the Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution*, June 1, 1894.]

HAMPTON'S DUEL

On the Battle-Field at Gettysburg With a Federal Soldier.

In the breaking dawn of July 2, 1863, 4,000 cavalrymen sat in silence upon their horses on the extreme left of the Confederate battle line at Gettysburg. The field in their front was curtained with a heavy mist, as if kindly nature had sought to veil the appalling traces of the tragedy there enacted. It had been sown with shot and bladed thick with steel on the previous afternoon, and the harvest of death was ungathered, lying in winnows along the ghastly furrows that had been cut by the red ploughshare of war. The infantry line stretched far away to the right, and their gray uniforms, blending with the hazy atmosphere, gave them a very shadowy appearance. Many of the regiments were indeed but shadows of what they had

been at noon on the preceding day. Some were in line without even one commissioned officer, and others with but the normal strength of a single company. For example, as attested by the official record, the Twenty-sixth North Carolina entered the battle with 800 rank and file, and, although none were captured, but eighty answered to their names at the close of the day. Colonel Henry K. Burgwyn, Jr., who commanded it, and all the remaining field officers were killed. Capt. H. C. Albright, who took command of it after the battle, was its only commissioned officer left unwounded. Company H, of the same regiment, went in with eighty-four men and three officers, and came out with but one man standing upon his feet, all the others having been killed or wounded. I knew the sole unstricken survivor well. He was Private John Secrest, a robust young farmer of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and I regret to state that, instead of being grateful to Providence for having plucked him as a brand from the burning, he grumbled loudly over the loss of one of his shoes, torn from his foot by a grapeshot that struck the heel while he was falling back in good order.

CAVALRY COMMANDER.

The fifty squadrons of horses that were awaiting orders in a dreamy half sleep were commanded by Brigadier-General Wade Hampton. He was the beau-ideal of a cavalry commander; of tall, heroic form, a superb horseman, brave and enterprising without being rash, and with daring always tempered by sound judgment. He was unquestionably the strongest man in the Confederate service, and the only one in either army who, enlisting as a private soldier, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. But, although a judicious commander, he was possessed of a knightly spirit of adventure, and as adventures come to the adventurous, his brilliant military career was marked by many thrilling personal experiences.

But a brave heart is no buckler against a steel blade, as General Hampton realized that morning. Hearing a bullet hiss just over his head, he turned his face toward the belt of open woods on his left in time to see the flash of a gun at a point about three hundred yards away, and then he heard another leaden messenger cut the air near him. He at once rode at a brisk trot in the direction of the timber to find out the early bird of the sharpshooters who thus broke upon the quiet of the morning with his shrill note of battle. When he had ridden about one hundred and seventy-five yards at a

right oblique he came to a high stake-and-rider rail-fence. Looking to the front he saw, standing on a large stump, some four of five feet in height, a soldier, whose blue coat bound with orange-colored braid, and pantaloons with stripes of the same color on the outer seams, indicated that he was a United States Cavalryman. He seemed to be what the Scots term a "braw lad," and, although not engaged in a political campaign, had "taken the stump," doubtless that he might get a better view of the Confederate troops on the elevated plateau south of the woods.

The contour of the ground hid General Hampton from his command when he halted at the fence. As he drew his pistol the quick-eyed skirmisher saw him, and they both fired at the same instant. The ball from the soldiers' rifled carbine splintered a rail near the horses head, and that from Wade Hampton's 44 calibre revolver made the bark fly from the stump. The duel was clearly irregular, as there were no seconds, and the principals were about one hundred and twenty-five yards apart, instead of fifteen or twenty paces, as prescribed by the code of honor, and they were unequally armed, although each was within fair range of the other's weapon. Hampton held his pistol muzzle up at a ready, and courteously waited on his antagonist, who threw back the lever of his carbine, and flinging out the empty shell put in a fresh cartridge.

A CLOSE CALL.

Again the reports of the carbine and pistol blended, and a bullet passed through Hampton's gray cavalry cape, grazing his right breast.

The soldier then inserted a third cartridge, but could not close the breech of his rifle, the trouble evidently being that the gun was foul, and hence the butt of the metallic case did not go in flush with the socket. He raised his right hand with the palm to the front, as if to say to his adversary: "Wait a bit, I'll soon be with you," and then drew his wiping rod, and, after driving out the stuck cartridge, took a piece of rag from his pocket, and, wetting it with his tongue, attached it to the slit in the rod, and deliberately cleaned out his carbine. The delay sorely taxed the patience of Hampton, as it would that of any gentleman who was kept waiting to be shot at. But he was as incapable of taking an unfair advantage of his enemy then as he was at Brandy-Station, where, during the fiercest cavalry engagement of the war, he dashed up to a Federal colonel to cut him down,

but seeing that his sword arm was disabled, saluted him instead, and passed on to seek another foe.

The high-roosting cock of the woods soon relieved him by again opening fire, but at Hampton's return shot the carbine fell from his grasp, and he jumped down, and, after picking it up with his left hand, retired to the rear.

At that moment General Hampton received a blow on the back of his head that would have unhorsed a less stalwart rider. He turned upon his assailant, who instantly wheeled his horse, and fled at full speed. Hampton followed quickly in pursuit, his thoroughbred mare springing forward at the touch of the spur. The fleeing Federal officer, for such his uniform stamped him, was also well mounted, but Hampton overtook him, and levelling a pistol within three feet of his head, pulled trigger. But the cap snapped. Several times he pulled, but with the same result. The Union officer bounded on, as if conscious of his peril.

Hampton was about to draw his sword, when his intended quarry turned short off to the left through a gap in the fence, which Hampton himself had not seen until borne past it. He had the satisfaction of hurling the pistol at his flying foe, accompanying it with some words which did not entirely become his character as a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but that was all.

A DEEP GASH.

General Hampton found that the Union officer's sword had given him a deep gash about four inches in length, and that but for the thick felt hat and heavy suit of hair he wore would have been cut to the brain. A few inches of courtplaster enabled him to keep on duty until he received a severe gunshot wound in the leg on the last of the battle. Ten years later Colonel Frank Hampton, a young brother of the General's, while on a visit to Mobile became acquainted with a gentleman from Detroit who had been an officer in the Union army. A few days after their introduction the Detroit man said: "Colonel, I sought your acquaintance in order that through you I might make the amende honorable to your brother, General Wade Hampton. The sabre cut that he received on the head at Gettysburg was inflicted by me, and the matter has troubled me greatly ever since. It was my only act during the war that I regret. I was a young fellow then of twenty-two and a lieutenant in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry. Seeing a solitary Confederate firing into our

lines, I determined to capture him. There was nothing about him to indicate his rank, but I presumed that he was an officer. The bend in the fence prevented him from noticing my approach. Indeed, he was looking to the front as I came on his rear, and the ground being soft near the fence line, he did not hear my horse's step. I would have run him through with my sword, but I was incapable of stabbing any man in the back. I saw when I got near him that he was of formidable stature, and as his pistol was in his hand, I was sure that if I ordered him to surrender he would instantly turn and fire upon me. He was mounted on a horse of light chestnut color, which I thought was the finest animal I had ever seen. It was a sore temptation to a cavalry officer, and I at once changed my plan and decided to unhorse the rider and capture his splendid mount. As I struck the blow he turned upon me. It was a half mile race for life. I heard his pistol snap three times at my back, and also his parting curse, as I went through the gap in the fence."

Colonel Hampton delivered the explanation tendered by Major S. (for he rose to that rank), and later General Hampton acknowledged it by letter, assuring Major S. that it had given him great gratification, and since he had received it he could only regard the failure of his pistol to fire with a deep sense of gratitude to Him in whose hands are the balance of life and death.

In reply to an inquiry to Hampton, Major S. wrote that the name of the rollicking rifleman was Frank Pearson; that he was but nineteen years old at the time of the duel; that the pistol ball had wounded him a few inches above the wrist, and that he was mustered out of service at the close of the war as lieutenant, and was a successful farmer living near Kalamazoo, Mich. Subsequently General Hampton received a letter from Mr. Pearson himself, in which he assured the General that he was glad he had missed him, and the General responded that he was very sorry that he had wounded Private Pearson.

T. J. Mackey.

[From the *Bristol Courier*, of September 14, 1893.]

THE PRISON EXPERIENCE OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

Narrative of the Hardships, Sufferings, and Hazards of Six Hundred Officers of the Confederate States Army, who were Prisoners from August 16th, 1864, to March 4th, 1865, and for Six Weeks on Morris Island, by Federal Effort, were Under Fire from Confederate Batteries.

By ABRAM FULKERSON, late Colonel Sixty-third Tennessee Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia.

The writer of the following "unvarnished tale" is a prominent citizen of Virginia, who has honorably served the State in her Councils. There was no more gallant officer in the Confederate Army than he.

With Dr. W. W. Parker, late Major of Artillery, C. S. A., in July last, he served as "Commissioner for Virginia, to locate the positions of Virginia troops at the battle of Chickamauga."

We would not now "set down aught in malice," and in the justice of history, alone, present here these truthful details.

A list of the companions of Colonel Fulkerson, who shared his hardships and his hazards on Morris Island, under the fire of their own comrades in arms, is given in Vol. XVII, *Southern Historical Society Papers*, pages 34–36, inclusive.

At the request of friends and old comrades I give my recollections of prison life in some of the Federal prisons, during the late war, prefaced by a few incidents occurring at, and immediately preceding my capture at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 17th day of June, 1864.

After the battle of Drewry's Bluff, in May, 1864, by the failure of General Whiting to come up from Swift Creek, General Butler and his army escaped capture, and made good their retreat to the entrenched camp at Bermuda Hundreds, closely followed by General Beauregard's little army, which took position in front of Butler, on a line extending from the Howlett House, on James River, overlooking Dutch Gap, and reaching to the Appomattox River.

The sand battery at the Howlett House was hastily constructed and the line fortified by throwing up heavy earthworks, and thus, in the language of General Grant, "Butler was bottled."

In this position Butler and Beauregard confronted each other till the early part of June, when the greater part of Butler's troops were withdrawn and sent to reinforce General Grant about Cold Harbor, and all of General Beauregard's forces, except Bushrod Johnson's Brigade, of which my regiment, the Sixty-third Tennessee Infantry, formed a part, were sent to reinforce General Lee. Johnson's Brigade suffered heavily in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, my regiment losing fifty per cent. in killed and wounded; the brigade at this time numbered only five hundred effective men.

About the middle of June General Grant seems to have stolen a march on General Lee, and suddenly throwing his entire army to the south side of the James, moved upon Petersburg, which, notwithstanding it was regarded as the key to Richmond, was wholly unprotected except by home guards and some reserve artillery which had been stationed there.

On the afternoon of June 15th, General Johnson was notified of the threatened attack upon Petersburg, and he immediately ordered the evacuation of the line in front of Bermuda Hundreds, and marched his little command to Petersburg to meet the threatened danger, which I supposed was a cavalry raid, as we had, a short time previous, been called to that city to repel a raid of Kautz's Cavalry.

We reached Petersburg about sunset, and at once marched out to the line of fortification around the city. Instead of meeting a cavalry raid we suddenly came in contact with the solid columns of Grant's advancing infantry, which had captured the lines of fortifications from the Appomattox River up to Battery 14.

General Hoke's Division of North Carolinians, about 3,000 strong, had also been ordered to Petersburg, and reached there about the same time Johnson did.

A new line was formed, extending from Battery 15 to the Appomattox, and the entire Confederate forces, under the command of General Hoke, under the cover of darkness, made such preparations to meet the enemy as their limited supply of entrenching tools would enable them, and thus awaited the momentous events of the next day.

Early on the morning of the 16th, a charge in two columns upon our lines was made by the Federals, which, by the splendid service of the reserve artillery, and the steady and well directed fire of our infantry, was repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy.

During the entire day these charges were repeated from time to

time, and when night came on we were afforded no rest, as several efforts were made to storm our line, all of which were successfully repelled with great slaughter.

About daylight, on the morning of the 17th, the troops in our front, having been largely reinforced during the night, made a charge in three lines on our position, overlapping us on the right, and carrying our works by storm. A large portion of Johnson's Brigade was captured, including myself and about half of my regiment.

The prisoners, in charge of an officer and detail of men, were quickly marched through the Federal lines to General Burnside's headquarters, located in a field about half a mile to the rear. The General had dismounted, and was seated on a camp-stool, and was surrounded by a line of negro guards.

The prisoners were halted at the line of guards, and the officer in charge announced to the General that they had captured the colonel of a regiment, many officers and men, three flags, and several pieces of artillery. Rising from his seat, General Burnside approached us, and, addressing me, enquired what regiment I commanded, and being informed that it was a Tennessee regiment, he asked from what part of the State. From East Tennessee, I replied. With an expression of astonishment, General Burnside said: "It is very strange that you should be fighting us when three-fourths of the people of East Tennessee are on our side." Feeling the rebuke unjust and unbecoming an officer of his rank and position, I replied, with as much spirit as I dared manifest, "Well, General, we have the satisfaction of knowing that if three-fourths of our people are on your side, that the respectable people are on our side." At this the General flew into a rage of passion, and railed at me, "You are a liar, you are a liar, sir, and you know it." I replied, "General, I am a prisoner, and you have the power to abuse me as you please, but as to respectability that is a matter of opinion. We regard no man respectable who deserts his country and takes up arms against his own people." To this General Burnside replied, "I have been in East Tennessee, I was at Knoxville, I know these people, and when you say that such men as Andrew Johnson, Brownlow, Baxter, Temple, Netherland, and others, are not respectable, you lie, sir, and you will have to answer for it." At this point I expected he would order me shot by his negro guards, but he continued, "not to any human power, but to a higher power." With a feeling of relief I answered, "O, General, I am ready to take that responsibility."

"Take him on, take him on," the General shouted to our guards,

and thence we were marched some two or three miles towards City Point, to the headquarters of General Patrick, the Provost-Marshall General of Grant's army, where we were guarded during the day in a field, without shelter, and under a burning sun. In other respects we were treated with the consideration due prisoners of war by General Patrick, whom we found to be a gentleman.

Besides the duty of receiving prisoners and forwarding them to prison, it seemed to be General Patrick's duty to receive the stragglers of General Grant's army and send them to their respective commands, and I feel safe in making the statement that, during the day we were at his quarters, there were more stragglers brought in by the cavalry, than the total number of Confederates opposing the advance of Grant's army upon Petersburg, during the 16th and 17th of June, before the arrival of Lee's army.

We were next taken to City Point, James River, and from there to Fort Delaware by steamer.

Fort Delaware was one of the regular Federal prisons, situated upon an island in the Delaware River, opposite Delaware City, forty miles below Philadelphia.

At one time there were as many as 2,500 officers, and 8,000 private soldiers confined in that prison.

The quarters provided for the officers were reasonably comfortable. They were at times too much crowded.

The private soldiers were kept in a separate department, and the officers had no communication with them and no opportunity to judge of their treatment, but it is said they were crowded in insufficient quarters and poorly fed. Such of the officers as had friends North were furnished by them with money and clothing, and fared reasonably well. The less fortunate suffered for necessary clothing, and were compelled to live wholly on the prison fare, which was often insufficient to prevent actual hunger.

General Schoepf, a foreigner by birth, was in command at Fort Delaware. He was a humane officer and did all that he dared to alleviate the sufferings of the prisoners and to supply their wants. He married a Virginia lady who was said to be a Southern sympathizer, and on this account, possibly, the General's actions were closely watched, and it is said that Captain Ahl, one of his aids, was sent there and forced upon him, for the special purpose of spying upon his actions and reporting his conduct to the authorities at Washington. However this may be, it was known that many of the harsh prison rules were adopted and enforced by the General at the

instance of Captain Ahl, who was a cold-blooded, heartless, cruel, and cowardly South-hater. But, still, I believe that Fort Delaware was one of the best of Northern prisons.

Of course, where such large numbers of men, deprived of their liberty, were huddled together, as these men necessarily were, there would be much suffering and complaint, even if the prison officers were disposed to treat them humanely.

After the capture of the Confederate Forts, Wagner and Gregg, by the Federal forces, under the command of General Q. A. Gilmore, other batteries were constructed on the end of Morris Island, consisting of a mortar battery of two heavy guns, called the Iron Battery, and another called the Swamp Angel. The mortar battery was used to throw shells upon Fort Sumter, which was distant about a quarter of a mile from the end of the island.

The heavy guns of the Iron Battery were used in shelling the city of Charleston, which was four miles distant. Fifteen-inch shells were thrown into the city from the guns of the Iron Battery, which created consternation among the people, and rendered its habitation unsafe. The citizens who were able to leave, fled to the country and other places for safety.

General Sam Jones was at that time in command of the Department of Charleston, including the city, with headquarters in the city. The poorer classes of the people, who were unable to leave, were assembled by the General in a remote part of the town, and General Gilmore was notified of this fact, and requested not to fire upon the helpless people in that quarter of the city. It seems that this request was disregarded by General Gilmore, and that an occasional shell was thrown into that quarter, creating a panic among the people and doing much damage. Thereupon, General Jones selected forty Federal officers from the prison at Andersonville, of rank from general to lieutenant, and placed them in that quarter occupied by the poor of the city. General Gilmore was duly notified of the presence of these Federal officers in the city, and again requested to spare that quarter, and warned that if he did fire upon it, he would endanger the lives of his own people.

General Gilmore at once notified his Government of the action of General Jones, and requested that he be furnished with forty Confederate officers of like rank of the Federal officers confined in Charleston, and that he be authorized to confine them on Morris Island, within range of the Confederate batteries on the Charleston side.

In compliance with General Gilmore's request, a requisition was

made upon the prison at Fort Delaware for forty Confederate officers. The forty officers selected and sent to General Gilmore included Generals Edward Johnson, Jeff. Thompson and other officers of lower rank. After the arrival of these officers in Charleston harbor they were kept aboard a vessel for several days, and then, instead of landing and placing them under the fire of the Confederate guns, as first proposed, they were, by some agreement between Generals Jones and Gilmore, exchanged for the Federal officers in Charleston.

It was thought after the fortunate termination of this affair, that General Gilmore would desist from shelling that part of the city occupied by its helpless people, but instead of so doing, shells were thrown into that quarter from day to day. In view of the continued cruel and inhuman conduct of General Gilmore, General Jones determined again to try the experiment of placing Federal prisoners among the helpless people of the city for their protection, and with this view he made a requisition upon Andersonville prison for 600 Federal officers of all ranks, from colonel down.

This number of officers were accordingly brought to the city and quartered in the poorer section, and General Gilmore notified and again requested not to fire into that quarter.

On receipt of this information General Gilmore promptly caused requisition to be made upon the prison at Fort Delaware for 600 officers of equal rank of those in Charleston, to be placed on Morris Island, under the fire of the Confederate guns of Fort Moultre, Johnson, Beauregard, &c., situated on the Charleston side of the channel.

The announcement in the prison at Fort Delaware, that a requisition had been made for 600 officers, to be sent to Morris Island, created the wildest excitement, as it was confidently believed by all that another exchange would be effected on reaching Charleston harbor, and every one was anxious to go.

The cartel for the exchange of prisoners on James River, the regular place of exchange, was not in force at that time, and it was given out, and generally believed, that this was an easy and effective method, devised by Generals Jones and Gilmore, to evade the restrictions upon the exchange of prisoners.

The 600 who were to compose the retaliatory expedition to Morris Island were selected by the commander of the Fort, and the roll of their names was called in the prison pen, several days before the expedition embarked for Morris Island.

When it became known in the prison who the supposed fortunate 600 were, another scene of wild excitement was witnessed.

Every one who failed to draw a lucky number, wanted to exchange places with some one whose name had been called to go, and many exchanges were made, some giving money, some watches and other articles for the privilege of going. In one case as much as $250 was paid for the privilege, and in some instances exchanges were made from motives and humanity. The officers purchasing these supposed privileges, assumed and answered to the names of their vendors when the final roll was called on leaving the prison, and while quite a number of these exchanges were made, none of them were detected by the Federal officers in charge.

I was one of the 600 selected, and felt very happy at the thought of an early exchange, and refused positively to barter my chance or to exchange with any one.

Poor, deluded fellows, little did they dream of the troubles and hardships in store for them.

About the middle of August, probably the 16th day, notice was given to prepare for the voyage. Everything in the prison was bustle and confusion, but preparation was easily made, as the officers had but little clothing other than that on their person. Everything being in readiness, the 600 passed out of the gate of the prison pen and were formed in two ranks on the outside. Ranks were opened, and what luggage the officers had and their clothing were thoroughly searched as a measure of precaution to prevent the carrying aboard the vessel contrabrand articles. The inspection being complete, we were marched to the wharf, where we found the steamer, "Crescent City," ready for our reception and entertainment, such as it was. When the head of the column passed the gang-way, to our utter astonishment, the guards directed us to pass down a ladder leading from the hatchway into the hold of the vessel, instead of allowing us to go on deck, as we reasonably expected they would. This hold, or *hole*, was below the water-line, without light, and very imperfectly ventilated from above. Lines of shelves about two feet wide, projecting from the walls of the vessel, from the bottom to the floor above, and running around the entire space allotted to us, one above the other, at a distance hardly sufficient to allow a man lying down to turn over, served as our berths or bunks, which were occupied by the officers lying head to foot. No seats were furnished, and the space, other than that taken up by the bunks, hardly afforded comfortable standing room for the 600. We were guarded by one-hundred-day, "100 day," soldiers, who had never seen service at the front, and who were devoid of the fellow feeling that characterizes

soldiers who have met each other on the battle-field. This company of soldiers occupied the deck of the vessel, and besides a heavy guard kept on duty all the time on deck, a sentinel was posted at the foot of the ladder in the hold, where he could keep constant watch over the movements of the prisoners, and another sentinel was kept day and night at the hatch-way above. There were taken with the 600 two mysterious characters. They were Confederate colonels who had become galvanized, as it was termed in the prison, a considerable time before we left the island. It was believed that they had taken the oath of allegiance. However this may be, they were furnished with the blue blouse and pants of the Yankee soldier, which they wore before they left the fort.

They were treated with much consideration and accorded unusual privileges whilst on the island; among others, they were allowed to occupy a room in the fort. After they donned the blue, the fort was unquestionably a safer place for them than the prison pen. This pair of colonels was provided with state room, and took their meals with the officers of the vessel, we were informed. One of them was a Virginian and the other a North Carolinian. Why they were included in the 600 and taken on the expedition, we never knew. Some thought they were spies and others thought they would be exchanged on reaching Charleston harbor, but they were not. They were kept with us throughout the entire retaliatory expedition, and returned with the survivors to Fort Delaware. At Morris Island, Fort Pulaski, and on the return vessel, they were kept separate from the common herd, and furnished with comfortable quarters with extra rations.

Another colonel, but a gallant soldier and true man, Woolfolk by name, was allowed to occupy a state-room, but why he was granted this privilege, I cannot recall.

The Crescent was a side-wheel steamer which plied between New Orleans and Galveston before the war, and many of its crew were with the vessel then. They were sympathizers with the South, and when they could escape the vigilance of the guards and sentinels, they would extend the prisoners such little favors as they were able.

In the condition above described, the Crescent steamed out into the Delaware and put to sea.

As a further safeguard against the escape of these helpless prisoners whilst the Crescent was coasting around to Charleston harbor, from fifty to a hundred miles from land, the Government considerately furnished two gun-boats as convoys.

But few of the 600 had ever been to sea, and before we had proceeded far from the mouth of the Delaware great numbers became sea-sick.

The water-closet used by the prisoners was in the wheel-house, to reach which it was necessary to go up the ladder, through the hatch and over the deck. But one prisoner was allowed to go to the closet at a time, and of course there was a great effort made to get a position to avoid delay, and to this end, every morning, nearly all of the 600 would line themselves around the vessel in two ranks. This was in August, and the animal heat, which was greatly augmented by the heat from the smoke-stack, became so intolerable, and the smell of the place so offensive, that it was considered a great privilege to go to the water-closet for a few minutes, where one could get a breath of fresh air and enjoy the spray thrown upon one's body by the paddle-wheel. Of course every man remained there until he was driven out by the sentinel, regardless of the suffering and clamor of his comrades in the hold. By this cruel arrangement it required hours to accommodate the prisoners. Many of them were not able to stand up in ranks till their turn came, owing to their enfeebled condition caused by sea-sickness, which was aggravated by the heated and fetid air which they were compelled to breathe. It frequently happened that men were not able to stand in line till their turn, and were compelled to fall out and rest, when the ranks would immediately close up, and this necessitated their going to the foot of the line, if they still desired the privilege of going on deck.

In many instances these people were not able to control themselves, and were compelled to leave ranks and use one end of the hold for their purposes.

Before the vessel reached Cape Hatteras the floor of our department was a loblolly of vomit, ambier, &c.

We were provided with no means for cleaning the vessel, and the Federal officers in charge gave it no attention whatever. When the vessel encountered the rougher waters off Cape Hatteras, its rolling and pitching would dash and splatter this horrid combination of filth from one end of the hold to the other.

For eighteen days we were kept in this miserable place, which, notwithstanding the filth necessarily accumulating each day, was never cleaned; still we lived and were cheerful, buoyed by the hope of an early exchange and the thought of the loving greeting of the dear ones at home. But, alas!

Off Cape Romain light-house the Crescent lost her convoys in a

fog and ran in near land and grounded on a bar. Great confusion at once ensued among the prisoners and also among the Federal officers. We held a hasty council of war, and determined to make a demand on the captain for the surrender of the vessel. It was a desperate undertaking, as it would have been almost certain destruction if we had attempted to reach the deck under the concentrated fire of one hundred muskets. Still, we made the resolve, and placed in the lead Van H. Manning, the brave and dashing Colonel of the Third Arkansas Infantry. Through him we made the demand upon the captain for surrender, and, to the surprise of some of us, he agreed to surrender the vessel on condition, as I remember, that we would have the officers, crew, and soldiers exchanged at Charleston. My recollection is that we had determined to make a landing in the life-boats at or near Cape Romain light-house. While the preliminaries of surrender were being arranged, a signal gun was fired from one of the escorts, and she quickly came in sight and steamed directly toward our vessel. This untoward event terminated all further negotiations for surrender.

While the vessel was aground, Colonel Woolfolk, who occupied a state-room, as before mentioned, hung a sheet out of the window of his room, fastening one end on the inside, to make the impression on the officers and guards of the boat that he had lowered himself into the water and escaped. The ruse was successful, as all on board were impressed with the belief that the Colonel had gone into the water and was drowned, as it would have been impossible for him to have made the shore by swimming, on account of the distance and the intervening breakers. We afterwards learned that in the confusion on board the vessel, a woman had concealed him in the linen room, of which she had charge and exclusive control, and fed and successfully concealed him until the vessel returned from Charleston to New York, whence he made good his escape to Nassau, thence to his home in Kentucky, as we were afterwards informed.

Without further incident or delay, we reached Charleston harbor in due time, and the Crescent anchored inside the bar, close to the Federal blockading fleet and in sight of the city of Charleston.

Our anxiety was intense, as we fondly hoped and believed we were on the eve of exchange, and we fully expected that the preliminaries would be arranged without unreasonable delay.

Being surrounded by the Federal fleet, with the monitors anchored between us and Charleston, we thought it reasonable and expected to be allowed to go upon deck, but this privilege was denied us, and we

were forced to remain in our place in the hold. All the information we could get as to what was taking place in the harbor was what we could see in going to and from the wheel-house, and, for the purpose of observation, we kept a line of prisoners from the hold to the wheel-house all the time.

It was the day after our arrival, I think, that our hearts were gladdened by a report from deck, that a truce boat from Charleston and another from the Federal fleet were approaching each other, and in a very short time another report was brought from a faithful runner that the truce boats had met, later on, that they had separated, and that the Confederate vessel was steaming back to Charleston, and the other returning to the fleet, then expectation ran high among the prisoners, but the glad tidings of exchange did not reach us that day. The next day the truce boats met again, and then we thought surely terms of exchange would be agreed upon, but no. Again they met on the third day, but accomplished nothing. I do not know whether they were negotiating for our exchange, but we thought so, and this thought revived our drooping spirits and caused us to forget, for the time, the horrible hell in the hold.

The next day the Crescent weighed anchor and steamed out to sea, for what purpose we never knew. After a short run, the steamer put in at Hilton Head, which is at the mouth of Broad River, and there anchored. After remaining two or three days, the prisoners being still confined to the hold, the vessel returned to Charleston harbor and anchored near her former position, and we were kept aboard two or three days longer, during which time the truce boats met often as before, but terms of exchange were not agreed upon, if that was the purpose of their meeting, and on the 18th day after embarking at Fort Delaware, we were landed at the wharf on Morris Island, about four miles from the point nearest Fort Sumter. We were then marched up the beach to the point of the Island, and there we found, prepared for our reception, a stockade pen, about fifteen feet high, constructed of poles set in the sand. The stockade was about midway between Forts Wagner and Gregg, Wagner being in rear of the pen and Gregg in front or next to Fort Sumter, and immediately on the beach not more than thirty or forty yards from the water. To the left of Fort Gregg was the Mortar Battery, next the Iron Battery, and further to the left, Swamp Angel. On the left of the pen, and in close range, a battery of field guns was trained upon it. Lying off the right, in the harbor, were two monitors, whose frowning guns bore upon the pen. The guns on the front of Wagner

and those on the rear of Gregg were so arranged as to rake the pen fore and aft, in case of an emergency. The pen was guarded by a Massachusetts negro regiment. A platform was constructed around the stockade, outside, and about four feet from the top, and upon this platform a line of negro sentinels was posted, at intervals of about six paces. The pen enclosed an area of about two acres of sand, and on the inside, about twelve feet from the stockade, a rope, two inches in diameter, was stretched around the interior, supported on pickets four feet high driven in the sand. This was called the "Dead Line." Small "A" tents, large enough for four men, had been provided for our accomodation, and pitched in rows in the space enclosed by the "Dead Line."

These precautions had evidently been taken by the Federal authorities in anticipation of an outbreak when the Confederate batteries should be provoked to return the fire of the Federal batteries on Morris Island.

Such was the place and its surroundings, provided for the 600 on Morris Island.

After marching into the pen and being assigned to our tents, we were called out and formed into line, and the rules prescribed for the government of the prisoners were read to us by Colonel Molyneaux, the officer in command. One rule provided that any prisoner who touched the "Dead Line" should be shot, without warning, by the sentinels on the platform above. On account of this rule the prisoners rarely approached nearer than five or six feet of the "Dead Line," and this space and the space between the line and the stockade materially diminished the small area available for our use. Another rule provided that if more than ten prisoners assembled together, the sentinel should order them to disperse, and if the order was not instantly obeyed, he should fire into the crowd. In our crowded condition it was almost impossible to comply with this rule, and we were kept in constant fear of being shot by the negro sentinels, and the command, "'sperse dat crowd," became quite common. On one occasion, I remember, a sentinel bellowed out "'sperse dat crowd damn you, the bullet in de bottom of my gun is just meltin' to get into you now." Another rule was that if a light was struck in any tent after taps, the sentinel was to fire into the tent without notice. The blankets furnished the prisoners at Fort Delaware were taken away from them before they left the Crescent, and returned to the quartermaster at the fort, the officer stating to us that other blankets would be furnished us on the island.

This promise was not complied with. The prisoners who had private blankets were permitted to keep them, and these were hardly sufficient to cover the sand in the tents, for which purpose it was necessary to use them, and on these we slept without covering. There was however, no suffering on this account, as the weather was warm. The rations issued us on the island were insufficient in quantity, but in quality fairly good, consisting generally of hard-tack and salt beef or pork, with coffee once a day, soup occasionally, but no vegetables.

The first effort of the Federals to draw the fire of the Confederate guns upon us was made about sunrise on the morning after our arrival. To that end every battery on the island and the guns on the monitors were, at a given signal, opened upon the Confederate forts, to which the Confederate batteries promptly replied, and a regular artillery duel ensued, lasting for an hour or more. Forts Johnson, Beauregard, Moultrie, and a battery on James Island participated. Shells from the Confederate batteries were thrown with great precision into Fort Wagner, passing immediately over our pen, and others exploded to our left and front so uncomfortably close to the pen that we, at first, thought our friends were not upon the island. This storm of shot and shell created some consternation upon the prisoners, and at first caused something like a panic, but we soon became satisfied that the Confederates knew what they were doing, and that there was no real danger. The negro sentinels on top of the stockades were greatly frightened as the Confederate shells thrown into Fort Wagner, and shells from the guns in that fort passed immediately over them. The Confederates seemed to have the exact range of every point on the island within the reach of their guns.

We were kept on the island about six weeks, and these artillery duels occurred frequently during our stay, but the Confederates fired with such precision that not a single shot or shell fell within our stockade, and but one shell exploded immediately over us, and whilst several pieces fell in the pen, no one was injured. If the purpose of the Federal authorities in placing these prisoners on the island was to have them shot by their own people, six weeks must have convinced them that the experiment was a failure. However this may be, at the end of that time we were removed from the island, and taken by vessel to Fort Pulaski, which is situated on an island in the mouth of the Savannah River. This fort was of brick and built upon piles. We were confined in a portion of the casemates of the fort; the other casemates were used as quarters for the garrison.

Fort Pulaski formed a portion of General Gilmore's department, but was under the immediate command of Colonel Brown, of New York, and was garrisoned by his regiment of infantry, which had seen service in the field. Colonel Brown was not only an accomplished and humane officer, but was a kind and courteous gentleman. Soon after our arrival he visited the fort and made a personal inspection of our quarters, and told us that he intended to make that prison the best one in the United States, that some of his regiment had been prisoners in the South and were treated with kindness, and that others, including himself, might be captured, and, in that event, he would expect them to receive the consideration at the hands of the Confederates that he intended to show us. He ordered full army rations to be issued, made requisition on the department quartermaster for blankets for the prisoners, and not only permitted, but urged the prisoners to write to their friends in the North for money and clothing, the latter especially. Colonel Brown's kindness was highly appreciated by us, and the prisoners became cheerful and contented, or as well contented as prisoners of war could well be. But, to our great disappointment, and to the regret of Colonel Brown himself, we were allowed to enjoy his hospitality and kindness but a short time. Some escaped prisoners from the Confederate prison at Andersonville came through the lines into General Gilmore's department, and reported to him that, for more than a month before they escaped, the prisoners at Andersonville had nothing issued to them but corn meal and sorghum, which had caused much suffering and sickness among the prisoners. The unfortunate 600, having been selected and sent to General Gilmore for retaliatory purposes, an order was issued to place them upon like rations, and the privilege of receiving money, clothing, or provisions from Northern sympathizers be withdrawn. After this sweeping order was put in force we understood that the blankets ordered by Colonel Brown, and quantities of clothing and other articles for the prisoners were received at the fort, but were never delivered, and we were compelled to pass the winter in the damp and cold, brick-floored and brick-lined casemates, with no bed-clothing except the private blankets before mentioned, and without clothing except the scanty supply brought with us, Colonel Brown explained the situation to us, and expressed regret that the order was peremptory, and that he was powerless and without authority to modify it. The allowance of corn meal was ten ounces to the man per day, and as sorghum could not be obtained within the Federal lines, it was suggested, in some

quarters, that army pickle be substituted. This suggestion was adopted, so that our rations consisted of ten ounces of corn meal, with acid, blood-thinning pickle. The effect of the pickle was to thin the blood, and its use was quickly abandoned by the prisoners; still it was issued to us, day by day, in kegs, which were not opened. The corn meal was furnished us in barrels, delivered in the casemates. The barrel heads showed the place and date of manufacture of the meal, and were marked thus: "Corn meal, kiln dried, 1861, from ——— Mills," &c. Thus, the meal upon which we were forced to subsist was four years old, kiln dried, and full of worms. To understand the insufficiency of ten ounces of wormy meal to sustain life and health, it is only necessary to state that the regular army ration issued to soldiers consists of one pound and a quarter of meal, or one pound of flour, three-fourths of a pound of bacon, or one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, with coffee and vegetables. As might have been expected, and doubtless was intended, great suffering among the prisoners ensued. One of the effects of insufficient and unhealthy food was scurvy, with which large numbers became diseased, and many died, and I am satisfied that quite a number died from actual starvation.

The prisoners cooked their own bread, and for this purpose, tin pans, of the size of the ordinary pie pan, were furnished, and a cooking stove to every alternate casemate. Each casemate furnished a detail of cooks. I remember, on one occasion, an inspecting physician, from some other post in the department, was brought into the prison by some of the officers of the fort, and observing the pans of bread upon the stove, remarked to the officers accompanying him: "Why, is it possible that you feed your prisoners on pies?" evidently mistaking our wormy corn-cakes for pies.

One day a prisoner picked from his ration a dozen or more of the larger sized worms, and was in the act of throwing them through a port-hole into the moat, when he was stopped by a friend, in passing, who remarked: "My friend, if you take the worms out of your meal you will starve, as the meal without the worms has no nutriment in it;" he immediately raked the worms back into his meal. The fort was garrisoned from the beginning of the war by different detachments of troops. The prisoners' quarters were separate from the casemates occupied by the soldiers of the garrison by a kind of gate made of heavy iron bars. The soldiers of the garrison had a great number of cats; indeed, every soldier seemed to have his pet. The cats had free access to our quarters through the iron grating, and being gentle and

friendly disposed, they were given a warm reception by the prisoners. Not a great while after we were put on retaliation rations, some enterprising or half-starved prisoner conceived the happy idea of testing cat flesh as an article of food. The experiment proved a success, and thereafter the cats rapidly disappeared. The cats were generally captured, killed and dressed during the night. The soldiers were at a loss to know what had become of their pets, but they soon discovered the skins floating in the moat, and this led to the discovery that the prisoners were killing them for food. Some complaint was made to Colonel Brown, but to no purpose. The Colonel himself had a fine pet, which he prized very highly, and when he heard of the havoc among the garrison cats, he came into the prison one day and made a special request that his cat be spared. Of course his request was respected by every one of the prisoners, and thereafter his pet had the liberty of the prison, day and night, without even the fear of molestation. It would hardly be expected that the rules of hospitality would be observed among a lot of half-starved prisoners, situated as we were, and it rarely happened that invitations to dinner were sent out to particular friends by the members of a mess which had been fortunate enough to capture a cat the night before. These invitations were highly appreciated and the dish highly enjoyed. I was favored with more than one invitation. The flesh of the cat is white, and as tender as spring chicken, and to us it was delicious.

The order by which this cruel punishment was inflicted was continued in for nearly two months, after which rations were increased and we were permitted to go out on the island, under guard, and cut a kind of swamp grass that grew there for bedding. This added much to the comfort of the prisoners who, as stated before, were not furnished blankets. The winter at Fort Fulaski was mild, as compared with that of Virginia, but still it was unpleasant. There was no snow during the winter, and I observed sleet only once. But the weather was generally damp and chilly, and we suffered almost continuously from the want of proper clothing for the person and for the bed.

It is proper to state that Colonel Brown and his command were ordered to the front before the retaliatory order was rescinded, and I have no doubt that the Colonel preferred to encounter the dangers and hardships of service in the field to the ease and comforts of the position of commander of a post, coupled with the duty of inflicting unnecessary and cruel punishment upon a lot of helpless prisoners.

The prisoners were divided in January, 1865, I think, one portion remaining in the fort, the other being taken to Hilton Head, but for what purpose we were not informed.

The retaliatory expedition south terminated on the 4th day of March, 1865. On that day we were taken aboard the steamer Illinois, which had been used as an emigrant ship before the war. Our treatment on the return ship was quite in contrast with the voyage down. The prisoners were furnished with rooms, and were allowed the privilege of the vessel, so to speak. We were guarded, of course, but by soldiers, not "100 day" men. The Illinois touched at Hilton Head and took aboard the prisoners confined there. We were told that the Federal authorities considered that we had been punished enough, and that orders had been issued for our exchange at Charleston, S. C. On reaching the harbor we were informed that General Hardee, who had been in command at Charleston for some time, had just evacuated the city and was retreating before the advancing army of General Sherman. It was then said we would be exchanged at Wilmington, N. C. When we reached there, General Butler's army on transports, with a fleet of war vessels, were making preparations to storm Fort Fisher, and we were again disappointed. The Illinois was then ordered to Fort Monroe, with orders, we were told, to proceed up James River to the regular place of exchange, and to exchange us there. On arriving at Fort Monroe, our vessel steamed on up to Norfolk, and anchored off the city about the middle of an afternoon, and remained there until the next morning. The people of Norfolk heard that the prisoners were aboard a vessel in the river, and not having seen a Confederate soldier since the capture of that city by the Federals, thousands of the citizens came down to the wharfs to see us. We were not allowed to go ashore, nor were we in speaking distance, and all that we could do was to give each other friendly greeting by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. We arose early the next morning with light hearts and joyous expectation of being exchanged on the James, and of landing in dear old Richmond that day, but, instead, we were on the very eve of our most distressing and heart-breaking disappointment. About ten o'clock the Illinois weighed anchor, and with every one on deck, steamed down the river, and it was not long before we came in sight of the mouth of the James. It soon became obvious that the vessel was not steering for the James, at least we thought it was not, and all eyes were upon the prow, and the gravest apprehensions were excited in our minds. Lieutenant Maury, of the old United States Marine Service, was one

of our number, and was, prior to the war, familiar with the approaches to the river. An explanation from him as to the strange course the vessel seemed to be taking was anxiously sought. He allayed the fears of the prisoners for awhile by saying that the vessel was not taking the proper course, as he had known it, but it was possible that sand bars had formed in the old channel, and that the boat was rounding them. But the Illinois continued on its course, and very quickly the Lieutenant gave it as his opinion that she was going to sea. We then called upon the captain and asked him to tell us the worst. He very frankly informed us that he had received orders to return the prisoners to Fort Delaware; that active operations had commenced at Petersburg that morning by an attack upon Fort Steadman by General Lee's army, and that no prisoners would be exchanged on the James as long as active operations continued. This was disappointment's greatest shock. Hope, that had sustained us in every peril, now forsook us, and our hearts sank within us. All was despondency and gloom. Quite a number of deaths occurred on the voyage around to Fort Delaware, and, although it was a run of only twenty-four hours, the poor fellows were not accorded a rude burial in the Confederate grave-yard on Jersey's shore, but were wrapped in their blankets and consigned to watery graves in the tempest-troubled deep.

We were landed at fort Delaware in due time. The prisoners at the fort had largely increased in numbers during our absence. They were in comparatively good health, and the contrast between their appearance and that of the emaciated, haggard and ragged survivors of the 600 was most marked. The photographs of sick soldiers, after their return from Confederate prisons, taken by the United States Sanitary Commission, and industriously and widely distributed for the purpose of firing the Northern heart, would have brought the blush of shame to the Northern cheek, if they could have seen a photograph of the group of Confederate prisoners, taken on their return to Fort Delaware.

Our party greatly enjoyed the superior accommodations and privileges of the Delaware prison, and rapidly improved in health.

The prisoners occupied their time in a variety of ways, many of them at cards. Debating societies were organized, moot courts instituted, for there were many lawyers among us, &c. The inventive genius of the prisoners was developed to a high degree. One man constructed a still, and actually made whiskey without being detected. The product of his still was not of superior quality, but was

always in demand at high figures. Quite a number engaged in making trinkets of bone and guttapercha. A miniature steam saw-mill was built, a camp-kettle being used for the boiler. This was used in sawing bone and other material for the trinket manufacturers. The rings, bracelets, watch-chains, &c., were sold to the visitors of the prison, and a considerable amount of money was realized. A captain of my regiment brought out of prison, on his final release, over six hundred dollars made in this way. He is now a prosperous and wealthy citizen of Knoxville, Tenn. For the purpose of amusement as well as profit, a first-class negro minstrel company was organized, and permitted by General Schoepf to give exhibitions in the mess hall. These performances were well attended by the prisoners and the Federal officers of the fort. The admisssion fee of fifty cents was cheerfully paid by the prisoners who were supplied with money by friends at the North, and complimentary tickets were generally given to those without means. The receipts often amounted to two or three hundred dollars a night in money and tobacco, tobacco being legal tender in the prison.

The boxes of clothing and provisions, sent to the prisoners by Northern friends, were opened and inspected before they were delivered, and it often happened that the contents were appropriated by the inspectors, and old clothes and army rations sometimes substituted. Of course, these petty peculations greatly annoyed the prisoners, and they protested vigorously to Captain Ahl, and it was believed that if he had laid the complaint before General Schoepf, the pernicious practice would have been checked.

The farce of opening the boxes outside the prison, the daily box call on the platform overlooking the pen, and the amusing scenes that occurred inside the pen when the recipients opened their boxes and found old clothes and prison rations in place of the fine things sent them, were reproduced on the stage by the minstrel company, to the delight of the prisoners and the chagrin of the Federal officers present. It was a splendid take off, and must have been productive of good results. A portion of these exhibitions were used in supplying the sick in the hospitals with delicacies and things necessary to their comfort, and in aiding officers in the pen who had no friends North to send them money or clothing, and the balance was divided among the members of the troupe. This organization was, in fact, a charitable institution, for, besides affording pleasure and amusement to the prison public, in my opinion it was the means of saving many lives.

Lieutenant Peter Akers, of Lynchburg, Va., was the star of the company, and his ceaseless flow of spirit, his wit, humor, and inexhaustible fund of anecdotes added immensely to the character and enjoyment of the exhibitions, and he did more, probably, to give life, spirit, and success to the laudable enterprise than any man in the prison, and for his noble efforts in this behalf, Pete has and deserves the gratitude of his fellow sufferers.

Notwithstanding the war terminated in April, 1865, the prisoners were held for many months thereafter. The private soldiers and company officers were released in May and June, 1865. The field officers were not released until July 25th. But after the release of the other prisoners, they were paroled by General Schoepf, and given the privilege of the island, and a building outside of the prison pen which had been occupied by the officers of the garrison, was assigned to us as quarters. In addition to the rations furnished us, we were allowed to purchase supplies. We appointed Major McDonald, of North Carolina, commissary. He was allowed to go over the river to New Castle, Del., every day, to purchase supplies. Money and clothing, in abundance, was sent us from Baltimore and New York, and our citizen friends were permitted to land on the island and visit our quarters. We spent our time in fishing, bathing, eating, drinking, sleeping, &c., &c., and we were as pleasantly situated as possible under the circumstances. General Schoepf threw off all restraint and became very sociable, visiting our quarters every day, and often entertaining some of us at his home.

Released on the 25th day of July, I reached my family at Abingdon, Va., on the 2d day of August, 1865.

This narrative, written from memory, more than twenty-seven years after the occurrence of the incidents mentioned, is not intended to revive or keep alive the animosities engendered by the Sections; on the contrary, it is written in the interest of history, and when all the facts connected with the imprisonment of the 600 on Morris Island and at Fort Pulaski are made public, they will constitute, it is believed, the blackest page in the prison history of the United States.

A. Fulkerson.

Bristol, Va., April 18, 1892.

[From the Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier*, Oct. 10, 1894.]

A BRILLIANT COUP.

How Wade Hampton Captured Grant's Entire Beef Supply.

COLONEL CARDWELL'S THRILLING STORY.

The Greatest Cattle Raid of the War—2,486 Beeves Driven From Coggin's Point Into The Confederate Lines.

After that fateful day, May 11, 1864, when the bullet of the enemy took from the cavalry corps its great commander, J. E. B. Stuart, at Yellow Tavern, that man who Longstreet said was the greatest cavalryman America ever saw; that man upon whom Jackson threw his mantle, like Elijah of old; that man upon whom General Lee depended for eyes and ears—General Lee did not have to look for his successor; no, he was close at hand, and had carved his name with his sabre high in the list of the world's great soldiers. It was Wade Hampton upon whom the mantle fell, and who was worthier? We have heard and do know of the achievements of this command and that command, from the pens of officers and privates, and I am glad it is so. I read everything of the kind I come across.

I have read of Stuart's great ride around McClellan's army on the Chickahominy, and it was a wonderful performance. I know it is considered by military men as an unique feat. I wish I were able to describe it. I recall the enthusiasm it created, and also remember the fate of the gallant Latane, the only casualty.

It is not of this that I would write. I was not with the boys then. It is of Hampton's great "cattle raid," in September, 1864, that I propose to write in my own plain way, just as I remember it, and just as I read of it, now that it is all over.

THE MISE EN SCENE.

In the early part of 1864 General Lee's army was facing General Grant's at Petersburg, and his infantry lines extended from the Appomattox on the east to about Dinwiddie Courthouse on the southwest. South of this the cavalry held the lines. I

say held them, not as the infantry did, but patrolled them all the way down to Stony creek, and sometimes beyond. We were too few to man the lines, so we rode them one night here, and to-morrow somewhere else on the line, repelling from time to time by the hardest kind of fighting the repeated attacks made upon the lines of communication—*i. e.*, the Weldon railroad and the Boydton plank-road. The preservation of these meant the life of the army and of the country.

A QUESTION OF BREAD AND MEAT.

And this brings us to a question of bread and meat, and I tell you it was at that time a very serious matter. My comrades know how we were put to it for something to eat. Sometimes we had bread (such as it was), sometimes meat, sometimes neither. Men resorted to all sorts of devices to get a square meal. If perchance they met a farmer they at once cultivated him as a long-lost brother, and made all sorts of excuses to call; took the girls to ride, etc., and never left without eating some meal, either dinner or supper. Our orderly sergeant, a Frenchman of many accomplishments, is said to have called on the widow Hancock, in Dinwiddie county, and, on taking his leave, also took her gray cat, and his mess ate her in a stew, smothered in garlic, the next day. "They say so"; I don't know. A Frenchman has the reputation of eating anything.

GENERAL HAMPTON PROPOSES A RAID.

Be that as it may, on the 8th of September General Hampton addressed a note to General Lee, informing him that his scouts reported to him a large herd of cattle grazing in the rear of Grant's army, in the neighborhood of Coggin's Point, on James river, and asking permission to take a force of cavalry and go down and drive out the cattle. The General was, perhaps, hungry himself. On the 9th General Lee replied that the only difficulty of importance he saw was in getting back with the cattle. General Lee said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the country to say how that could be effected, if embarrassed with wagons and cattle, and advised General Hampton to take such a circuit as would allow ample space for his flank pickets to notify him of danger. He said that the Federal General (Gregg) was near the Weldon road, and that he would move two brigades of infantry down the plank road behind General Dearing, who was on that road with his brigade of cavalry.

On the 13th Lieutenant John F. Lanneau, of Hampton's engineer corps, wrote Major McClellan, Hampton's adjutant-general, for a detail of forty men and two commissioned officers from Butler's and W. H. F. Lee's Divisions. He would furnish the detachment with tools; they would be armed with pistols, and would serve during the expedition as a mounted engineer troop under his direction. He designated Lieutenant Johnson, Company A, Fourth South Carolina Cavalry, and Lieutenant Bauskett, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, as suitable officers to take charge of the detail from General Butler's Division.

The detail from General W. H. F. Lee's Division was ordered to report to Lieutenant F. Robertson at General W. H. F. Lee's headquarters, and tools would be furnished them by Lieutenant Lanneau. The men were to be selected from those accustomed to the use of the axe.

BUGLER SOUNDS "BOOTS AND SADDLE."

On the morning of the 14th of September, 1864, long before daylight, we were aroused from our camp by the notes of the bugle sounding "boots and saddle," and the command to which I belonged (the Stuart Horse Artillery) was ordered to saddle up and move out behind the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry. We waited, seated on our horses, for a long time—all waiting seems long—and while we waited we speculated upon where we were going and what we were going for. So little do soldiers know of the intentions of their officers that some said we were going to surprise and capture a brigade of negro troops, and we began in a spirit of humor to tell what we were going to do with our share of the negroes. We had no intimation nor idea that beeves had any place in the picture at all.

General Hampton, in his account, says: "On the morning of the 14th I moved with the division of Major-General W. H. F. Lee, the brigades of Rosser and Dearing, and a detachment of 100 men from Young's and Dunnovant's Brigades under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, and moved down the Rowanty creek to Wilkinson's bridge, on that stream, where the command bivouacked that night."

The command left Wilkinson's bridge at an early hour on the 15th, and struck out on a trail for Sycamore Church, in Prince George county, a point most central and nearest to the cattle, and the place where the largest force of the enemy was camped. General Hampton's idea was that by disposing them here it made it impossible for

them to concentrate any force in time to interfere with the main object of the expedition. By a rapid march the command reached the Blackwater at Cook's bridge, which had been destroyed. General Hampton knew that the bridge had been destroyed, and purposely selected this route, as the enemy would not be likely to look for an attack from that quarter.

HOW THEY BRIDGED THE BLACKWATER.

When we reached this bridge we were halted and dismounted to await the arrangements being made by the pioneer people for us to cross. I shall never forget how the boys went out into the fields and dug up sweet-potatoes, and how they were stopped when they made fires to cook them. We could not afford to make a smoke, we were informed, and so some men devoured their potatoes raw. General Hampton had stopped all citizens en route, allowing none to go forward for fear information might reach the Yankees of his movements. While here we rested and fed our tired horses.

The bridge was completed, and at night we crossed over the Blackwater and were now particularly enjoined not to make a noise, and several times the musical men of the column were cut short in attempted songs, which they thoughtlessly began. Nothing was heard but the steady tread of the horses and the rattle of sabres. The guns of the artillery had been muffled by grain-sacks being inserted between the elevating screws and the guns. Some time, about half-past 3 or 4, we were halted in a road, very dark, and overhung by the branches of trees; everything was as still as death; nothing disturbed the whip-poor-will's notes, so lonesome at all times, but more doleful then.

WITH THE SENTINEL STARS ABOVE THEM.

One by one the men would step down from their horses to the soft grass, overcome by the fatigue following rapid movements. We had now ceased to speculate upon where we were going. We were too sleepy, and soon most if not all were dozing on the ground with our bridle-reins around our elbows. If we dreamed, it was of home—not of cattle nor war's alarms. The horses, too, slept, and showed no disposition to move or disturb their sleeping masters. Here we waited. General Hampton, it seems, had directed General Lee to move by the Lawyer road to the stage road, at which point he would encounter the first pickets of the enemy. Here's where we were sleep-

ing. These pickets he was to drive in, and move then to occupy the roads leading from the direction of the enemy to Sycamore Church. General Dearing was to proceed by the Hines road to Cook's mill, where he was to halt until the attack in the centre was made, when he was to dash across to Mingo Ferry road, attacking the post on that road, and cutting off all retreat, guarding at the same time against an attack from Fort Powhatan. Rosser's Brigade and Miller's Detachment moved on by roads direct toward Sycamore Church. General Rosser was to carry the position of the enemy here, and after doing so, to push forward at once to secure the cattle. General Hampton says the three columns all reached the points to which they were ordered without giving alarm. Our long wait was about to end, our naps were soon to be broken.

ROSSER ATTACKS THE ENEMY.

At 5 in the morning Rosser, over on the right, made the attack. At the sound of the first shots every man in the road who had dismounted, sprang to his saddle, and we heard the well-known yell, that cry known as the "Rebel yell," and which had struck terror to our enemies on a hundred bloody fields. It is an exultant sound, unshrouded by the form of words, and on our right it rang out on the early morning air from lusty lungs, and in a minute every horse was in full gallop in our road, and we were upon the picket, who seemed to have no idea of an enemy, although we had been so near him since 9 or 10 o'clock that night. We rode the picket down and found the camp on both sides of the road. Some, of course, were up and on guard, but the majority of the Federals were in bed in their little buttoned tents.

CAPTURED IN NIGHT CLOTHES.

We ran them out and took them prisoners in their night clothes. It was the First District of Columbia Cavalry, and I think we took the most of them with their camp and splendid horses. I remember how forlorn they looked as we mustered them later in the day, many sitting on barebacked horses with nothing on but their shirts.

General Rosser, it appears, had about as much as he could attend to. He encountered Colonel Spear's Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, the same command that had made a name for itself as a fighting regiment. They made a good fight for their meat, but Rosser finally whipped them and they fell back, leaving their dead and wounded in

the field, as well as their camp. General Dearing, on the right, made his attack according to programme, and was entirely successful.

THE MONSTER CATTLE DRIVE.

General Rosser without delay began to drive out the cattle, and General Hampton says: "There were 2,486 head of them." General Hampton says in his report to General Lee that he withdrew all of his forces before 8 A. M., and the different columns were united before reaching the Blackwater.

That's all right in the abstract, but now comes the return, which General Lee said he feared more than anything else. Before we united at the Blackwater the command I belonged to moved on to Prince George Courthouse, and looked for the opposing troops. Some of the cavalry found the enemy, and, while others cut down trees on the edge of a piece of woods, tried to toll him up where he had our artillery posted with a dismounted support.

THE GUNBOATS OPEN FIRE.

They did not at once show a disposition to come out, but very soon Uncle Sam's gunboats in James river got our range, and, as we did not go down there really to fight, we took the back track at a trot, stimulated by the bursting of a huge shell every now and then in uncomfortable proximity.

As I said, we moved at a trot. In fact we trotted most of the time—that is, when we were not on a gallop. We were making haste to join the columns at the Blackwater, Rosser ahead with the cattle, followed by General Dearing and Colonel Miller, General Lee bringing up the rear.

After the command had crossed the Blackwater we trailed towards the plank-road. General Rosser advised General Hampton that a large force of the enemy was approaching on that road. General Hampton ordered him to take position at Ebenezer Church, and to hold the road there and to send the cattle by Hawkinsville, crossing the plank-road two miles in the rear of the line of battle, which was at once formed. Major Venable, General Hampton's adjutant-general, and Major Ryals, provost-marshal, took charge of the cattle, and were to put them across the Nottoway river at Freeman's Ford. General Rosser held his ground, and Colonel Miller and General Dearing soon came up to his assistance.

LEE'S MEN TAUNT THE YANKEES.

General Lee came into the fight before it was over, and I well remember how his dismounted men, as they advanced to a mill-pond through the bushes, called to the Yankees to come over and get their bulls, and bellowed at them in derision. We had some little fighting—not half as much as we anticipated—and before 9 o'clock we had left our enemy far in the rear and crossed the water by a dam, and were trotting toward our own lines. We had captured some prisoners, and among them a telegraph corps. They were splendid looking fellows, much better dressed than the ordinary Yankee soldier, and their wagons and teams were splendid. In crossing the dam, which was very narrow, our wagon with six mules fell down the bank, and to make the road clear it was bodily thrown into the water so we could cross.

THE GALLANT M'CALLA KILLED.

I shall never forget how sorry I felt for the telegraph men, who had to drop all their dignity and trot to keep up with the hurrying column. Among the killed was the gallant M'Calla, of the First South Carolina Cavalry. He and Hogan, one of Butler's scouts, were along and rendered valuable service. We had traveled 100 miles and had two fights, and, best of all, had furnished fresh meat for General Lee's starving army, many of whom had not tasted fresh meat for months.

THE NUMBER OF HAMPTON'S MEN.

I have always understood that General Hampton's entire force on this expedition was about 2,000 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, two of McGregor's guns and two of Hart's Battery, of which all South Carolinians have heard.

WHAT THE FEDERALS SAY.

Now let's see by the record what our "friends, the enemy," were doing all this time. It seems that they had gotten wind of the proposed raid.

The first I find in the "Official Records" of the "War of the Rebellion" is a dispatch from Colonel George H. Sharp to General Humphries, chief of staff to General Meade, simply stating that he

had information from a prisoner from the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, who reported that Hampton had broken through at Sycamore Church, and had captured 2,500 head of cattle with but little loss, etc. Humphries ordered General Davies to strike the returning enemy at once.

HAMPTON REPORTED FOURTEEN THOUSAND STRONG.

The next is a dispatch at 6 A. M. of the 16th, from General Kautz to Captain H. C. Weir, assistant adjutant-general, to the effect that his pickets had been driven in from Mt. Sinai Church to Powhatan stage road; that the commanding officer of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry thought quite a number of horses had been captured. He did not consider it serious, as the reserves had not yet been disturbed. He had not the news good yet. At 7 A. M. he says he feared the First District Cavalry had been entrapped, and that the sounds of firing were quite lively on the Powhatan road, and that he had sent a squadron of the Third New York Cavalry to the stage road, and that Colonel Jacobs had been ordered to dislodge them. At 8:30 he knew we were after the cattle; at 9:15 he knew that the cattle guard and the First D. C. Cavalry were captured; at 11:30 he knew that we had the cattle, and that we were "14,000 strong."

"GENERAL HAMPTON'S LEGION FIVE THOUSAND STRONG!"

A dispatch from Major W. A. Van Rensselaer, of the Eighth New York Infantry, to General Patrick, provost-marshal, says: "I have just met a private of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, who was captured, and he says they had four killed and about 300 captured. They also got one herd of 2,600 cattle. One man reports he saw ten regiments of infantry and a battery of eight guns. The First District is terribly demoralized. One of their captains says he killed a brigadier-general. From what I can learn I think the rebels are about 5,000 strong, with eight guns. They all belong to Hampton's Legion. Generals Kautz and Gregg are after them." The suggestion that General Hampton's Legion was 5,000 strong is amusing. I don't believe he ever had over half that amount in the best days. This same major reports us in full retreat at 9 A. M. I think in this he was correct.

General Patrick at once ordered Colonel T. B. Gates, commanding at City Point, to put his command in a position to protect the depot. At 10 A. M. of the 16th General Meade advised General Grant that

at daylight his pickets and reverses between the James and the Blackwater were strongly attacked, and that at the same time a dash was made for the cattle herd at Coggin's Point, and he feared that the herd had fallen into the enemy's hands.

GENERAL MEADE'S FEARS WELL FOUNDED.

General Meade was certainly correct in his report. General Meade says he had feared this raid for some time, as, with the limited force of cavalry at his command and the great extent of country to be watched, he had always considered Coggin's Point an unsuitable point for the cattle herd, it being liable to capture at any time by a coup de main of the enemy in force.

Now, I thought it was a beef raid, and all the time it was a "coup de main." I have heard of them, but here I was face to face with one "in force."

General Grant telegraphed General Meade from Harper's Ferry, at 9 A. M. on the 18th, that if the enemy made so rich a haul as the cattle herd, that he would be likely to strike far to the south or southeast to get back with it, and that their cavalry should recover what was lost ,or else, in the absence of so much of the enemy's cavalry, that they should strike the Weldon road. General Meade reports to General Grant on the 16th, at 10:30 P. M., that Kautz reports the enemy retired as soon as he got the cattle, and that he was in pursuit on the Prince George Courthouse road, and Davies on the Jerusalem road, but that Hampton's force was so far superior to their's and he had so much the start of him that he could do no more than harass us. Well, I will testify that he did harass us. I did not (at one time) see how we could get out of the trouble. From this on everybody began to make reports, and they seemed to think that we would certainly attack Port Powhatan on the river James. They did not know how anxious we were to get away from that river.

THE FORCES PURSUING HAMPTON.

Now let's see who they sent after us. First, General Humphries, General Meade's chief of staff, sent General Davies with all his cavalry; then came a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery to the Jerusalem road. Next came General Kautz, with his cavalry, to the Prince George Courthouse road. Next, General Humphries ordered Colonel Smith, of the Second Division, Second Corps, to send a strong brigade to the Prince George Courthouse road. Next,

he directed General Hancock to send a strong brigade and a battery of artillery down the plank road, and last, he directed the cavalry force, which was picketing between the plank road and the Blackwater, to be withdrawn and to join in the pursuit.

THE PETTY FIGHT THE FEDERALS MADE.

And all that any of them did was to make the little fight that General Davies reports at 10:30 P. M. of the 16th. He reports from Proctor's, on the Jerusalem plank road, that he marched there at 12:30 P. M., and sent a brigade over the Jerusalem plank road to intercept the enemy; met them at a point about five miles hence, and drove them about a mile (he did not drive us; we were going for all we were worth) to the vicinity of Hawkinsville, where he found them strongly posted behind earthworks, having in their front an impassable swamp. He moved down and found General W. H. F. Lee's Division, which he failed to dislodge, and gave up the job on that road and sent a brigade to Stony Creek to try and intercept the head of the column there. All this time our cattle were on the trot, and with all their forces they could not stop them.

A SAFE APPEAL TO THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

I think, as I have intimated, this raid ranks as high as any performance by any troops, and I am surprised that abler pens than mine have not long since given it the prominence that it deserves.

D. Cardwell.

[From *Baltimore Herald*, Aug. 13, 1894]

STONEWALL JACKSON.

His Old Schoolmaster Tells of His Boyhood Days in Weston.

SLOW BUT STUDIOUS SCHOLAR.

Awkward as a Youth, Successful as a Teacher, and Finally One of the Great Generals of the Age.

The region about Weston, this State, is rich in memories surrounding the name of Jackson. To that county one of the Jacksons emigrated from old Virginia one hundred years ago, and became the head of a family which has numbered among its members many distinguished men. All the Jacksons have been men noted for their honesty, integrity and force of character. Recollections of the older members of the family still linger among the people there, and many a time-worn man delights to talk of Jonathan and Cummins Jackson, and the traits of character which made them known for miles around, but the one of whom they are most proud is Stonewall Jackson, who was born there, trudged as a boy over the hills to school, and at eighteen went out into the world to become the leader of his class at West Point, a brilliant officer in the war with Mexico, a successful teacher, and finally one of the great generals of the age.

There are old men about Weston who remember an awkward boy, clad in blue corduroy, who used to ride the horses of his sport-loving uncle on courses where large prizes were at stake, and rarely failed bringing the horse through as the winner. Others remember "Tom" Jackson, their old schoolfellow, as a boy fond of sport, and prompt to go to the defence of a wronged schoolmate. There are women, mothers of families, and many of them grandmothers, who remember the young officer, who, after his services in the Mexican war, came back to his old home for a few months of rest and quiet, to become for a time the coveted prize of all the country belles. There is nothing of which these people love better to talk than of Stonewall Jackson, and until a few years ago, when torn down to

make room for improvements, the first thing pointed out to a stranger visiting Clarksburg was the old house in which he was born.

HIS SCHOOLMASTER.

In Weston lives William E. Arnold, an old-time gentleman and lawyer, Stonewall Jackson's first schoolmaster, and his close and life-long friend. He, perhaps, more intimately than any other, knew Jackson during his early years. In his law office (for though more than eighty years of age, he still practices law) I found Mr. Arnold a few days ago and told him my errand. A long and interesting chat followed, and then the old gentleman kindly volunteered to go with me to the farm where Jackson spent his boyhood. A ride of four miles over a pleasant country road brought us to the old Jackson house and mills on the west bank of the Monongahela river. The house, long vacant, is now falling into decay. In a few years only a mass of crumbling ruins will remain. We strolled over the fields and along the river's edge, and then sat down to rest on the porch of the old house. Here, warmed by the sunshine of the bright June morning, Mr. Arnold chatted of Jackson's boyhood. Much that he said was new, and all so interesting that I give it in full. Said he:

"I new Stonewall Jackson from infancy. I remember a visit to his father at Clarksburg, where he practiced law a few months before he died. His death, when Stonewall was three years old, left his family very poor. His wife, a proud, high-spirited woman, for a time supported herself and children by teaching and needle-work. Finally she married a lawyer named Woodson, and her children were scattered among their several uncles and aunts. A year or so later the mother died. Thomas, then a lad of eight, was adopted by his Uncle Cummins, and he lived here on this farm until the remainder of his boyhood was passed.

HIS NEPHEW.

"Cummins Jackson was intemperate, fond of gambling, betting and horse-racing, but still a man of honesty and integrity. He was warmly attached to his nephew, and took care that the boy should not become addicted to his own vices. The uncle, who always owned a number of blooded horses, and had on his farm a four-mile race-course, early taught his nephew to ride, and at fifteen the boy was

inferior to none as a fast and daring rider; indeed, he was never thrown from his horse, and seldom failed to win a race. Young Jackson became one of my scholars at the age of fourteen. In school he was a plain, untiring, matter-of-fact boy, who learned slowly, but never gave up an undertaking when once begun, and never forgot anything when once he had learned it. He was especially fond of mathematics. On the playground he was somewhat retiring, but took a lively interest in the pastimes of his play-fellows. Even as a boy he was known for his courage and resolute will, and, though rather slow to decide, when excited would make up his mind to a thing quickly and then do it, no matter what the odds arrayed against him. I recall an incident which illustrates this trait of his character. One morning on the way to school a big bully, much older than Jackson, behaved very badly toward some of the school-girls. Jackson, who was present, told the offender he must apologize or he would thrash him. The bully, feeling himself an overmatch for his antagonist, declined to do so, whereupon Jackson pluckily attacked him, and a long and bloody fight followed. Jackson in the end came off victorious and forced the bully, much against his will, to apologize for his behavior.

"The military instinct in Jackson asserted itself early. While yet but a boy he became a close student of history and the laws of war, and used to delight, on long winter evenings, to discuss with me the qualities of the world's marshal heroes and the treaties made between warring nations. Familiar with ancient history, the lives of the great commanders pleased him most. Looking back now on those days I can easily see what nourished the spirit which inspired the dashing, rapid marches and wonderful success of Jackson's campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah. He had, too, a conviction of what his after life was to be, for often he would close one of his long talks of which I speak with the remark, 'I have but one talent, and will never be anything but Tom Jackson unless the United States engage in war.' Early in 1842 the cadetship at West Point for this congressional district suddenly became vacant through the failure of the appointee to report for examination, and Jackson announced to me his resolve to seek the place. Knowing that he had no influential friends to urge his appointment, and that even if he secured it, he was poorly prepared to pass the preliminary examination, I at first discouraged him in his purpose, but finally seeing that his mind was fully made up, did all I could to advance his interests.

THE CADETSHIP.

"It was on a summer's afternoon that he came to bid me good-by before setting out on horseback for Washington to see the Secretary of War and ask him in person for the appointment. A tall, awkward boy of eighteen, dressed in a suit of plain homespun which did not fit him, and added to the awkwardness of his homely figure, and with manners hesitating and retiring, the chances were against his making a favorable impression upon a stranger, but in his earnestness of purpose he seemed unconscious of all this, and with the hearty good wishes of a little group of friends, among them his gruff old Uncle Cummins, he started out upon his ride of 300 miles. On arriving at the capital he at once presented himself to the Secretary of War, and made known his case. Judge Spencer was then at the head of the War Department, always a stern and distant man. The execution of his son for mutiny by the order of Commodore McKenzie a short time before had made him still more stern and uncompromising, and he was in far from a giving humor. He urged that the vacancy should be given to the son of some soldier or sailor who had lost his life in his country's service, and there were, he urged, a score of applicants for the place. Young Jackson, however, could neither be bluffed nor driven from his purpose. In the end he overcame the objections of the secretary and gained his point. Judge Spencer, in giving him his appointment-papers, said:

"'Sir, you have a good name, that of Andrew Jackson. Go to West Point, and the first man who insults you knock him down and have it charged to my account.'

"By the skin of his teeth, as he afterward expressed it to me, Jackson passed the entrance examination at West Point. His awkward appearance and country manners made him an inviting subject for the ridicule of his companions, and they lost no time in introducing him into the mysteries of cadet life. Indeed, so unbearable became their conduct that Jackson at last turned on one of his tormentors and gave him a sound thrashing. This saved him from further annoyance, but would have brought him to a trial that would have ended in his dismissal had he not pleaded the order of Secretary Spencer to thrash the first man that insulted him. During his student life at West Point, Jackson and I corresponded regularly, and his letters used to tell me in the modest way, through life characteristic of the man, how he was faring. He was one of the hardest students ever at West Point, and during the first two years studied

sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. He made it a practice during study hours to sit with his back to the door, with his book before him, and to speak to no one who entered the room. But despite these extraordinary efforts his early training had left him far behind his fellow-students. At the end of the second year it was thought he would not be able to get through, and one of the professors, who had taken a warm interest in him, advised him to resign, and thus save himself from the humiliation of a failure in the end. Jackson's pride was touched at this, and he replied that he would not resign, but would go through or die, and he did. About the middle of the third year, to use his own words, the scales fell from his eyes, and he comprehended in an instant things which had puzzled him for weeks a year before. After that he had no trouble; took high rank in all his classes, and graduated with distinguished honors at the end of the fourth year.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

"Upon leaving West Point he entered the regular army, and soon saw active service in the Mexican war. His gallantry won him promotion, and at the end of the war he was placed in command of the garrison at Fort Hamilton, and afterward at Tampa Bay. At these places he spent two years, but his health failing, he resigned his commission and came back to his old home here. After remaining here for some time he tired of inaction, and wanted something to do. A new professorship had been created in the Military Institute of Virginia, at Lexington, and through the efforts of influential friends Jackson was appointed to the place. He remained there a successful teacher of young men until the opening of the war called him to a broader field of action."

"I first met Stonewall Jackson when he was a professor and I a student at Lexington, and afterward when he was a commander and I an officer in the army of Virginia. He was one of the grandest men it has been my good fortune to claim as a friend." The speaker was Colonel George H. Moffatt, formerly of Buckhannon, this State. It was while passing an afternoon with him not long ago that I persuaded him to give me his recollections of General Jackson, which fittingly supplemented those of Mr. Arnold.

"During the years I spent at college in Lexington," continued Colonel Moffatt, "I made my home with the wife of Dr. Estelle. She was a warm-hearted southern woman, and a close friend of Jackson's, then a professor of mathematics at the Military Institute.

He often called at our house, and it was there that I came to know him in the autumn of 1859. I shall never forget the first time I met him. As a boy I had heard of his struggles as a cadet at West Point and his services with General Scott in Mexico. In imagination I had created an ideal which made my first meeting with him a keen disappointment. Instead of the handsome polished gentleman I had pictured, I found him awkward in appearance, severely plain in dress, and stiff and constrained in bearing, but when he began to talk my disappointment passed away. His voice was soft, musical and singularly expressive, while in conversation his eyes of gray would light up in a way that showed that through the man's nature ran a vein of sentiment tender as that of a woman's. Listening to his terse, well-rounded sentences, always instructive and full of meaning, boy that I was, I felt that he possessed power, which, in stirring times, would make him a leader among his fellows. When in later years I saw his appearance on a battle-field give renewed courage to veterans who had faced death in a dozen forms, I knew that my conviction was not a mistaken one.

"General Jackson was a profoundly devout man, and labored constantly to bring himself and those to whom he held the relation of teacher to the highest idea of manhood. He was superintendent of a Sunday-school in Lexington, made up of colored children. My chum was a teacher in the school, and once during his absence I took charge of his class. It was a Sunday in summer, and the room was filled with children, ranging from six to fifteen years of age. Scattered among them were several white ladies and gentlemen, who acted as teachers. Just as the clock was striking three the superintendent called the school to order with prayer, earnest and full of feeling. The manner in which he handled the lesson of the day, touching upon all the points that would interest his youthful hearers, was admirable; his way of stating old truths, charming in its freshness and simplicity. Some of the aristocratic people of Lexington looked with disfavor upon this undertaking of Jackson's, but his heart was in the work, and then, as ever, he did what he believed to be his duty. The success of the school was always dear to him. Even after the war had broken out, and he had left Lexington, his letters constantly expressed the desire that it should be kept up as of old.

POLITICAL SPEECH.

"I heard Jackson make the only political speech of his life. It

was at Lexington during the campaign resulting in the election of Lincoln. Though the voters of Rockbridge county, in which Lexington is situated, were overwhelmingly for Douglas, Breckinridge had a numbar of warm supporters, and the latter called a mass meeting in the court-house. Frank Paxton, who afterwards fell at Chancellorsville at the head of his brigade, was one of the speakers, but the interest lagged until Jackson, who sat in the rear of the room, arose to speak. From the first he was listened to with the strictest attention, and his speech of a quarter of an hour made a deeper impression than all the others. He spoke briefly and to the point, touching upon the dangers which threatened the country, and the need for every citizen to take a decided stand for the right, as he saw it. The scene comes back to me now. The dimly-lighted room, the upturned faces of the listeners, and the earnest words and awkward gestures of the speaker. When he had finished he turned abruptly, and marched out with the quick, firm step that was part of the man; but a revelation had come to those who remained, and they knew that the reserved and quiet professor had clear and well-defined views on the needs of the hour, and the courage to express and stand by his convictions.

"Though, as I have said, Jackson was reserved and austere in his bearing, he was one of the most popular men in Lexington; modest and always unwilling to make a show of his powers. Everyone, sooner or later, came to regard him as a remarkable man, and even if they did not claim him as a friend, they respected him sincerely, and were prompt to show that they did. In the class-room he was impartial and strict, but not severe. A dull student always received his kindest encouragement, and a lazy one was just as sure of reprimand. There are scores of men who owe the education they possess to the thorough grounding received during the years spent under Professor Jackson.

"When, in April, 1861, news reached Lexington that the Ordinance of Secession had been passed, the sleepy old town seemed suddenly changed to a military camp, and on every side were seen the preparations for war. It was decided that the eldest cadets at the military institute should be sent to the various recruiting stations to drill the volunteers, and so one day in May, with Jackson at their head, they marched away. The time for their departure was a still, sunny Sunday morning, and all the people of the town gathered to see them off.

"The cadets, numbering 200, were drawn up in front of the fort-

ress-like building, waiting for Jackson's appearance. After a time he came riding out through the gateway on the homely sorrel, which afterwards became almost as famous as its master. He had barely reached the head of the column, and, wheeling, stood facing the crowd, when, taking off his hat, he said in a low voice: 'Let us pray;' and then an aged minister of the town, Dr. White, raised his voice in prayer. When he had finished, Jackson faced his men, and in quick, sharp tones gave the order: 'Forward, march!' and obeying his command, with Jackson at their head, they marched away. On reaching the top of the hill overlooking the town, they halted; their leader, turning, waved his hat to the people below; another movement, and they were gone.

LAID TO REST.

"Never again did the people of Lexington see Jackson until he was brought back and laid to rest in the old cemetery. In the days that followed I saw Jackson often; for the last time, just after the second battle of Manassas, early in September, 1862. I was then serving in the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, of Stuart's Division, my command being encamped in Prince William county, Va. I was sick at the time, but having been refused a furlough by General Stuart, I preferred remaining in camp to going to the hospital. At last a friend of mine appealed to General Jackson, who readily granted me leave of absence, and I went to my home in West Virginia. My next tidings of Jackson were that he was dead."

RUFUS R. WILSON.

ROSTER

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

During the Civil War Between the Northern and Southern States, 1861–1865. Consolidated from the Original Medical-Director's Records.

By JOSEPH JONES, M. D., LL.D.

Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans.

The following valuable contribution forms a portion of a comprehensive "Roster of the Medical Officers of the Provisional Army and Regular Forces of the Confederate States of America, 1861–65, prepared from authentic and official sources," by Dr. Jones, and which he has generously lodged in the archives of the Southern Historical Society.

The learning and the untiring and undiminishing devotion to science of Dr. Jones have been so abundantly attested, that it is supererogatory to attempt to present the claims of one so widely known, and to whom his profession is so greatly indebted.

Scarcely another than he might have been so successful in securing materials. His inspiring enthusiasm is manifest throughout the results of his devoted and patriotic undertaking.

The dedication to the work is one peculiarly acceptable to the many upon whose grateful regard the excellences and beneficences of an exalted manhood are indelibly impressed.

The inscription is:

"To the memory of my brother,

CHARLES COLCOCK JONES, JR.,

of Augusta, Ga.,

This Roster is affectionately dedicated."

A recent notice in the *Southwestern Presbyterian*, New Orleans, exhibits an additional bond between these noble brothers.

The so lamented Col. Jones was known to the scientific world as a learned archæologist, who delighted in the accumulated evidences of the existence

of the races preceding us on this continent, but the medical fame of Dr. Jones has quite eclipsed the light of other endowments of his.

The *Presbyterian* says: "The learned scientist who, in addition to his wide investigation in the departments of medicine and kindred sciences, is a devoted archæologist, and has accumulated a valuable museum of Indian relics, has recently read a lecture on *Stone Weapons* before the students of Tulane University."

It is to be regretted that the limits of the present volume of the *Papers* preclude the publication of but a portion of the results of the invaluable labors of Dr. Jones, and it is to be hoped that the means may yet be attained by which the whole may be preserved in print.—EDITOR.

This roster has been constructed from the manuscript volumes (two in number) prepared by the Medical Directors of the Armies of Mississippi and Tennessee, and chiefly by Surgeons A. J. Foard and E. A. Flewellen.

These manuscripts were placed in my possession by my esteemed friend, Dr. J. P. Logan, of Atlanta, as will be seen from the following communicaton:

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRING,
MONTGOMERY CO., VA., *July 25th, 1890.*

Prof. JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

My Dear Sir—Your highly esteemed favor of the 18th inst., addressd to me at Atlanta, Ga., has reached me here where I am spending some time for the benefit of my health, which has been seriously impaired, though now much improved. I am obliged to you for the reports, &c., and regret that I am not able to aid you in connection with any records whatever in regard to which you inquire, not having retained any of my own reports, and not being able to refer to any source from which you could obtain the information sought. I transferred some records of medical officers belonging to Dr. A. J. Foard, formerly Medical Director of the C. S. A., some time since to Major Sidney Herbert, connected with the Atlanta *Journal*, a newspaper, with the understanding that they were designed for Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, U. C. V. Those records did not contain, so far as I can recollect, anything more than the names of medical officers serving in District Department, and were left by him in my care at the time of his death in Baltimore (where I happened to be), to be transferred to Lieutenant-General Jos. E.

Johnston, who thought they would be of no service to him, and left them in my hands.

Yours truly,

J. P. Logan.

I visited Professor J. P. Logan at his home in Atlanta in 1891, shortly before his death. He stated that after the Civil War (1861–1865), during his residence in Baltimore, Maryland, Dr. A. J. Foard, formerly Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, who was in feeble health, before leaving for Charleston, S. C., left four manuscript books relating to the Medical Officers and Official Orders of the Medical Directors Office of the Army of Tennessee, in his hands for preservation.

Dr. Logan as Post Surgeon of Atlanta in 1863–1864; of Augusta, Georgia, in 1864–1865, placed these manuscript volumes in my possession in order to aid in my labors in behalf of the medical corps of the Confederate army.

In consolidating the two manscript volumes, containing the names, rank and services of the medical officers, I have been greatly aided by my daughters Miss C. S. Jones and Miss Mary C. Jones, who were untiring in their efforts to secure accuracy in the execution of this tedious work.

Adams, J. M., Assistant Surgeon, com'd July 19, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Murfreesboro Hospital, Feb. 28, '63, Ringgold Hospital, Ga., April 30, '63, Lafayette, Ga., April 17, '63, ordered to report to Lafayette, Ga., on temporary duty.

Adams, J. C., Assistant Surgeon, com'd July 21, '62, passed Board at Tupelo, July 21, '62, and appointed by Secretary of War, and assigned to Divine Hospital. Feb. 28, '63, 27th Mississippi Regiment, Nov. 30, '63, 30th Mississippi Regiment.

Adams, Andrew Jackson, detailed July 31, '63, Superintendent Transportation of sick, depot Chattanooga. Rejected by A. B. M. E. Nov. 4, '63, ordered to report to Colonel 34th Mississippi Regiment as Hospital Steward.

Abrahams, J. L., Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 31, '63, 43d Alabama Regiment.

Alexander, John Marshall, Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 10, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Senior Surgeon 2nd Brigade, Cheatham's Division, 33rd Tennessee Regiment, appointed by Secretary War to rank Nov. 21, '61, Feb. 29, '64, 33rd Tennessee Regiment.

ASHBROOK, A. M., Assistant Surgeon, Jan. 4, '64. Ordered to report to E. A. F. Jan. 22, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Medical Director of Hospitals.

AVENT, BENJAMIN W., Surgeon, com'd July 19, '61. Ordered to report to Surgeon Foard Feb. 28, '63, with wounded at Murfreesboro, May 31, '63, Floater, July 10, '63, Kingston, Ga., in charge hospitals.

ABERNATHY, JONES C., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board, Mobile, May 12, '62, com'd to rank May 12, '62 (Exam.). Dec. 31, '62, 32nd Alabama Regiment, Nov. 30, '63, 32nd and 58th Alabama, March 31, '64, 43rd Georgia Regiment.

ABERCROMBIE, GEORGE W., Assistant Surgeon, passed Medical Board Dec. 1, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Alabama Cavalry, April 30, '64, 1st Alabama Cavalry.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM HENRY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank Oct. 24, '62, passed Army Board, Knoxville, Oct. 24, '62. Dec. 31 Foard's Hospital, Chattanooga, Feb. 28, '63, Byrnes' Batt. Cavalry, June 30, '63, April 30, '64, 11th Tennessee Cavalry.

ARCHER, B. F., Assistant Surgeon, com'd April 7, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 32nd Mississippi Regiment, Jan. 31, '63, dropped from the rolls by order of Secretary of War.

ABERNATHY, CHARLES C., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank Dec. 3, '62, passed Board Dec. 3, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Newsome Hospital, Chattanooga, Feb. 5, '62, 18th Tennessee, Oct. 31, '63, 18th and 26th Tennessee Regiments, Feb. 29, '64, 3d Tennessee Regiment.

ANDERSON, F. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War April 4, '63, to rank Nov. 3, '62. Oct. 7, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

ALEXANDER, M. P., Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 31, ,63, 43rd Georgia Regiment, March 16, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Medical Director of Hospitals.

ALLISON, JOHN P., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board, Chattanooga, Aug. 25, '62, appointed by Secretary War to rank Aug. 25, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 29th Tennessee Regiment, Aug. 30, '64, 29th Tennessee Regiment.

AIREY, J. D., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank Oct. 27, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 33d Tennessee Regiment, Feb. 28, '63, Rome, Ga., Aug. 31, '63, 24th S. C. Regiment, April 30, '64, 30th Georgia Regiment.

ATKISSON, FRANK, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War June 2, '63, to rank Dec. 2, '62, passed Board Dec. 2, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 54th Tennessee Regiment, Feb. 29, '64, 13th and 54th Tennessee Regiment.

ALLISON, MARK W., Assistant Surgeon. Dropped from the rolls by order of Secretary of War.

ANDERSON, JNO. E., Assistant-Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, 1st Tennessee Regiment.

ALLEN, T. A., Surgeon, rejected by Board Dec. 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Tennessee Cavalry. Dropped from the Rolls by order of Secretary of War.

ALLEN, THOS. W., Surgeon, com'd to rank June 10, '62. Feb. 28, '63, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Senior Surgeon Morgan's Brigade, resigned may 8, '63.

ANDREWS, WM. H., contract made by Colonel Bennett, Nov. 1, '62. Feb. 28, '63, Colonel Bennett's Cavalry, May 31, '63, Ward's Cavalry, Acting Surgeon.

ABERNATHY, R. T., contract $100, Surgeon, made by General Roddy July 20, '63. August 31, '63, 5th Alabama Cavalry, March 31, '64, no change.

ALEXANDER R. E., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Charleston, June 1, '63. Sept. 30, '63, 5th Kentucky Regiment, June 1, 1864, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

AKIN, J. W., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 15th Alabama Regiment, sick at Hospital.

ASHFORD, T. R., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank, July 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 31st Arkansas, June 30, '63, 2d Tennessee Regiment, April 30, '64, 2d Tennessee Regiment.

ANTONY, E. L., Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, Huntsville, Ala., examining Conscripts.

ALSTON, JNO. L., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank, Nov. 10, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 9th Texas, passed Board, Chattanooga, August 19, '62. Aug., '62, 29th Tennessee Regiment, April 30, '64, 29th Tennessee Regiment.

ARNOLD, W. E., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 26, '62. Nov. 30, '62, Anderson Division, Hospital Shelbyville, transferred to 1st Arkansas Regiment. Appointed by Secretary War to rank, Nov. 26, '62. July 31, '64, to April 30, '64, to 15th Arkansas.

ALSUP, JOSEPH L., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank May 14, '62, passed Board Nov. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 18th Tennessee Regiment, died Oct. 28th, '63.

ALFORD, B. M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Colonel of Regiment. 15th Texas Regiment, Aug. 31, '63, 32d Texas Regiment.

AILLS, S. WM., Surgeon, June 30, '64, 6th Mississippi Regiment, Senior Surgeon Adams' Brigade.

ANGELL, J. W., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, Clayton's Brigade, Hospital Corps, Sept. 30, '64, 36th Alabama Regiment.

AETON, S. W., Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 30, '63, 30th Alabama Regiment To be dropped from the rolls.

AUSTIN, THOS. A., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board, July 18, '62. Dec. 31, 62, 2d Battalion Sharpshooters, April 8, '63, transferred to 41st Mississippi Regiment. Resigned Aug. 31, 1863.

BARNETT, JOHN B., Surgeon, passed Board at Mobile, Nov. 15, '62, appointed by Secretary of War, Feb. 5, '62, to take rank from Oct. 26, '61, ordered to report to General Withers headquarters, A. T., May 22, '63, relieved from duty with 18th Alabama Regiment. Ordered to report to S. H. Stout for duty in General Hospital, May 26, assigned to Tunnel Hill.

BRADFIELD, J. T., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board, O. B. Knode, President, July, '62. March 31, '63, 1st Legion Texas Cavalry. April 30, '63, 27th Texas Regiment.

BAKER, W. W., contract, April 30, '63, Balentine's Regiment Cavalry.

BAKER, SAMUEL, Assistant Surgeon, April 30, '63, 3d Arkansas Cavalry.

BARRON, WM. J., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Shelbyville, May 27, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F. Medical Director's Headquarters, A. T., June 6, '63, ordered to report to General Cheatham, June 30, '63, Floater, July 31, '63, Floater, August 31, '63, 11th Tennessee Regiment, appointed by Secretary of War, August 31, '63, to rank from May 21, '63, Oct., '63, 11th Tennessee Regiment, Dec. 31, '63, 11th Tennessee Regiment, April 30, '64, 11th Tennesse Regiment.

BANKS, WM. H., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Shelbyville, June 10, '63, Headquarters A. T., June 11, '63, ordered to report to General Wharton as Assistant Surgeon 7th Alabama Regiment Cavalry, Oct. 31, '63, March 31, '64, April 30, '64, 7th Alabama Cavalry.

BRAGG, M. B., detailed.

BASS, JOHN HENRY, Assistant Surgeon, com'd, Sept. 30th, '63, Austins' Battery, Oct. 31, '63. Feb. 29, '64, 4th Louisiana Battalion, March 31, '64, 16th and 25th Louisiana.

BAXTER, JOHN SPRINGS, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, August 16, '62, to rank from September, '62, to report to Colonel Colquitt, 46th Georgia Regiment, Aug. 31, '63, 46th Georgia Regiment, Sept. 30, '63, 46th South Carolina Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, 46th Georgia Regiment, Nov. 30, '63, 46th Georgia Regiment, Dec. 31, '63, 46th Georgia Regiment, Jan. 31, '64, 46th Georgia Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, March 10, '64. March 31, '64, 46th Georgia Regiment, April 30th, '64, 46th Georgia Regiment.

BRASHEAR, A. B., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 13, '63, to rank from Oct. 14, '62, reported to B. B. Jan. 29, '64. Appointment, returned to Surgeon-General.

BALDWIN, R. T., Assistant Surgeon to S. B. B., Sept. 30, '63, 43d Alabama Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, 43d Alabama Regiment.

BRUMBTELL, W. H., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 63d Virginia Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Nov. 18, '63. Dec. 31, '63, 63d Virginia Regiment, Jan. 31, '64, 63d Virginia Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Feb. 20, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Medical Director of Hospitals.

BAILEY, A. W., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, Palmetto S. S.

BAGNALL, R. D., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 20th Georgia Regiment.

BRANCH, S., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 3d South Carolina Battalion. Left with wounded at Gettysburg.

BAXLEY, WM. H., Assistant Surgeon, com'd, Richmond, Dec. 14, '63. Ordered to report to A. J. F., Medical Director, Dalton, Jan. 27, '64, ordered to report to Major Robertson, commanding Reserve Artillery, Jan. 31, '64.

BASSETT, H. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank from April 7, '63, to report to General Gardner, passed Board at Vicksburg, April 7, '63. Nov. 30, '63, 2d Alabama Regiment, April 30, '64, 52d Georgia Regiment.

BARNES, BENJ. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Feb. 5, '63, to rank from Oct. 26, '61, to report to General Withers, passed Board Mobile, Dec., '61. Nov. 30, '63, 46th and 55th Tennessee Regiments, Jan., '64, transferred with command from Department.

BARNES, JAMES F., Assistant Surgeon. Surgeon W. H. Galt says this is an enlisted man. Nov. 3, '63, Hercules Battery.

BAILEY, T. P., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4th to take rank Aug. 19, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 10th S. C. Regiment.

BRAINE, W. H., Assistant Surgeon, com'd, Richmond, Feb. 1, '64. Ordered to report to Medical Director, March 3, '64. Ordered to report to General Hood, March 31, '64. 37th Alabama Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, April 15, '64. April 30, '64, 37th Alabama.

BANKS, J. W., Assistant Surgeon, com'd, Richmond, March 11, '64. Ordered to report to Medical Director, April 9, '64. Hd'qrs Army Tenn., Dalton, April 9, '64. Ordered to report to General Hardee's Corps, April 30, '64, 15th and 37th Tenn.

BLACKBURN, CARY B., Assistant Surgeon. Passed A. M. Board, Macon, Miss., Dec. 1, '63. Appointed by Secretary War, Feb. 2, '64, to take rank from July 2, '63. April 15, '64, 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment.

BAIRD, WILLIAM M., Surgeon, com'd January 7, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Medical Inspector Hardee's Corps. Jan. 31, '64, Acting Medical Director Hardee's Corps. July 22, '62, passed Medical Board as Surgeon. Mar. 31, '64, Acting Medical Director, Hardee's Corps.

BATEMAN, R. P., Surgeon, com'd by Secretary War, September 26, '62, to rank from July 18, '62, as Surgeon of 25th Louisiana Regiment and to report to Colonel Commandant, Dec. 31, '62, Winchester Hospital, Headquarters April 6, '63, May 19, assigned to Ringgold, September 17, '63, Marrietta, Ga. Relieved at Newnan, Ga., ordered to report to Medical Director A. T. by S. H. Stout.

BATTEY, ROBERT, Surgeon, assigned to duty by S. of W. December 14, '62, at Atlanta, Ga., December 31, '62, Grant Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., January 31, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

BARROUN, A. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from 22d November, '62, report to General Bragg. Passed Board November 22, '62, 37th Mississippi Regiment, March 31, '63, 30th Mississippi Regiment, April 30, '63, Division Hospital, May 31, '63, Mississippi Regiment, July 31, '63, Reserve Artillery, April 30, '64, 3d Battalion Reserve Artillery.

BEDFORD, T. W., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 29th Sep. '62. Report to General Bragg. Passed Board Dec. 8, '62, left in Murfreesboro Dec. 31, '62. Surgeon B. W. Avent says no one of name of Bedford was left in Murfreesboro. Appointment returned to Surgeon-General Jan. 29, '64.

BLACKIE, GEORGE S., Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga., Medical Purveyor, 5th Depot.

BRACK, JOHN W., Assistant Surgeon, Aug. 7, '62. Passed Board as Assistant Surgeon, reported Dec. 31, '62 as Assistant Surgeon at Tunnel Hill.

BRANNOCK, JAMES M., Surgeon. Appointed by Secretary of War July 11, '62, to rank from May 18, '62. Dec. 31, 5th Tennessee Regiment.

BALDRIDGE, ALEXANDER S., Surgeon, com'd Dec. 16, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 47th Tennessee Regiment, died July 27, '63.

BARRON, JOHN T., Assistant Surgeon, A. & I. G. O. S. O. No. 252, Richmond, Oct. 28, '62. Resignation accepted by Secretary of War.

BRANCH, JOHN D., Surgeon, passed Jan. 28, '63. Ordered to report to colonel commanding 1st Regiment, Georgia Cavalry, for assignment to duty, date from Aug. 15, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Georgia Cavalry. Medical Director Stanford reports by letter of date 31, '62, this officer on duty with 5th Georgia Cavalry.

BLAIR, W. H., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, 23d Mississippi Regiment.

BERKELEY, HUGH, Surgeon, com'd Jan. 3, '63. Resignation accepted. Passed Board Dec. 9, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 2d Division Hospital. Left in Murfreesboro.

BRECKENRIDGE, STANHOPE P., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board November 21, '62. Briggs' Cavalry, January 31, '62, Tullahoma Hospital Feb. 28, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from Nov. 21, '62, report to General Bragg. Sep. 30, '63, Holmes' Brigade Hospital, Oct. 31 Slocomb's Battery. Left with w'd at Missionary Ridge Jan. 29, '64, reported from Federal prison Jan. 31, '64, sent to General Hospital Sick Headquarters A. T., Dalton, March 8, '64, ordered to report to Surgeon S. H. Stout, Director of Hospitals.

BEMISS, SAMUEL MERRIFORD, contract made by B. M. Wible Oct. 14, '62. Appointed Assistant Surgeon and assigned to duty with Medical Director S. H. Stout, Army of Tennessee. Dec. 31, '62, Tunnel Hill, assigned to duty at Ringgold May 20, '63.

BREYSACHER, AUGUSTUS L., Surgeon, com'd Jan. 7, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Medical Inspector Hardee's Corps.

BEARD, JAMES CORNELIUS, Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Knoxville, Dec, 3, '62, on duty at Academy Hospital, Chattanooga, Dec. 31, transferred to East Tennessee.

BAIRD, WILLIAM M., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board near Springfield, Ky., Oct. 5, '62. Sep. 3, '62, ordered to report to General Polk, Dec. 31, '62, 26th Alabama Regiment, April 14, '63, ordered to report to C. A. Flewellen, Medical Director on sick train, Headquarters A. T., ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

BEARD, WM. FORCE, Surgeon, com'd Nov. 26, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 32d Alabama Regiment, Jan. 31, '63, Murfreesboro, returned from Murfreesboro Feb. 16, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War, May 30, '63, to rank from Nov. 21, '62, reported to General Bragg, Sept. 3, '63, 41st Alabama Regiment.

BEALL, JAMES W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 18, '62. Chattanooga, Aug. 19, '62, ordered to report to Major-General Polk, Dec. 31, '62, 38th Tennessee Regiment, Headquarters A. T., May 4, '63, Headquarters A. T., Aug. 13, '63. Oct. 31, '63, 38th Tennessee Regiment. Passed Board at Chattanooga, Aug. 17, '62. Dec. 31, '63, 38th Tennessee Regiment, March 31, 64, 38th Tennessee Regiment.

BELLAMY, WM. C., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Knoxville. On duty at Foard Hospital, Dec. 31, ordered to Department of East Tennessee by Surgeon Foard.

BELL, JOSEPH W., contract with Colonel Staunton, $100. Dec. 31, '62, 84th Tennessee Regiment, contract and duplicate sent to Surgeon-General for approval, April 10, '63, approved by Surgeon-General. Contract closed March 8, '63.

BENTON, C. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 16, '62, to rank from that date, assigned to duty by Secretary of War, Feby. 11, '63, Empire Hospital, Atlanta, Oct. 30, '63, 2d Kentucky Battalion Cavalry.

BELLAMY, CHARLES E., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, July 9, '63, to rank from May 7, '63, reported to Medical Director, passed A. B. M. E., of which O. B. Knode was President, August 5, '62. Assigned to duty with 38th Alabama Regiment by Medical Director F. A. Rose, May 7, '63, passed Board at Charleston, S. C., for position of Surgeon, Headquarters A. T., May 29, '63. Ordered to report to Colonel 38th Alabama Regiment as Surgeon of Regiment, June 30, '63. Died in Hospital at Ringgold, Ga., July 28, '63.

BEST, J. F., Surgeon, Sep. 30, '63, 40th Georgia Regiment. Senior Surgeon Johnson' Brigade, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, April 2, '64.

BELLINGER, M., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 1st South Carolina Regiment, Oct. 31, '63.

BEAUCHAMPS, J. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, April 29, '63, to rank from April 29, '63, to report to Medical Director Gundell. Passed Board at Vicksburg, April 29, '63, Sept. 30, '63, 1st Missouri Battery, Nov. 30, '63, Martin's Battalion Artillery, Headquarters A. T., Jan. 31, '64, Bledsoe's 1st Mobile Battery.

BLEVINS, A. C., Surgeon, Sept. 3, '63, 3d Tennessee Regiment.

BEAUVANS, J. L., Surgeon. Appointed by Secretary of War, May 12, '63. Passed Board at Vicksburg Nov. 30, '63, 31st Alabama Headquarters, A. T., Dalton, Jan. 21, '64, Jan. 31, '64, 31st Alabama.

BEDON, WILLIAM G., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, Oct. 30, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F. Medical Director Headquarters Army T., Nov. 16, '63, ordered to report General Longstreet.

BELL, W. F., Assistant Surgeon. Appointed by Secretary of War, Nov. 3, '64, to rank from 12th August, '64, Headquarters, A. T., Oct. 27, '64. Relieved from hospital duty and ordered to report.

BRICKELL, WILLIAM C., Surgeon. Appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from April 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Senior Surgeon, 4th Brigade, Clebourne's Division, 3d Confederate Regiment, Feb. 4, '63, 8th Arkansas Regiment, passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 25, '62, Nov. 30, '63, 8th and 19th Arkansas, headquarters A. T., Dalton, April 17, '64.

BRIDGES, JAMES V., Surgeon, passed Board Dec. 3, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 24th Tennessee Regiment, headquarters, A. T., Dalton, March 23, '64.

BRICE, WALTER, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 26, '61, to rank from same. Ordered to report to General Cheatham, passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 23, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 9th Tennessee Regiment, headquarters A. T., Dalton, Jan. 2, '64, Jan. 31, 6th and 9th Tennessee.

BIRCHETT, THEOPHILLUS GILLIAM, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from August 25, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Swett's Battery, passed Board at Chattanooga headquarters Dec. 16, '63, A. T. April 30, '64, Hotchkiss' Battalion.

BIGELOW, ROBERT T., Assistant Surgeon, com. June 1, '62, passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. '62. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Florida, headquarters, A. T., Oct. 29, '63. Dec. 31, '63, 1st and 4th Florida.

BICKLEY, G. W. L., Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, 28, '63, ordered to report to Medical Director General Bragg's army. April 5th, ordered to report to General Polk; by him ordered to duty in 29th North Carolina Regiment.

BINFORD, PETER, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 31, '63, to rank from May 2, '63, to report to Medical Director, passed Board at Shelbyville, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen, Medical Director, headquarters A. T., June 19, '63; ordered to report to General J. K. Jackson for temporary duty in Cox's Battery. Relieved and ordered to report to com'd officer 2d Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. Relieved and ordered to report to General Hill. Sept. 30, '63, 36th Alabama Regiment, Jan. 31st, '64, 38th Alabama.

BINNS, J. C., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, 1863, 20th Georgia Regiment.

BRINGLE, W. D., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, S. S. Wofferds' Brigade. Left with wounded at Williamsport.

BIVEN, J., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 53d Georgia Regiment. Transferred to General Hospital, Richmond.

BINFORD, L. H., Surgeon, Oct. 31, '64, 10th Alabama Cavalry. Appointed by Colonel Burtwell.

BLOXAM, JOHN HENRY, Assistant Surgeon, com'd Sept. 13, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Cleveland, Tennessee, Sept. 3, '62, ordered to report to General Polk, January 6, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout by Surgeon Foard, and put on duty at the Academy Hospital, Chattanooga.

BOYD, A. T., contract made by Surgeon Breysacher at Tupelo, at $100 per month, left in Harodsburg, Ky. Put on duty at Corinth.

BROWN, H. W., Surgeon. Special Order, No. 129, Tupelo, July 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga., Fair Ground Hospital.

BROTHERS, OSCAR C., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board 26 Aug., '62. Dec. 31, '62, 24th Mississippi Regiment (Murfreesboro), Oct. 31, '63, 24th Mississippi Regiment, Charleston. Nov. 20, '63, passed Board at Charleston for promotion to Surgeon, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Ga. Assigned to 24th Mississippi as Surgeon.

BOWERS, JAMES A., Surgeon, August 31, '63. Chief Surgeon Walkers Division.

BOWD, JOHN S., Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, resigned near Tallahassee, Fla., March 11, '63. Notification from the Surgeon-General of resignation.

BROWN, THOS. LEWELLEN BRITEBERRY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, 2d June, '63, to rank from May, '62, reported to General Bragg, passed Nov. 28, '62, 2d Tennesssee Regiment, Jan. 20, '64. Appointment, returned to Surgeon-General. Said to have died at Academy Hospital.

BOLAN, M. J., Surgeon, com'd June 12, '63, ordered to report to General Bragg, to rank from 19 Dec. '62, 27th Mississippi Regiment, Assistant Surgeon, Headquarters A. T. Ordered to report to Lieutenant General Kolb, as Surgeon, March 31, '63. Ordered to report to General Hill for duty, with Walker's Division, Sept. 30, '63, 4th Louisiana Battalion, 31 Oct., '63.

BOSSARD, J. J., Assistant Surgeon, assigned by Secretary of War, Feb. 7, '63, Fair Grounds Hospital, No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.

BLOCKER, EUGENE B., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board of which O. B. Knode was President, Oct. 30, '62. March 31, '63, 3d Texas Cavalry. Appointed by Secretary of War, April 4, '63, to rank from Nov. 1, '62.

BONNER, S. L., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Richmond July 18, '63. Sep. 30, '63, 63d Virginia Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Ga., March 4, '64.

BROWN, B. F., Surgeon, Sep. 30, '63, 2d S. C. Regiment.

BOULWARE, J., Assistant Surgeon, Sep. 30, '63, 6th S. C. Regiment.

BOZEMAN, J. J., Assistant Surgeon, Sep. 30, '63, Hampton's Legion.

BROWN, J. R. Assistant Surgeon, Sep. 30, '63, 3d Arkansas Regiment.

BOWERS, J. A., Surgeon, May 3, '64, Chief Surgeon Walker's Division, Aug. 31, '64, Inspecting Hospitals by order of General Hood, Headquarters A. T., Aug. 17, '64, Inspector of Hospitals, Nov. 30, '64, Cheatham's escort.

BROOKINS, A. B., Assistant Surgeon, May 31, '64, 6th Kentucky Regiment, Aug. 31, 2d Kentucky Regiment, Oct., '64, 6th Kentucky Regiment.

BROCK, W. E., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, July 10, '63, to rank from Jan. 7, '63. Passed Board at Vicksburg, April 7, '63. March 31, '64, 34th Georgia Regiment.

BOWDOIN, J. W., Assistant Surgeon, May 31, '64, 30th Alabama Regiment. Missing in retreat from Resaca, Ga. Resignation accepted, date unknown.

BORROUN, A. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63 to rank from 22 Nov. '62, passed Board Nov. 22, '62. May 31, '64, 3d Battn Reserve Artillery.

Bonner, R. J., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64. 6th Mississippi Regiment; failed to pass Board.

Bogle, J. M., Surgeon, June 30, '64. 3d Mississippi Regiment, Senior Surgeon Scatherston Brigade.

Borders, J. M., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64. 55th and 46th Tennessee Regiments.

Brogden, Arthur, Surgeon, June 30, Ballentine's Regiment, Cavalry headquarters, A. T., Nov. 8, '64. Assigned as Chief Surgeon Jackson's Cavalry Division.

Bastwick, R. M., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, June 16, '64. Ordered to report to A. J. Foard, August 31, '64. 154th and 13th Tennessee. Sept. 4th wounded and sent to Hospital.

Broyles, J. J., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, 1863, 18th Georgia Regiment. Reported to this office Dec. 16, '63.

Butler, Jasper Francis, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Oct. 14. '62, as Surgeon 13th Arkansas Regiment, to rank from Aug. 9, '62. Passed Board Nov. 28, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 13th Arkansas, March 13, 1863, 13th and 15th Arkansas Regiment. Court martialed and cashiered.

Burton, George W., Surgeon, Dec. 31, '63, Shelbyville, Jan. 31, '63, Murfreesboro Hospital, Feb. 28, '63, 33d Alabama Regiment, March 14, '63, ordered to report to B. J. Lea, Knoxville, Ala., by General Bragg, March 31, April 30, May 31, '63, Hospital Knoxville, Ala. Sept. 29, '62, ordered to report to General Bragg, July 31, '63, Medical Inspector Stewart's Division, April 30, '64, Medical-Director's office.

Burt, Wm. Jefferson, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to take rank from July 14, '62, Dec. 31, '62, Newsome Hospital, Chattanooga.

Buist, John Robinson, Surgeon, com'd to rank Dec. 10, '61, passed Board at Shelbyville May 15, '63. Aug. 27, '62, ordered to report to Major-General Polk, Dec. 31, '62, 1st Tennessee Regiment, Perryville, Ky., Feb. 20, '63, April 30, '63, Senior Surg. Maury's Brigade, 1st Tennessee Regiment, Oct. 31, Nov. 30, Dec. 31, '63, 1st Tennessee Regiment, Headquarters, A. T., Dalton, Feb. 4, '64, Jan. 31, '64, 27th Tennessee, Senior Surgeon Brigade, March 31, '64, 1st and 27th Tennessee Regiments.

Buie, Wm. E., Surgeon, Dec. 11, '62. Resigned.

Butler, Thos. H., contract $80, made by J. P. Logan, August 12, '62, closed Dec. 13, '62.

BRUCE, ALLEN A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 25, '62. Sept. 9, '62, ordered to report to General Hardee, Dec. 31, '62, 1st and 3d Florida Regiments, Feb. 22, '63, near McMinnville. Resigned March 26, '63.

BURKS, D. B., Assistant Surgeon, rejected by Board at Shelbyville, June 4, '63. Dec. 31, '62, 11th Texas Regiment Cavalry, June 17, '63, ordered to be dropped from the rolls.

BURKS, DAVID JOHNSON, contract $80, made by John M. Johnson, Jan, 16, '63. Jan. 31, '63, Hospital Tullahoma, closed March 15, '63. Made by E. A. Flewellen, Sept. 26, '63, closed Oct. 15, '63.

BUCHANAN, A. B., contract. April 30, '63, Balentines Regiment Cavalry.

BUTT, RICHARD L., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, April 4, '63, to rank from Nov. 25, '63. April 30, '63, Chief Surgeon Van Dorn's Cavalry.

BUCKNER, JOSEPH S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Aug. 31, to rank from May 16, '63. May, '63, to report to Medical Department, Headquarters A. T. Ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Polk, May 31, '63, 27th Mississippi Regiment, Oct. 31, Nov. 30, Dec. 31, '63, 27th Mississippi Regiment, Jan. 31, '64, Feb. 29, '64, March 31, '64, 24th and 27th Mississippi Regiments, April 30, '64, 27th Mississippi Regiment.

BUFORD, SMITH, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, April 24, '63, to rank from April 21, '63, to report to Medical-Director Yandell. Passed Board at Jackson, Miss., April 23, '63. Aug. 31, '63, 8th Georgia Battalion, Oct. 31, Howell's Battery, Nov. 30, '63, Martin's Battalion Artillery, Jan. 31, '64. Feb. 29, '64, Howell's Battery, March 31, '64, Howell's Battalion, April 30, '64, Martin's Battalion.

BULL, W. IZARD, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Charleston, March 21, '63. August 31, '63, Fergusson's Battery, Nov. 30, '63, Martin's Battalion Artillery, Federal Prison Jan. 1, '64. Dec. 31, '63, Martin's Artillery Battalion, Jan. 31, '64, Fergusson's S. C. Battery, April 30, '64, Martin's Battalion.

BURTON, J. R., Surgeon, April 30, '63, 47th Alabama Regiment.

BUSH, W. N., Assistant Surgeon, Richmond, Feb. 1, '64, ordered to report to Medical-Director.

BURTON, CHARLES HORACE, Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63. 2d Kentucky Battalion Cavalry, headquarters A. T., Dec. 5, '63.

BURROUGHS, W. M., Assistant Surgeon, Aug. 31, '64. 27th Mississippi Regiment, Richmond, July 26, '64, ordered to report to A. J. Foard.

BUNCH, W. H., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 53d Tennessee Regiment, Headquarters, A. T. In the field, Sept. 9, '64. Ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Stewart, Dec. '64, Columbia, Tenn.

BURTON, H. L., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64. 9th Arkansas Regiment. Captured Jan. 26, '64. Aug. 23, '64, headquarters A. T. Transferred to Hospital Department.

BUFFINGTON, T. C., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 2, '61, to report to Surgeon-General.

BYRNE, WILLIAM J., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from Nov. 26, '62, report to General Bragg. Passed Board Nov. 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 9th Kentucky Regiment, Sept. 30, '63, 9th Kentucky Regiment, Nov. 30, '62, Dec. 31, '63, Jan. 31, '64, 9th Kentucky Regiment, April 30, '64.

BRYAN, C. H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Nov. 11, '62, Richmond, Aug. 7, '63. Ordered to report to General Bragg. Reported to Medical Director at Chattanooga Aug. 27, '63. Aug. 29, '63, ordered to report to Medical Director, A. T., Aug. 30, '63, ordered to report to B. W. Ussery at Shipping Depot, Sept. 6, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon Stout, ordered to report to General Longstreet Jan. 31, Feb. 29, '64, 41st Georgia.

BRYAN, JAMES HAMILTON, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 6, '62, to rank from June 23, '62, to report to Medical Director, R. F. Kinloch, Aug. 31, '63, 46th Georgia Regiment, Sept. 30, '63, 46th South Carolina Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, Nov. 31, '63, 46th Georgia, Dec. 31, '63, Jan. 31, '64, 46th Georgia, March 30, '64, April 30, '64, 46th Georgia.

BRYAN, T. N., Assistant Surgeon, Richmond, Jan. 3, '64, ordered to report to Medical Director, Dalton, Feb. 18, '64, report for duty. Feb. 19, '64, ordered to report to General Roddy, Feb. 29, '64, Pickett's Regiment Cavalry.

BROSNAHAM, G. O., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Nov. 3, '64, to rank from July 18, '64. Sept. 30, '64, Darden's Battery.

CHAILLÉ, SANFORD E., Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, Medical-Inspector General Bragg's Staff, Richmond. March 21, '63, appointed on A. B. M. E. July 24, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon S. H. Stout, on Hospital duty, relieved from General Bragg's Staff.

Crawford, Jefferson Franklin, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga, Aug. 6, '62, appointed by Secretary War, Dec. 4, '62, to take rank from Aug. 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Foard's Hospital, Chattanooga, Jan. 27, ordered to report to General J. K. Jackson, Bridgeport, Ala., June 30, '63. 8th Mississippi Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, Nov. 30, '63, Dec. 31, '63, 8th Mississippi Regiment.

Camp, H. G., Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, Ringgold, Ga., ordered by Surgeon Foard. Appointed on A. B. M. E. March 21, '63, Richmond, July 27, '63, resigned.

Cavenagh, W. C., Surgeon, com'd Oct. 1, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Medical Director Polk's Corps, Oct. 16, '63, Richmond, ordered to report to F. A. Ross, Medical Division, Mobile.

Campbell, J. A., Assistant Surgeon (promoted), appointed to rank from Nov. 7, '61. Ordered to report to Colonel Faut, Nov. 30, '62, 5th Mississippi Regiment. Appointed Surgeon 5th Mississippi Regiment, ordered General Bragg. Passed Board at Pensacola, Dec. '61. Dec. 31, '63, Jan, 31, 64, Feb. 29, '64, 5th Mississippi Regiment, April 30, '65, 5th Mississippi Regiment. Passed Board April 2, '64, as Surgeon.

Cain, Jno. S., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, March 8, '62, to rank from March 8, '62, passed Board Aug. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 41st Mississippi Regiment, Sept. 30, '63, Oct. 31, '63, 41st Mississippi Regiment, Nov. 30, '63, 41st Mississippi Regiment, Dec. 31, '63, Jan. 31, '64, Feb. 29, '63, Mar. 31, '64, April 30, '64, 41st Mississippi Regiment.

Campbell, J. Payne, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, June 2, '63, to rank from Sept. 7, '62, reported to General Bragg June 31, '63, Lundsen's Battery, Sept. 6, '63, Semploe's Battery, June 9, '63, ordered to report to General J. H. Morgan, Dec. 12, '63, reported to E. A. F., Medical Director, Jan. 15, ordered to report to Surgeon Bateman, Jan. 31, '64, Receiving and Shipping Hospital.

Chamberlain, Louis W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 19, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 7th Arkansas Regiment, Mar. 31, '63, 5th Arkansas Regiment, Aug. 10, '63, ordered to report to General Pillow.

Calvert, James Holland, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, to rank from July 14, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 25th Tennessee Regiment, May 5, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., at Pest House, Tullahoma, June 17, '63, ordered to report to General Hardee.

CARLIN, ROBERT F., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 25, '63, to rank from June 30, '62. Dec. 31, 62, 5th Confederate, Harrodsburg, April 30, '63, 3d and 5th Confederate Regiments, April 17, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical Director, June 30, '63. July 31, '63, 3d and 5th Confederate Regiments. Passed Board at Columbus, Mississippi, June 30, '62. Aug. 30, '63, Dec, 31, '63, Jan. 31, '64, 3d and 5th Confederate Regiments. Senior Surgeon Brigade.

CLAYTON, HENRY H., Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 45th Tennessee Regiment. Appointed by Secretary War to rank from June 4. '62, reported to General Bragg. Nov. 16, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

CARTER, L., contract $100 made by J. P. Logan, Feb. 15, '63, Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31, '63 (Fair Ground Hospital), Atlanta, Ga.

CAMERON, J. P., Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 24, '62, Atlanta, Ga. Ordered by Beauregard, Com. by Secretary of War Dec. 24, '62, ordered to report to Colonel S. S. Preston, Columbia, S. C.

CANNON, J. P., contract $80 made by Breysacher, April 18, '62, Dec. 31, '62, Greysville, Ga. Jan. 10, '63, ordered by Surgeon Foard to report to Surgeon Stout. Chattanooga, Feb. 28, '63, Gilmer Hospital.

CALLAWAY, J. J., Assistant Surgeon (promoted) appointed by Secretary of War Nov. 18, '62, to rank May 29, '62, Dec. 31, '62, 9th Georgia Battalion. May 15, '63, passed Board at Shelbyville as Surgeon, transferred to Hardee's Corps. June 30, '63, 1st Georgia Regiment, July 31, '63, Oct. 31, '63, Nov. 30, '63, Dec. 31, '63, Jan. 31, '64, 37th Georgia Regiment, Feb. 29, '64, March, 31, '64, April 30, '64, 37th Georgia Regiment.

CARROLL, J. H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April 17, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Arkansas Regiment, Feb. 15, '63, transferred from the command by order of Secretary of War.

CRAWFORD, G. G., Surgeon, assigned Jan. 31, '63, at Atlanta, Ga., by Secretary of War Feb. 28, '63, Fair Ground Hospital No. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

CARMICHAEL, W. L., Assistant Surgeon. May 20, '63, rejected by Board at Shelbyville. Feb. 28, '63, 3d Georgia Battalion. Detailed by Colonel, not recognized as Medical officer.

CALHOUN, J. C., contract $100 made by Surgeon-General. Assigned, Atlanta, Ga., May 29, '63, May 31, '63, Fair Ground Hospital No. 2.

CARTER, DANIEL D., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 15, '63, to rank Sept. 2, '63. Sept. 28, '63, Smith's Regiment Cavalry, May 31, '63, Grigby's Regiment Cavalry, returned a Surgeon.

CALDWELL, SIMEON WILLIS, Surgeon, passed Board at Chattanooga April 27, '63. Ordered to report to Medical Director, E. A. Flewellen, April 28, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, April 29, '63, Rome, Ga., July 8, '63, ordered to report to General Forrest. April 30, '64, 2d Tennessee Regiment.

CLAIBORNE, ARCHIBALD J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 2, '63, to rank June 1, '63, to report to Medical Director. Passed Board at Shelbyville June 1, '63, to report to E. A. F., Medical Director, June 3, '63. Ordered to report to General Polk. June 30, '63, Polk's escort and headquarters.

CARLILE, R. C., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63 7th South Carolina Regiment.

CARTER, E. R., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 21st Mississippi Regiment. Transferred to General Hospital, Richmond.

CALHOUN, J. C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, May 29, '62, to rank Mar. 24, '62. Passed Board, Vicksburg, April 17, '63. Sept. 30, '63, Nov. 30, '63, Dec. 31, '63, Jan. 31, '64, Feb. 29, '64, Mar. 31, '64, 39th Georgia Regiment.

CAIN, J. R., Surgeon, passed Board, Marion, Miss., Nov. 14, '63. Sept. 30, '63, Oct. 31, '63, 7th Texas Regiment. Ordered to report to General Breckenridge for duty, as Surgeon, Headquarters A. T., Nov. 30, '63, 7th Texas Regiment, Dec. 31, '63.

CLARKSON, JOHN KENDRICK, contract $100, made by Senior Surgeon D. Rutherford, Sept. 30, '63, Jones's Squadron Cavalry, Oct. 31, '63.

CALVERT, M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Feb. 2, '64, to rank from Nov. 24, '63, A. and I. G. O., Richmond. Dec. 2, '63, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen, Medical Director, Headquarters A. T., Dalton. Feb. 22, '64, ordered to report to General Hood.

CRAIG, JOSEPH M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Dec. 31, '62, to rank from Dec. 31, '62, to report to Col. Hunter, passed Board at Clinton, La., Jan., '63. Nov. 30, '63, 4th Louisiana, Jan., '64, transferred with command from Department.

CHAFFERS, EDWARD, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from August 6, '63. Nov. 30, '63, 2d Tennessee Cavalry, April 30, 2d Tennessee Cavalry.

CANFIELD, A. R., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, July 14, '62, to rank from same date, passed Board at Tupelo, Miss., July 14, '62. Dec., 35th Mississippi Regiment, January transferred from Department with Baldwin's Regiment.

CHUSTANT, A., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Mar. 19,¼'62, A. and I. G. O., Richmond. Feb. 20, '64, ordered to report to Medical-Director, Headquarters A. T., Dalton. Mar. 11, '64, ordered to report to General Hood, Headquarters A. T., Dalton. March 12, '64, ordered to report to Surgeon Heustis, Medical-Director, Mobile.

CAPEHEART, W. R., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to take rank from Aug. 12, '62, A. and I G. O., Richmond. Jan. 20, '64, ordered to report to Medical Director, Headquarters A. T., Dalton. April 21, '64, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee, April 30, '64, 1st Confederate Georgia.

COLE, S. S., contract. Contract made by Colonel Bennett Nov 1, '62, Feb. 28, '63, Col. Bennett's Cavalry, March 31, 63.

COVEY, E. N., A. and I. G. O., Richmond, March 11, '63. Ordered to report to Major-General Earl Van Dorn for assignment.

COHEN, LEWIN HENRY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Sept. 24, '62, and ordered to report to General Bragg, headquarters, A. T. Ordered to report Lieutenant-General Polk for assignment March 21, 63, March 23, '63. Letter reported assigned to Engineer Corps, headquarters A. T., July, 26, '63, July 31, '63. Unattached, Sept. 30, '63, 7th Mississippi Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, and Miss., Dec. 31, '63, 5th Washington Artillery.

COX, HENRY SMITH, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, April 4, '63, to rank from 27th Oct. '62, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, March 17, '63. Relieved from the 1st Arkansas Battalion and ordered to report to E. A. Flevellen, headquarters A. T., August 10, '63. Ordered to report to General Hill for duty Sept. 30, '63, 26th Tennessee Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, 18th and 26th Tennessee. Passed Board at Holly Springs Oct. 27, '62, headquarters A. T., Dalton, Dec. 18, '63, April 30, '64, 26th Tennessee.

COX, GABRIEL HARVEY, eontract $80. Contract made by S. H. Stout Feb. 24, '63, and ordered to Catoosa Springs Feb. 28, '63.

CROXTON, B. M., Assistant Surgeon, contract $100. Contract made by General Roddy April 16, '63. Appointed by Surgeon-General and forwarded to Senior Surgeon D. German, Dec. 9, '63. Aug. 31, '63, Forrest's Regiment Cavalry.

COLE, WILLIAM R. or J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War 31st Aug. 63, to rank from 10th June '63. Ordered to report to Medical-Director. Passed Board at Shelbyville June 10, '63, to report to J. G. R., Assistant Medical-Director, headquarters A. T., Aug. 11, 63, ordered to report to General Wheeler. Aug. 31, '63, White's Battery.

COLBERT, CHALES B., Surgeon, May 31, '63, Hospital at Pulaski.

CLOWER, WILLIAM PARKS, Surgeon, Aug. 31, '63, 29th Georgia Regiment headquarters, Nov. 16, '63, April 30, '64, 29th Georgia Regiment.

COSBY, THOMAS R., promoted to Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Nov. 1, '61, rank from same day. Passed Board at Jackson, Miss., Aug. 31, '63, 1st Battalion, Georgia Sharpshooters. Passed Board at Charleston as Surgeon March 31, '64, headquarters A. T., Dalton, April 5, '64, April 30, 64, 32d Mississippi.

CROMBIE, A. C., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 3, '63, 1st Texas Regiment.

COOK, J. P., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 47th Alabama Regiment.

COTTON, JOHN F., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 10th Georgia Regiment.

CLOPTON, JOHN, Surgeon, apppointed by Secretary of War, Nov. 3, '64, to rank from 17th Feb. '63. Sept. 30, '63, 13th Mississippi Regiment, headquarters A. T. Nov. 2, 63, assigned as Medical-Purveyor Longstreet's Corps.

COMPTON, H. M., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 11, '61, to rank from same date to 4th Tennessee Regiment. Ordered to report to General Zollicoffer. Passed Board at Vicksburg April '63, April 30, '63, chief Surgeon Stepenson's Division.

COOPER, W. H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April 17, '62, to rank from Jan. 12, '62, to report to General Beauregard, Headquarters, Morton, Miss., Sept. 11, '63. Relieved with Logan's Cavalry, ordered to report to General Bragg, Oct. 1, '63. Assigned to 16th South Carolina Regiment, Headquarters, A. T., Dalton, April 10, '64.

CROCKETT, CHARLES J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 16, '62, to rank from that date. September 30, '63, 27th Virginia Battalion Cavalry.

COCHRAN, E. C., Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 31, '63, 31st Tennessee Regiment.

COLE, W. H., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 8th Georgia Regiment left with wounded at Gettysburg. Dec. 31, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout to A. L. Breysacher for duty with Hardee's Corps, Jan. 4, '64. Relieved from temporary duty with Handerman's Corps to report to his command.

COULSON, P. D., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April '63 to rank from 28th Oct. '62. Passed Board at Holly Springs May 27, '62. Nov. 30 '63, Reserve Artillery. A. and I. G. O., Richmond, Sept. 27, '64, ordered to report to Major-General S. D. Lee, Lumden's Battery.

COLGIN, G. J., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 6, '62, to rank from May 16, '62. Passed Board Mobile, Ala., May 7, '62. Nov. 30, '62, 40th Alabama Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Ga., Sept. 2, '64.

COFFEY, E. McD., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Jan. 20, '62, to rank from Jan. 20, '62, to report to Colonel 1st Missouri Cavalry. Passed Board at Priceville, Miss., July, '62. Nov. 30, '63, Dawson's Battery. Transferred with Battery to Army Mississippi, Dec. 5, '63.

CROSS, W. W., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Clinton, La., Dec., '62. Nov. 30, '63, 30th Louisiana Regiment, Jan., '64, transferred with command with Department.

COOK, R. C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Feb. 2d, '64, to rank from Jan. 4, '64. Ordered to report to Medical-Director E. A. F., Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Jan. 22, '64. Ordered to report to Major-General Cheatham, commanding corps. Ordered to report to Brigadier-General Roddy, Feb. 29, '64, Stewart's Battery. Ordered to 2d Tennessee Regiment. March 31, '64, 1st and 5th Arkansas Regiments, April 30, '64, 45th Mississippi Regiment.

CRIMES, AUGUSTINE C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 16, '62. Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 17, '62, ordered to General Polk. Dec. 31, '62, 39th Alabama. Left in Murfreesboro by order Colonel of Regiment. Reported for duty March 28, '63, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Feb. 18, '64. April 30, '64, 39th Alabama Regiment.

CHILD, DUFF, Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Charleston as Surgeon, Dec. 1, '63. Sept. 30, '63, 32d Alabama Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Nov. 15, '63, ordered to report to General Hindman, as Surgeon, 7th Florida Regiment, April 30, '64, 7th Florida Regiment.

China, A. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Sept. 26, '62, to rank from June 30, '62. Dec. 31, '62, on duty at Newsome Hospital, Chattanooga, May 31, '63, no change.

Chilton, L. B., Assistant Surgeon, April 30, '63, 1st Kentucky Cavalry. Passed Board at Chattanooga, July 24, '63, Headquarters A. T., July 27, '63. Ordered to report to General Forrest for duty in 2d Kentucky Regiment Cavalry, A. & I. G. O., Richmond, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, March 28, '64. Appointed by Secretary War, Feb. 2d, '64, to rank from July 25, '63.

Clifton, J. B., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 16th Georgia Regiment.

Crocket, Samuel O. B., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Lauderdale Springs, Oct. 13, '62, appointed by Secretary of War April 4, '63, to rank from 16th Oct. '62. Nov. 30, '63, 42d Alabama Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, March 13, '61.

Childers, Jabez V., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 30th Tennessee Regiment. Relieved with 30th Tennessee and ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

Cleaver, Wm. Wells, contract, passed Board Dec. 6, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 2d Kentucky Battalion Cavalry. Appointed by Sectary War, June 2, '63, to rank from Dec. 7, '62, reported to General Bragg, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, Dec. 2d, '63. Dropped from rolls by order Secretary War, having taken the oath of allegiance to U. S. Government.

Clements, J. P., Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 31, '63, 11th Georgia Regiment.

Coffman, Samuel H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 27, '62. Dec. 31, '62, on duty at Dalton, Ga., Aug. 24, '62, ordered to report to Surgeon S. H. Stout, Headquarters, A. T., July 22, '63. Relieved at Dalton and ordered to report to General Wheeler for duty in the 51st Alabama Cavalry, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, March 31, '64.

Collins, John W., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to take rank from Aug. 27, '62. Sept. 2, '62, ordered to report to General Polk, Dec. 31, '62, 8th Tennessee, Jan. 3, '63, 1st Tennessee. Feb. 28, '63, Scott's Battallion. Transferred from 1st Tennessee, Feb. 24, '63, by General Cheatham. April 22, '63, transferred with Battery to Artillery Corps by order General Polk, and ordered to report to General Martin. June 30, '63, 3d Alabama Cavalry, Headquarters A. T., July 31, '63, March 31, '64, 8th Tennessee, April 30, '64, 3d Alabama Cavalry.

CHILD, J. T., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, 59th Georgia Regiment, with Longstreet.

COCHRAN, W. A., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from Nov. 25, '62; reported to General Bragg. Passed Board Nov. 25, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 24th Alabama Regiment, Headquarters A. T., March 21, '63, March 31, '63, Sick at General Hospital, Nov. 30, '63, 24th Alabama, April 30, '64, 24th Alabama.

COLE, WILLIAM M., Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, Medical Director office, Chattanooga. Jan. 19, '63, left the command with Surgeon A. J. Foard.

COLE, AUGUSTUS W., Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, 13th Arkansas. Left in Richmond, Ky., Nov. 20, '62. Left Richmond, Ky., April 13, '63. Was imprisoned at Camp Chase from April 18th to May 14th. Resignation accepted May 23.

CROSS, WILLIAM C., Surgeon, com'd 30, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 32nd Mississippi Regiment, Jan. 31, '63, no change, March 31, '63, 32d and 45th Mississippi Regiment, Headquarters A. T., April 22, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon S. H. Stout, Chattanooga, May 31, '63, Ringgold, Ga.

CONALLY, D. H., Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, Gate City Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31, '62, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., May 7, '63, relieved by Secretary of War, ordered to report to Colonel 14th Georgia Regiment.

COFFMAN, BENJAMIN F., detailed Dec. 31, '62, 7th Arkansas. Returned to ranks.

COTTMAN, THOMAS T., Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 24, '62, Nov. 30, '62, Russell's Alabama Cavalry, 4th Alabama Cavalry, March 31, '63, Headquarters A. T., April 15, '63.

COWAN, J. B., Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 25, '62, Nov. 30, '62. Forrest's Cavalry, Headquarters A. T., July 8, '63, Aug. 31, '63, Cleburne's Division Hospital, Oct. 31, '63 unattached.

CORE, JESSE G., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, May 30, '63, to rank from Nov. 26, '62, reported to General Bragg. Passed Board Nov. 26, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Holman's Battalion Cavalry, Headquarters A. T., March 25, '63. Ordered to report to General Forrest.

CROSS, E., Assistant Surgeon, com'd April 29, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 31st Arkansas Regiment, May 9, '63, transferred to Mississippi. Dismissed by Court Martial. In consideration of previous good conduct restored by Secretary War.

CUNNINGHAM, J. L., surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, July 12, '63, to rank from Nov. 27, '62. Dec. 31, '63, 28th Alabama Regiment, Jan. 31, '64, 28th Alabama Regiment, Feb. 29, '64, April 30, '64, 28th Alabama Regiment.

CROSS, BENJAMIN F., Surgeon, passed Board at Shelbyville, June 5, '63. Dec. 31, '62, 14th Georgia Battalion Cavalry, Feb. 28, '63, 14th Alabama Battalion Cavalry, June 6, '63, ordered to report to General Wheeler, 7th Alabama Cavalry. Appointed to rank Dec. 20, '62, reported to Medical Director, April 30, '64, 7th Alabama Regiment.

CURREY, GEO. WASHINGTON, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank May 14, '62. Dec. 31, Catoosa Springs, Jan. 31, '63, Ringgold, Ga. Passed Board at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 13, '63. Feb. 1, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Feb. 17, '64, resigned.

CUNNINGHAM, W. ASHLEY, Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, Ketchum's Battery, Feb. 28, '63, Garrity's Battery, May 19, '63, assigned to 19th Alabama Regiment, by order General Withers. Feb. 29, '64, 19th Alabama Regiment (sick).

CRUTCHER, T. P., Surgeon, Richmond, Jan. 22, '63. Dropped from the rolls by order Secretary of War.

CUSTER, H. L., Assistant Surgeon. Resignation accepted by Secretary of War, Richmond, Sept. 3, '62.

CURD, J. R., contract $100, made by Surgeon-General, assigned to duty Atlanta, Ga., May 29, '63. March 31, '63, Gate City Hospital.

CURRY, J. H., Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 31, '63, 9th Georgia Battalion Artillery.

CURREY, RICHARD, O., born at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1816. Graduated in medicine at Philadelphia, was Professor of Chemistry in University of East Tennessee, at Knoxville, and in Shelby Medical College, at Nashville. Practiced medicine in Knoxville, and conducted the Southern Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences, was Surgeon of 63d Tennessee Regiment, was afterwards in charge of Hospitals at Cleaveland and Knoxville, Tenn., Abingdon, Va., and Salisbury, N. C., where he died, on duty, in February, '65.

CURREY, G. W., born at Nashville, Sept. 13, 1823. Graduated in medicine at Nashville, was Surgeon in charge of Hospitals at Memphis, Tenn., Ringgold and Newman, Ga. Practiced many years in Nashville, Tenn, where he died, January, 1886.

CURREY, J. H., was born at Nashville, Tenn., May 20, 1831. Graduated in medicine at Nashville, Tenn. Served as Assistant Surgeon with the 9th Georgia Battalion of Artillery, and was on duty in Hospitals at Columbus, Ga., at close of the war.

CARLIN, R. F., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Aug. 25, '63, to rank from June 30, '62. Passed Board at Columbus, Miss., June 30, '62, May 31, '64, 5th Confederate Regiment.

CRAWFORD, J. F., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 18, '62. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug 16, '62, May 31, '64, 8th Mississippi Regiment. Resigned May 5, 1864.

CALLOWAY, J. J., Surgeon. Passed Board at Shelbyville, May 25, '63, May 31, '64, 37th Georgia Regiment.

CHAFFERS, E., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Aug. '63. May 31, '64, 2d Tennessee Cavalry.

CATCHINGS, T. A., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, 39th Mississippi Regiment.

CANFIELD, A. R., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, 35th Mississippi Regiment.

CAMERON, A. S., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, 4th Arkansas Regiment.

CARTER, J. P., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, 26th Alabama Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Tupelo, Miss., June 19, '65.

CRAIG, J. M., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, 4th Louisiana Regiment.

CALHOUN, J. M., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, 2nd Mississippi Cavalry.

CARR, G. W. L., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, 56th Alabama Cavalry.

CALVERT, M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Feb. 2, '64, to rank from Nov. 24, '62, July 31, '64, 30th Alabama Regiment, Oct. 13, Resaca, Ga.

CARTER, J. A., Surgeon, Aug. 31, '64, 1st Georgia Regiment, S. L. Remained with Regiment in Georgia.

CUMMING, H. M., Assistant Surgeon, May 31, '64, 63d Georgia Regiment. Ordered to report for 30 days to Brigadier-General Fry, commanding Post at Augusta.

CLUCK, N. M., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 16, '64. Ordered to report to Colonel M. H. Cofer, Provost Marshall-General, A. T.

CLOWER, W. P., Surgeon, May 31, '64, Senior Surgeon Steven's Brigade, 29th Georgia Regiment.

COLGIN, G. J., Surgeon. Appointed by Secretary War to rank from May 16, '62, passed Board at Mobile, May 7, '62. May 31, '64, Senior Surgeon Baker's Brigade, 40th Alabama Regiment, August 31, '64, transferred.

COCHRAN, W. A., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, June 2, '63, to rank from Nov. 25, '62. Passed Board Nov. 25, '62. May 31, '64, 24th Alabama Regiment.

COFFMAN, S. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank from June 27, '62. May 31, '64, 51st Alabama Cavalry, Oct., transferred to Conscript Bureau.

COLE, W. M., Surgeon, Aug. 31, '64, 6th Kentucky Regiment. Aug. 7, '64, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee, Sept. 14, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

COULSON, P. D., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, '64, 12th Mississippi Cavalry.

CROWELL, B. F., Assistant Surgeon. Sept 30, '64, 36th Alabama Regiment, Sept. 22, '64, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Lee.

CHRISTMAS, H. R., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 40th Mississippi Regiment.

CRYMES, A. C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank from Aug. 16, '62. Passed Board at Chattanooga, Aug. 16, '62. May 31, '64, 39th Alabama Regiment.

DARLING, H. M., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 10, '63, to rank June 1, '61, to report to S. H. Stout Jan. 28, '64. Jan. 29, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Hindman, Commanding Corps. Jan. 31, '64, to April 30, '64, 52d Georgia Regiment.

DANIELS, FERD. E., Surgeon, P. A. C. S., appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to rank July 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Foard's Hospital, Chattanooga, Dec. 1, '62, Judge-Advocate Court-Martial temp., Jan, 31, '63, Post-Surgeon, office Chattanooga, March 23, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Feb. 28, '63, Office Post-Surgeon, Chattanooga.

DASHIELL, R. R., Surgeon, com'd Dec. 4, '61, 6th Tennessee Regiment, Senior-Surgeon 3d Brigade Cheatham's Division, Dec. 31, '62, 6th Tennessee. Dropped from roll by order Secretary of War.

DANCE, S. E. H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Oct. 14, '62, to rank July 25, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 8th Tennessee Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, 8th Tennessee Regiment. Passed Board at Richmond, March '62, Nov. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 8th Tennessee Regiment.

DARRINGTON, ROBERT, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 27, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 3d Alabama Cavalry, July 31, '63, Martin's Division Hospital, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63 to rank Nov. 27, '62, ordered to report to General Bragg. Aug. 31, '63, 3rd Alabama Cavalry. April 30, '64, Martin's Division Hospital.

DRAKE, WILLIAM G., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Dec 3, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Montgomery Artillery (King's Battery, Wharton's Brigade), April 1, '63, ordered to report to General Breckinridge; ordered to report to General Bragg.

DAVIS, WILLIAM LEWIS, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 29, '62, to rank July 29, '62. Ordered to report to General Mercer. Passed Board at Savannah, Ga., March 10, '62. Aug. 31, '63, 25th Georgia Regiment, October 31, '63, to April 30, '64, 25th Georgia Regiment.

DARBEY JOHN T., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Chief Surgeon Hood's Division.

DARBY, C. S., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Pioneer and Signal Corps, March 31, '64, and April 30, '64, Hood's escort.

DAVIS, J. J., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, 15th Alabama Regiment.

DAVIS, N. A., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April 14, '63, to rank Nov. 12, '62. Reported from Army of Mississippi Sept. 3, '63; Sept. 3, '63, ordered to report to General Hill.

DAVIS, J., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63. Oct. 31, '63, 50th Georgia Regiment.

DAVIS, B. H., Detail, Headquarters A. T. Oct. 6, '63, ordered to report to Colonel D. H. Allison as detailed Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 30, '63, Allison's Squadron, March 31, '64, Allison's Squadron.

DALE, W. B., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from May 9, '62. Reported to General Bragg, Oct. 17, '63. Says has been on duty with 42d Alabama Regiment, Forney's Division, Department Mississippi and East Louisiana. Headquarters A. T., Oct. 19, '63. Ordered to report to General Longstreet, for duty with Walker's Division. Oct. 31, '63, to Nov. 30, '63, 16th South Carolina Regiment.

DRAPER, NICHOLAS W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Feb. 2, '64, to rank from Oct. 17, '63, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, Oct. 22, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director. July 16, '64, reports himself sick at Lacy's Springs, Alabama, March 31, '64, 24th Battalion Alabama Cavalry.

Day, S. H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank from Sept. 18, '62. Nov. 30, '63, 5th Tennessee Cavalry, April 30, '64, 5th Tennessee Cavalry.

De Yampert, Thos. Jefferson Lafayette, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, June 12, '63, to rank from Dec. 30, '62. Passed Board at Charleston, Dec. 30, '62, Dec. 31, '62, on duty at Ringgold, Ga., Jan. 15, '63, Rome, Ga., Jan. 31, '63, on leave 'til May 20, '63. Sept. 21, '63, reported to Medical-Director on battle-field. Placed on duty with Field Hospitals at Snodgrass and Cloudes, Sept. 30, '63, Medical-Directors office, Feb. 12, '64, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Ga., March 21, '64, ordered to report to General Hood for duty with 25th Alabama Regiment.

De Arragon, R. T., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from August 21, '62, as Assistant Surgeon, 9th Texas Regiment. Passed Board April 30, '63, at Chattanooga, as Surgeon, Headquarters, A. T., May 10, '63, assigned as Surgeon 9th Texas. Transferred with command to Department Mississippi.

De Loach, Alfred B., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Murfreesboro, Dec. 3, '62. Jan. 31, '63, 32d Mississippi Regiment, March 31, '63, 32d and 45th Mississippi. Division Hospital, Wartrace. Appointed by Secretary War, June 2, '63, to rank from Dec. 3, '62, reported to General Bragg, June 31, '63. Unattached, July 31, '63. 2d Tennessee Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, March 14, '64.

Delaney, W. T., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board Dec. 8, '62. Dec. 3, '62, 4th Tennessee Regiment Cavalry, Feb. 3, '63, left at Fort Donelson. Appointed by Secretary War, Sept. 11, '61, to rank from Sept. 17, '61. Oct. 31, '63, 4th Tennessee Cavalry. July 24, '63, rejected by Board for promotion. Feb. 29, '64, April 30, '64, 4th Tennessee Cavalry.

Devotee, J. H., contract by J. P. Logan, Post Surgeon, Nov. 17, '62, at $80. Contract closed Dec. 3, '62.

Delaney, Joseph E., Surgeon. Passed Board at Murfreesboro Dec. 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 19th Tennessee Regiment, March 14, sent to General Hospital, sick. Returned April 24, '63, Headquarters A. T., Dec. 28, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 11, '61, to rank from Sept. 11, '61.

De Berry, M. L., Surgeon, Oct. 29, '61, 2d Arkansas Regiment, Dec. 31, '62, 2d Arkansas Regiment. May 9, '63 Tr. Depart. Miss.

Dean, W. E., contract. Appointed by order of Secretary War. Contract by Surgeon-General Dec. 6, '62.

Dennis, F. M., contract $80 to $100 made by J. P. Logan Jan 10, '63. Jan. '63 Sick Trains. Feb. 28, '63, ambulance. Passed Board at Chattanooga July 11, '63, Assistant Surgeon Headquarters A. T., July 16, '63. Ordered to report to S. H. Stout. Appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 2, '63, to rank from July 11, '63, to report to Medical-Director.

Drewry, N. B., Assistant Surgeon. Assigned to duty by Secretary of War Feb. 5, '63, Medical College Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

De Roche, Frank Grainger, Assistant Surgeon, Aug. 31, '63, 16th South Carolina Regiment, absent without leave. Reported Dec. 27, '63, to Medical-Director, A. T. Headquarters, Dec. 30, '63, Inspector General's office, Richmond. Dec. 8, '63, resignation accepted this day.

De Graffenreidt, E. F., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 4th Alabama Regiment. Left with wounded at Williamsport, Md. Reported at Dalton, Ga., Dec. 17, '63, without written orders.

Denson, Cally Adrian, Assistant Surgeon. September 30, unattached. Nov. 30, '63, 47th Georgia. Ascertained to be a volunteer.

Dent, John Marshall, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 4, '62, to rank from Sept. 4, '62. Sept. 30, '63, 1st Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Headquarters A. T., Oct. 26, '63. Dec. 31, '63, 1st Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters. Left command, said to have resigned.

Deakins, S. R., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, Feb. 11, '64. Ordered to report to Medical-Director, General Johnston's Army, Headquarters A. T., ordered to Major-General Stevenson's Division March 31, '64. 39th Georgia, April 30, '64.

Dickinson, B. F., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 30th October, '62, report to General Bragg. Passed Board Dec. '62. Dec. 31, '62, 12th Tennessee, Nov. 30, '63, 12th and 47th Tennessee, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, March 11, '64.

Divine, Kinsman C., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 27th Mississippi. Senior Surgeon 3d Brigade Wither's Division, Headquarters A. T. May 31, '63, relieved from duty with 27th Mississippi and assigned as Surgeon in charge Hospital, Pulaski, Tenn., May 31, '63.

Dixon, John, Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 2d Alabama Battalion, Oct. 31, '63, no change.

DISMUKES, J. L., Surgeon, passed Board Dec. 10, '62. Dec. 31, '61, Tullahoma Division Hospital, Jan. 31, '63, "Floater," Feb. 28, '63, Tullahoma Hospital. Appointed by Secretary War, May 30, '63, to rank from Nov. 10, '62, reported to General Bragg Aug. 31, '63, Division Hospital, Sept. 30, '63. Oct. 31, '63, unattached, Dec. 31, Cleburne's Division Hospital, Feb, 29, '64, 33d Alabama Regiment.

DISMUKES, T. T.

DILLARD, J. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Sept. 26, '62, to rank from July 16, '62, to report to Surgeon-General. Ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director, and by him to Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding 6th Texas Infantry, for temporary duty. May 16, '63, ordered to report to F. A. Ross, Medical-Director.

DIXON, JOS. EDWARD, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 26, '63, to rank from July 24, '63, reported to Medical-Director. Passed Board at Chattanooga, July 24, '63, Headquarters A. T. July 25, '63, ordered to report to General Hill. July 31, '63, 19th and 24th Arkansas Regiment, Nov. 30, '63, 2d, 15th, 24th Arkansas Regiments, Headquarters A. T., Dalton. April 9, '64, relieved from duty with 2d and 24th Arkansas Regiments, and ordered to report to General Wheeler for duty with 9th Tennessee Cavalry. April 30, '64, 9th Tennessee Battalion Cavalry.

DOWSING, JOHN W., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 41st Georgia Regiment, transferred to Stevenson's Division.

DONELSON, B. R., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 29, '62, 15th Arkansas Regiment. April 30, '63, 13th and 15th Arkansas Regiments. Appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Nov. 29, '62, reported to General Bragg. Aug. 31, '63, 5th and 13th Arkansas Regiments, Nov. 30, '63, Headquarters A. T.

DODGE, THADDEUS LEWIS, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Nov. 21, '63, reported to General B. B. Passed Board Nov. 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Kentucky Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Ga., Feb. 12, '64. April 30, '64, 4th Kentucky Regiment.

DOYLE, I. N., Assistant Surgeon, Sept 30, '63, 2d South Carolina Regiment.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63. 4th Alabama Regiment, Oct. 31, '63.

DRUMMOND, W. W., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63. Oct. 31, '63, 3d South Carolina Regiment.

DUNLAP, ALPHEUS, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Dec. 26, '61, exchanged Dec. 30, '62, Cleveland, Tenn. Chattanooga, Aug. 19, '62, ordered to report to Major-General Polk. Jan. 16, '63, ordered by Surgeon Flewellen to report to Surgeon Stout, Chattanooga, and placed on duty at Ringgold, Ga., Jan. 22, '63, Headquarters A. T. May 30, '63, ordered to report to General J. C. Breckenridge, Stovall's Brigade Hospital. Appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 25, '63, to rank from Aug. 18, '62. Oct 31, '63, 4th Florida Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Dec. 5, '63. April 30, '64, 1st and 4th Florida. Surgeon Dunlap received two appointments, date and rank different. He retained the oldest and returned the other to Surgeon-General.

DUVALL, J. P., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from April 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, resigned, near Tallahasse, Hodgson Hill, April 10, '63. Resignation accepted by President.

DUNGAN, D. H., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga July 9, '63, as Surgeon appointed by Secretary of War, April 17, '62, to take rank from Jan. 12, '62. 1st Tennessee Regiment Cavalry, Headquarters, A. T., July 10, '63. Ordered to report to General Forrest as Surgeon 1st Tennessee Regiment. Appointed Surgeon by Secretary of War April 25, '63, to rank from July 9, '63, report to Medical-Director Sept. 30, '63. April 30, '64, 1st Tennessee.

DAVIDSON, J. T., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 49th Alabama Regiment.

DUPREE, J. W., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, Bannthan's Battery, Oct., 1864, Pointe Couppiee Battery.

DUNN, J. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Dec. 22, '62. Passed Board at Richmond, Dec. 19, '62. Sept. 30, '63, 42d Georgia Regiment, March 31, '64, 52d Georgia, April 30, '64, Pioneer Corps, Stevenson's Division.

DUNN, R. L., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April 14, '63, to rank from that date. Passed Board at Vicksburg April 14, '63. Dec. 31, '63, 46th Mississippi. January, transferred with command from Department.

DUNN, JACOB F., A. and I. G. O., Richmond, Jan. 11, '64. Ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director, Headquarters, Dalton. Jan. 20, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Cheatham, com'dg corps for assignment. Jan. 31, '64, 58th and 60th North Carolina. May 31, 64, Surgeon Griffin reports him absent, supposes him captured; returned Jan. 12th. Nov. 1, '64, left with Corps' Hospital at Mt. Pleasant.

DUNLAP, R. S., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63. Oct. 31 '63, 8th South Carolina Regiment.

DUXALL, B. F., Assistant Surgeon, Headquarters, A. T. Oct. 31, '63. S. O. No. 264. Granted leave for thirty days.

DOUGLASS, P. W., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 2d Georgia State Line. Sept. 16, sent to Hospital sick, Oct. command to State of Georgia.

DYSART, B. G., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 3d and 5th Missouri Regiments, Senior Surgeon Cockrell's Brigade, Dec. '64, left with wounded at Franklin.

EVANS, FAULKNER HEARD, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 5, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Post-Surgeon, Dalton, Ga. Ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Feb. 28, '63, March 31, '63, April 30, '63, May 31, '63, no change.

EVANS, JOHN B, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 1 '63. Feb. 28, '63, Butler's Regiment Cavalry, April 30, '63, 1st Kentucky, Oct. 2, '63, captured. Exchanged and reported to Medical-Director, Dec. 2, '63. Oct. 31, '63, to April 30, '64, 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

EVANS, R. M., Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, May 15, '63. Ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director.

EVANS, GEORGE W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from 21st Aug. '62, to report to Braxton Bragg. Aug. 31, '63, Freeman's Battery.

EVANS, JAMES, Surgeon. Sept. 30, to Oct. 31, '63, 3d South Carolina Regiment.

EVE, PAUL F., Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga., Gate City Hospital, May 31, '63. No change.

EDELEN, J. B., contract made by General Morgan June 15, '62. June 15, '62, Acting Medical Purveyor, Headquarters A. T. May 7, '63, acting as Medical Purveyor, Wheeler's Cavalry Corps. Relieved as Medical Purveyor and ordered to report to his command. Aug. 31, '63, to April 30, 64, 4th Georgia Cavalry.

ESTES, HENDERSON, Surgeon. Sept. 30, '64, 3d Mississippi.

ERSKINE, ALBERT R., Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 25, 62. Dec. 31, '62, 5th Tennessee. Left in Murfreesboro Feb. 19, '63, granted leave, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 25th Nov. '62, reported to General Bragg. June 30, '63, 35th Tennessee, report to Headquarters A. T., Aug. 18, '63. Ordered to report to General Hill. Aug. 31, '63, 45th Alabama Regiment, September 30, '63, Medical Inspector, Cleburne's Division, Nov. 30, '63. Unattached Dec. 30, '63. April 30, '64, 45th Alabama.

ELLISON, F. C., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, to Oct. 30, '63, 2d Georgia Regiment.

ERSKINE, ALEXANDER, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 16th Nov. '62 report to General Bragg. Passed Board Dec. '62. Dec. 31, '62, 2d Tennessee, Headquarters A. T., April 17, '63. July 21, '63, relieved with 2d Tennessee Regiment and ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

ERWIN, GEORGE THEOPH., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board. Dec. 10, '62, 8th Arkansas. Appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from 29th Sept. '62, reported to General Bragg Nov. 30, '63. April 30, '64, 8th and 9th Arkansas.

ERSKINE, JOHN HENRY, Surgeon, passed Board at Murfreesboro Nov. 29, '62, appointed by Secretary of War Nov. 28, '62, to rank from same. Dec. 24, '62, Medical-Inspector, Cleburne's Division. A. and I. G. O., Richmond, March 30, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon Flewellen, Headquarters A. T. Oct. 6, '63, assigned as Medical-Director Hill's Corps. Oct. 15, '64, assigned as Medical-Director General Hindman's Corps.

EVELAND, ERAS. D., Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 2, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 3d Alabama Cavalry. Appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 1st Nov. '62. Reported to General Bragg May 31, '63, Headquarters A. T., Aug. 4, 63. Nov. 6, '63, relieved with 3d Alabama and ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

ESKRIDGE, THOMAS, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Feb. 2, '64, to rank from 5th Aug. 63. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 5, '63. Headquarters A. T., Aug. 8, '63, ordered to report to General Wheeler for assignment in Wheeler's Division on duty at Chickamauga Oct. 28. March 31, '64, 3d Confederate Cavalry.

ERVING, ANDREW, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Jan. 2, '63. Passed Board at Richmond Jan. Nov. 30, 63, 48th Tennessee, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Ga., Jan. '64, transferred from command with Quarles' Brigade.

EDMONSTON, THOMAS T., Acting Surgeon. Rejected by Medical Board at Murfreesboro and dropped by order General Bragg.

ECKFORD, J. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Jan. 28, '62. Dec. 31, '62, College Hospital, Murfreesboro, Sept. 30, '63, Hurricane Springs Hospital, Sept. 31, '63, 6th Kentucky Regiment, Oct. 31, '64, 4th Kentucky Regiment. Passed Board at Columbus June '62, Headquarters A. T., Dec. 29, '63. April 30, '64, Bates' Escort.

ELDRIDGE, E. J., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Cobb's Georgia Legion, Headquarters A. T., Oct. 19, '63. Relieved with Cobb's Georgia Legion and ordered to report to General Howell Cobb.

EDMONDS, W. F., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, Oct. 31, '63, 63d Tennessee Regiment.

EVANS, A. D., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 2d Alabama Cavalry.

ELLIOTT, W. H., Assistant Surgeon. May 31, '64, 1st Georgia Regiment.

ELKINS, T. B., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 56th Alabama Cavalry.

FLAKE, JAMES JEFFERSON, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga, May 7, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director. May 11, '63, ordered to report to Major-General Wheeler, July 30, '63, 3d Alabama Cavalry, March 30, '64, 3d Alabama Cavalry. Court-martialed in Tennessee and released.

FARMER, S. J., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 15th Georgia Regiment.

FRANKLIN, JOEL W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank April 4, '63. Passed Board April 3, '63. Oct. 31, '63, to April 30, '64, 56th Georgia Regiment.

FLAKE, C. BENJAMIN, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank July, '62, reported to Colonel Dowdell. Passed Board Aberdeen, Miss., Sept. 9, '62. Nov. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 37th Alabama Regiment.

FLEWELLEN, ED. ARCHELAUS, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank May 16, '61. Assigned Assistant Medical-Director June 28, '62. Dec. 23, '63, appointed Medical-Director, Department No. 2, Feb. 29, '64, Medical-Director, office Richmond. Ordered to report to A. J. Foard, Mar. 11, '64.

FENNER, J. S., Assistant Surgeon (promoted), com'd Sept. 25, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 6th Tennessee Regiment, May 16, '63, passed Board at Shelbyville as Surgeon. Appointed by Secretary War, June 2, '63, to rank as Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 7, '62, ordered to report to General Bragg, August 12, '63, ordered to report to General Polk as Surgeon, from May 16, '63. Oct. 31, '63, to Jan. 31, 64, 6th and 9th Tennessee Regiments.

FLETCHER, JNO. S., Surgeon. Passed Board, Tupelo, July 15, '62, com'd Assistant Surgeon Nov. 13, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 25th Alabama Regiment, as Surgeon (Murfreesboro). Jan 15, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Cheatham, Jan. 31, '64, 45th Tennessee and Neuman's Battalion, April 30, '64, 45th Tennessee and 23d Tennessee Battalions.

FRANCIS, M. W., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 51st Alabama Cavalry, March 31, '64, April 30, '64, 51st Alabama Cavalry.

FERRELL, FRANK M., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 27, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 37th Mississippi Regiment, March 31, '63, 34th Mississippi Regiment. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Nov. 27, '62, to report to General Bragg. Oct. 31, '63, 34th Mississippi Regiment, captured, Lookout, Nov. 24, '63.

FREEMAN, L. S., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Shelbyville, May 26, '63, to report to E. A. F., Medical Director. Ordered to report to General Hardee. June 30, '63, 32d Tennessee Regiment, April 30, '64, 32d Tennessee Regiment.

FENNER, D. P., Assistant Surgeon. Appointed by Secretary of War Feb. 2, '62, to rank Feb. 2, '62, passed Board at Columbus July, '62. Nov. 30, '63, Fenner's Battery, April 30, '64, Eldridge's Battalion.

FREEMAN, E. B., Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '64, 37th Mississippi Regiment.

FRIERSON, S. W., Surgeon. Appointed by Secretary of War Apl. 17, '62, to rank Jan. 14, '62, report to General Beauregard. Examined, Nashville, com'd April 17, '62, A. J. F. Assigned Post Surgeon, Columbia, by General Bragg, Dec. 9, '62. Aug. 31, '63, Medical Inspector Forrest's Cavalry, Aug. 4, '63, resigned.

FIELDS, S. W., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Philip's Georgia Legion, captured Dec. 3, '63, at Loudon, reported Jan. 1, '64.

FISK, THEOPHILUS A., Assistant Surgeon, enlisted. Sept. 30, '63, 1st Tennessee Battalion. Dropped from returns of Surgeon J. A. Bowers.

FINLEY, W. S., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 43d Tennessee Regiment.

FRIEND, N., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Feb. 5, '62, to rank Oct. 26, '61. Passed Board at Mobile, Jan. 15, '64. Ordered to report to Surgeon S. H. Stout, Medical Director of Hospitals.

FOX, JAMES OTEY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank Aug. 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Dalton, Ga., Aug. 26, '62, ordered to report to Major-General Withers, July 22, '63, ordered to report to Captain Deeux, Bragg's Escort, Jan. 31, '64, General Johnston's Escort.

FOX, HENRY THOMAS, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Sept, 2, '63, to rank from May 30, '63, to report to Medical-Director. May 31, '63, Duke's Regiment Cavalry.

FROMM, L., Surgeon, passed Board, com'd to rank July 15, '62. Sept. 2, '62, ordered to report to General Polk, Dec. 31, '62, 8th Mississippi Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, to Jan. 31, '64, 8th Mississippi Regiment. Ordered to report to General Hood, Washington Artillery, March 16, '64. April 30, '64, General Shoup's Headquarters.

FOREMAN, ARTHUR L., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank Sept. 29, '63, report to General Bragg. Passed Board Dec. 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Wright's Battery, Sept. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 2d Kentucky Regiment.

FORD, PETER R., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Bowling Green, Feb. 3, '62. Dec. 31, '62, to Nov. 30, '63, Calvert's Battery, Dec. 31, '63, Key's Battery, April 30, '64, Hotchkiss' Battery.

FOSTER, ROBERT C., contract (promoted), passed Board at Chattanooga April 18, '63, as Surgeon, made by S. H. Stout, Nov. 16, '62, $80, Acting as Post-Surgeon, Catoosa Springs. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 17, '63.

FONTAINE, R. A., contract $80, $100, made by J. P. Logan Nov. 3, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3, '63, Empire Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

FORBES, JAMES W., Surgeon. Resigned.

FOSTER, THOMAS W., Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 25, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Colonel Clark's Cavalry. Appointed by President March 19, '63, to rank Oct. 31, '62, ordered to report to Brigadier-General Morgan. Dropped from the rolls.

FOX, SAMUEL IRVING, contract $80 made by Surgeon Pimm Dec. 30, '62. Jan. 31, '63, Rome, Ga., April 31, '63, contract closed.

FOX, C. F., contract made by General Morgan Feb. 1, '63. Feb. 28, '63, 2d Kentucky Cavalry.

FOSTER, F., Surgeon, commissioned to rank Sept. 15, '62. Feb. 28, '63, Cluk's Kentucky Cavalry.

FROST, JOHN, Assistant Surgeon, passed Board Sept. 1, '62, at Mobile, Nov. 24, '62, ordered to report to Flewellen, Medical Director, Chattanooga, on duty 5th Georgia Regiment by Senior-Surgeon Hunt, Feb. 29, '64, 5th Georgia Regiment. Died March 30, '64.

FOSTER, THOS. C., Assistant Surgeon. July 31, '63, 6th, 10th, 15th Texas Regiment, A. and I. G. O., Richmond. Aug. 8, '63 ordered to be dropped from the rolls, having failed to pass Board. March 31, '64, 10th Texas Regiment.

FOREMAN, HOWELL R., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board March 6, 63, at Jackson, Miss. Ordered to report to Medical-Director Crowell, April 19, '63, ordered to report to Medical-Director Flewellen, 38th Alabama Regiment. Ordered to report to com'd officer Cumming's Brigade, June 30, '63, 38th Alabama. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank March 6, '63, reported to Medical-Director. April 30, 64, 38th Alabama Regiment.

FOARD, J. T. B., Assistant Surgeon, Headquarters District Gulf. May 18, '63, ordered to report to A. J. F., Medical-Director, Headquarters A. T. May 24, '63, ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Hallonquist for assignment in Reserve Artillery. Relieved with Reserve Artillery and ordered to report to B. H. Ruttan, in charge Hospital Tullahoma. June 30, '63, ordered to report to Medical-Director, A. J. Foard. July 13, '63, April 30, '64, Selden's Battery.

FOWLER, A. S., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, May 29, '62, to rank from March 24, '62, reported to Medical-Director. Sept. 30, '63, 39th Georgia Regiment, April 30, '64, 39th Georgia Regiment.

FORD, CORNELIUS F., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond. Oct. 31, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical Director, Headquarters A. T. Dec. 4, '63, ordered to report to General Cheatham for assignment to Walker's Division. Dec. 31, '63, April 30, '64, 1st Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters.

FULLER, EDWARD, contract $80. Contract made by Surgeon P. B. Scott, at Murfreesboro, Jan. 16, '63, and approved by Surgeon-General, as per letter March 25, '63. Closed March 13, '63.

FUQUA, W. M., Surgeon. Sept 30, '63, 7th Florida Regiment. Not returned for Oct., command being inaccessible. No reason can be assigned.

FRY, JOHN E., contract made by Brigadier-General Ledbetter, April 17, '62, at $80. Dec. 31, Chattanooga, May, 31, '63, no change.

FLYNT, A. B., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Nov. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 10th Texas, transferred with command to Department Mississippi. Aug. 31, '63, 10th Texas Regiment.

FRYER, JOHN F., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, May 30, '63, to rank from April 17, '62, reported to General Bragg. Passed Board Dec. 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 20th Tennessee Regiment, June 30, '63, 25th Tennessee Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, Division shipping Hospital, Dec. 31, '63, 30th Alabama Regiment, Jan. 31, '64, April 30, '64, 38th Alabama Regiment.

FARRIEL, J. W., Assistant Surgeon. May 31, '64, 6th Georgia Cavalry, October, absent, sick.

FRANKLIN, S. W., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 14th Mississippi Regiment, Dec. '64, left with wounded at Franklin, Tenn.

FRANKLIN, W. E., Assistant Surgeon, June 30, 64, 2d and 6th Missouri Regiment. Nov. '64, left at Columbia, Tenn., with wounded.

FIELD, W. B., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 12th Louisiana Regiment.

FERRELL, H. H., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 1st Mississippi Cavalry.

FOARD, A. J., Surgeon, Medical-Director A. T., June 30, '64. Assigned to duty April, '61, at Pensacola, Fla., as Medical-Director of Bragg's command, March '62, Medical-Director of army at Corinth, Miss., continued as Medical-Director of Army of Mississippi until General J. E. Johnston was assigned to Commander of War Department in Dec. '62, when he was made Medical-Director of his command, embracing East Tennessee and Bragg's and Pemberton's Divisions; ordered back to A. T., at Dalton Jan. 6, '64, when General Johnston took his command.

FORD, C. J., Assistant Surgeon. May 31, '64, 1st Battalion Sharpshooters.

FOWLER, A. S., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 29, '62, to rank from March 24, '62. May 31, '64, Senior Surgeon Cumming's Brigade, 39th Georgia Regiment.

FONTAINE, M. R., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 12th Mississippi Cavalry.

FURNISS, J. P., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 43d Mississippi Regiment.

FRYAR, J. F,, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 17th April '62. Passed Board Dec. 8, '62. May 31, '64, Senior Surgeon Clayton's Brigade. 38th Alabama Regiment.

GLANTY, JULIUS, contract $80, made by Surgeon Stout Jan. 1, '63. Jan. 31, '63, Chattanooga. Died Feb. 10, '63.

GALT, WILLIAM H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 13, '63, to rank from Dec. 19, '62, reported to General A. Buford, com'd to rank from Sept. 2, '62. Feb. 28, '63, Butler's Regiment Cavalry. Passed Board at Chattanooga, Aug. 1, '63. April 30, '63, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, Headquarters A. T. Dec. 5, '63, ordered to report to General Wheeler as Chief Surgeon Kelly's Division.

GRAY, JOHN WADE, Surgeon, com'd Oct. 11, '61. April 31, '62, reported at Chattanooga, Sept. 3, '62, ordered to report to General Polk, April 21, '63, reported at Medical-Director's office, Tullahoma.

GADDES, THOS., Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '63, 4th Mississippi Cavalry.

GAMBLING, JOHN W., contract $80. Contract made with A. H. Caldwell, Colonel commanding Post, April 15, '63. April 30 '63, May 31, '63, Rome. Ga.

GARNETT, C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, July 13, '63, to rank from April 10, '63, to report to Medical-Director Ramsay. Passed Board at Richmond, April 10, '62. Sept. 30, '63, April 30, '64, 54th Virginia Regiment.

GALLAWAY, N. L., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Vicksburg, May 16, '63. Sept. 30, '63, 42d Georgia Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, to April 30, '64, 43d Georgia Regiment.

GAWAHL, JOSEPH, Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 7th Georgia Regiment.

GILMORE, J. T., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Chief Surgeon McLawes Division. Oct. 31, '63, no change.

GRIMBALL, L. M., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond. Oct. 27, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director, reported Dec. 26, '63, Headquarters A. T. Ordered to report to General Hindman, commanding Corps, Dec. 31, '63. April 30, '64, 1st and 3d Florida Regiments.

GIBSON, W. C., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Oct. 20, '63, to rank from Sept. 22, '63. Passed Board at Macon, Miss., Oct. 20, '63. Dec. 31, '63, 35th Mississippi Regiment. January, transferred with command from Department.

GRIFFIN, G. G., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond. March 17, '64, ordered to report to A. J. F. for duty with 30th and 20th Louisiana Regiments, Headquarters A. T. Ordered to report to General Hood, March 31, '64. April 30, '64, 32d and 58th Alabama Regiments.

GRAHAM, ISAAC W., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 27, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Battalion Sharpshooters, Feb. 5, '63, absent for thirty days, Headquarters A. T., June 17, '63, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from 2d Nov. '62, reported to General Bragg, Oct. 31, '63, 28th Alabama Regiment. April 30, '64, 28th Alabama.

GAMBLE, CAREY B., Surgeon. Post Surgeon, Ringgold, Ga., Jan. 6, '62, May 31, '63.

GLADNEY, SAMUEL M., Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 31, '62 (in Kentucky) 24th Mississippi. Resignation accepted by President Jan. 29, '64. Appointment returned to Surgeon Gawahl.

GRAVES, AMOS LEROY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from 28th Nov. '62, reported to General Bragg, Passed Board Nov. 28, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 5th Arkansas, Jan. 31, '62, 2d Arkansas. Ordered to report to General Pillow, Sept. 3, '63, reported from Troy, Ala.

GRAVES, WM. LOMAX, Assistant Surgeon, passed Board Dec. 6, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 6th Arkansas, April 30, '63, 6th and 7th Arkansas Regiments, Headquarters A. T. Appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from 6th Dec. '62, reported to General Bragg. April 30, '64, 6th and 7th Arkansas.

GRANT, JAMES F., Surgeon, passed Board at Murfreesboro Nov. 16, '62, Sept. 2d ordered to report to General Van Dorn for duty with 32d Tennessee, Jan. 3, '64, Senior Surgeon Brigade, Headquarters A. T., Dalton. April 30, '64, 32d Tennessee.

GANNAWAY, JOHN, Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., S. O., No. 59, dated Richmond March 14, '62. Ordered to be dropped from the rolls by Secretary of War.

GARNET, O. V., contract $80, made by J. L. Moore Oct. 11, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 31, '63. On duty at Foard Hospital, Chattanooga, contract closed Jan. 10, '62, on duty by order Surgeon Foard Feb. 28, '63. Passed Board at Chattanooga May 6, '63, as Assistant Surgeon, May 31, '63, Foard's Hospital, Chattanooga, Headquarters A. T., June 15, '63. Assignm't of A. J. Foard 10th Jan. '63, confirmed and ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Ga. May 1, '64, relieved and ordered to report to Medical-Director, A. J. F. for assignment.

GRAHAM, L. J., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Jan. 1, '62. July 31, '62, Senior Surgeon 1st Brigade M'Cown's Division, 14th Texas, March 12, '63, transferred from Department and ordered to report to E. Kirby Smith.

GARDNER, R. B., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Oct. 14, '62, to take rank from Aug. 8, '62, Senior Surgeon Dec. 31, '62, 3d Georgia Battalion. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 16, '63. May 25th, transferred to Hardee's Corps, June 30, '63, 1st Georgia Regiment, Headquarters A. T., July 21, '63. Oct. 31, '63. 37th Georgia Regiment, April 30, '64, 37th Georgia.

GRIFFIN, P. H., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 18th Mississippi Regiment.

GARVIN, S. H., contract $100 made by Major Breckinridge Sept. 11, '62, with Cavalry, closed Dec. 6, '62, made by J. P. Logan, Jan. 15, '63. Jan. 15, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2, '63, contract cancelled.

GAMAGE, W. L., Surgeon, com'd Aug. 17, '61, Senior Surgeon 3d Brigade, McCown's Division, 4th Arkansas Regiment. May 9, '63, transferred Department Mississippi.

GANAWAY, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Oct. 1, '62, reported to General Bragg. Passed Board Dec. 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Roberts' Cavalry, Jan. 31, '63, "Floater" in Breckenridge's Division, Feb. 28, '63, 41st Alabama Regiment, March 31, '63, Floater, April 30, '63, Hurricane Springs Hospital, Sept. 30, '63. April 30, '64, Cobb's Battalion.

GREENE, CHAS. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 25, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Cleveland, Tenn., Jan. 31, '63, no report.

GERMAN, DANIEL, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Jan. 31, '62. Sept. 2, ordered to report to General Polk, Dec. 31, '62, 11th Tennessee Regiment, Jan. 31, '63, 11th Tennessee Regiment, return from Kentucky Jan. 28, '63, assigned to duty with with 11th Tennessee Regiment, Feb. 3, '63, by Chief Surgeon Rice, April 3, '63, transferred to 154th Senior Regiment Tenn., by order General Cheatham, Headquarters A. T. Aug. 18, '63, relieved with 154th Senior Regiment, Tenn., and ordered to report to General Roddy, Aug. 31, '63, Forrest's Cavalry, March 31, '63, no change.

GREEN, SOLOMON P., Assistant Surgeon. Feb. 6, '63, appointed by Secretary of War Surgeon of 4th Tennessee Regiment. Mar. 12, '63 reported to Chief Surgeon Rice for duty, assigned to duty as Assistant Surgeon Aug. 15, '63, by Secretary of War. Appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 2, '63, to rank from June 2, '63, to report to Medical-Director as Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 4th Tennessee Regiment. Passed Board at Shelbyville as Assistant Surgeon, June 2, '63. March 17, '64, relieved with 4th Tennessee Regiment and ordered to report to Surgeon Stout.

GENTRIE, WATSON M., Surgeon, com'd July 11, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Senior Surgeon 3d Brigade Cleburne's Division, 17th Tennessee Regiment. Oct. 31, '63, 17th and 23d Tennessee Regiments, Headquarters A. T. Nov. 17, '63, relieved with 17th Tennessee Regiment and ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

GENTRY, R. K., Assistant Surgeon, appointed July 29, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 41st Mississippi Regiment, April 8, '63, transferred to Battalion Sharpshooters. Killed at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.

GREEN, R. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 31, '63, to rank from May 30, '63, ordered report to Medical Director. Passed Board at Shelbyville. May 30, '63, ordered report to E. A. F., Medical-Director, Headquarters A. T. June 12, '63, ordered report to General Jackson for temporary duty, Cox's Battalion Sharpshooters. Relieved with Cox Battalion Sharpshooters and ordered to report to General Polk. July 31, '63, 10th South Carolina Regiment, Dec. 31, '63, April 30, '64, 19th Alabama Regiment.

GREEN, W. P., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Hampton's Legion. Reported from Federal Prison Jan. 1, '64.

GREGORY, W. B., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Oct. 31, '63, 2d Georgia Regiment.

GUILD, JAMES, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 12, '63, to rank from Nov. 26, '62. Reported to General Bragg Dec. 22, '62, General Wheeler. Passed Board as Surgeon Nov. 26, '62.

GILBERT, VAN BUREN, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26th, to take rank July 5, '64. Dec. 31, '62, 26th Alabama Regiment, March 31, '63, Senior Surgeon Deas' Brigade, 26th Alabama, July 31, '62, 50th Alabama, Headquarters A. T., Nov. 30, '63. Passed Board July 5, '62, at Columbus, Miss. April 30, '64, 50th Alabama.

GRIGSBY, EDWARD, G., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to rank from 15th July '62. Passed Board July 15, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 7th Mississippi Regiment. Relieved with 7th Mississippi and ordered to report to S. H. Stout, July 21, '63, Headquarters A. T., July 27, '63, ordered to report to General Patton Anderson to be brought before Examining Board, Aug. 31, '63, unattached, Sept. 30, '63, 44th Mississippi Regiment, Nov. 25, '63, captured at Missionary Ridge, Dec. 31, '63, 9th Mississippi Regiment, April 30, '64, Tucker's Brigade Sharpshooters.

GRIFFITHS, GEO. RIGGS, Surgeon, passed Board Aug. 16, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 30th Mississippi, reported from Murfreesboro Feb. 18, '63, Feb. 20th sick, sent to G. Hospital, Jan. 31, '64, 29th, 30th and 34th Mississippi. 30th Misssissippi, Senior Surgeon March 31, '64, April 30, '64.

GRIGGS, J. G., Surgeon, passed Board July 15, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 5th Georgia. Appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to rank from July 4, '62. April 30, '64, 5th Georgia.

GIBBS, JOHN H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 19, '62. Passed Board at Mobile July 19, '62. Dec. 31, 62, Water's Battery, July 31, 63, 19th South Carolina Regiment. Supposed to be captured at Missionary Ridge. Reported from Federal prison. Jan. 1, '64, Headquarters A. T., 19th South Carolina. Passed Board at Charleston, May 2, '64, as Surgeon by promotion.

GRIGGS, A. W., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Montgomery Artillery, Jan. 31, '63, Feb. 28, '63, absent, sick; command not in division.

GRIFFIN, E., contract $80, made by J. P. Logan Oct. 1, '62. Jan 1, '63, Medical College Hospital, Atlanta, Jan. 26, '63, contract cancelled.

GILL, J. L., Assistant Surgeon, contract by General Roddy May 1, '63, 2d Regiment Cavalry, Aug. 31, '63, Sebrell's Battery, Oct. 7, '63, contract annulled.

GRIFFIN, HAMILTON, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 24th Jan. '62, reported to General Bragg, ordered to report Medical-Director, E. A. F., certificate from Surgeon-General of his rank, dating from 26th Jan. '62, Headquarters A. T., April 4, '63, ordered to report to General Polk, assigned to 14th Texas Regiment May, 9, '63, transferred with command to Department of Mississippi Sept. 30, '63. April 30, '64. 60th North Carolina.

GILLESPIE, BENJ. S., Assistant Surgeon, Headquarters Department of the West, transferred from Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana and ordered to report to General Bragg April 27, '63. Passed Board at Vicksburg as Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, Chief Surgeon Preston's Division.

GILL, W. F., Assistant Surgeon, contract made by General Roddy July 18, '63, $100, approved by Surgeon-General and forwarded to Senior Surgeon D. Gorman Dec. 9, '63. Aug. 31, '63 5th Alabama Cavalry, Sept. 30, '63, Forrest's Cavalry. Transferred to General N. B. Forrest's command Nov. 5, '63.

GORMAN, C. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank April 20, '62, reported to Colonel Shelby. Passed Board at Charleston, March, '62. Nov. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 30th Alabama Regiment.

GOUGH, WM. M., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank June 29, '62, reported to General Green. Passed Board at Aberdeen, Miss., June 29, '62. Nov. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 46th Alabama Regiment.

GOODMAN, JOHN, Assistant Surgeon. Reported April 16, '64, by order S. H. Stout, Headquarters A. T., Dalton. April 16, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Wheeler, April 30, '64, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

GOODMAN, W. H. B., Assistant Surgeon. April 22, '64, reported by order S. H. Stout, Headquarters A. T., Dalton. April 23, '64, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hood, April 30, '64, 2d and 24th Arkansas Regiments.

GOURRIER, ALFRED R. (promoted), appointed Assistant Surgeon 18th Louisiana Regiment by Secretary War, Oct. 22, '61. Assigned, Aug. 2, '61, by Surgeon Hayden, Dec. 31, '62, Foard's Hospital, Chattanooga, April 30, '63, Academy Hospital, July 17, '63, ordered to report to General Polk, July 31, '63, Lenoir's Cavalry, Oct. 31, '63, Hindman's Division Hospital, Feb. 29, '64, 9th Mississippi Battalion, April 30, '64, 34th Alabama Regiment.

GORDON, GILBERT E., Surgeon. Passed Yandell's Board, July 16, '62. Appointed by Secretary War to rank July 16, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 29th Tennessee Regiment, Jan. 26, '63, ordered to report to General Wheeler, April 30, '63, 9th Texas Cavalry, Aug. 31, '63, 29th North Carolina Regiment.

GROVES, JOS. A., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, Aug. 25, '63, to rank Aug. 21, '62, to report to Medical-Director. Passed Board Aug. 23, '62, 37th Mississippi Regiment. Mar. 25, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, April 30, '62, Academy Hospital.

GORE, JOSHUA, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War, May 30, '63, to rank Oct. 7, '62, reported to General Bragg. July 1, '63, Ringgold, Ga.

GOOCH, ALLEN G., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 3d Tennessee Cavalry, July 13, '63, ordered to report to General Forrest, 4th Tennessee Regiment. Appointed by Secretary War to rank May 26, '62, reported to General Bragg. April 30, '64, 4th Tennessee Cavalry.

GODWIN, DAVID G., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Dec. 8 '62. Reported to General Bragg. Feb. 28, '63, 51st Tennessee Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, to April 30, '64, 51st Tennessee Regiment.

GODWIN, SAMUEL WINN, Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 30, '63, 48th Tennessee Regiment. Transferred to General Pemberton's Command in Dec., '64.

GOURLEY, A. F., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.

GOLDSBY, MILES W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 11, '63, to rank March 24, '63. Reported to Medical-Director Dec. 31, '62, Camp Paroled Prisoners, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 2, '63, ordered to report to General Polk, April 22, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director, April 22, '63, Eufala Battery. March 5, '64, ordered to be dropped from the rolls.

GOODLETT, MILTON, Assistant Surgeon, contract $100 made by General Roddy Dec. 5, '62. March 31, '63, Patterson's Cavalry, Aug. 31, '63, 5th Alabama Gavalry, Feb. 29, '64, 5th Alabama Cavalry.

GOLDSMITH, W. T., Assistant Surgeon. April 14, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon Stout by Secretary of War. April 30, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., No. 2.

GOOD, RICHARD RARTENBURG, Surgeon, passed Board at Chattanooga. May 8, '63, ordered to report E. A. F., Medical-Director, May 12, '63, ordered to report General J. H. Morgan as Chief Surgeon Division.

GORDON, C. P., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Vicksburg April 8, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War July 10, '63, to rank Oct. '62, report to Medical-Director. Sept. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 34th Georgia Regiment.

GWIN, ROBT. D., Assistant Surgeon (promoted), appointed by Secretary of War to rank Aug. 15, '62. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 20, '63. March 17, '63, 13th Tenn., Regiment, March 19, '63, by General Polk. Feb. 29, '64, 13th and 154th Tennessee Regiment. March 31, '64, 4th Alabama Cavalry.

GAGE, JAMES B., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, Depot Hospital, Dec. 31, '63, 39th Georgia, Jan. 16, '64, ordered to report to Surgeon S. H. Stout, Medical-Director's Hospital for duty.

GULICK, J. W., Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 8th Texas Cavalry, Senior Surgeon Wharton's Brigade. Appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank Aug. 1, '62. Report to General Bragg. April 30, '64, 8th Texas.

GUNTER, J. L., Assistant Surgeon. Assigned by Secretary of War March 21, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.

GUNN, WILLIAM, Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 17th Mississippi Regiment.

GUPTON, A. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Feb. 16, '62. Dec. 31, '63, 42d Tennessee, Jan. '64, transferred with command from Department.

GARNETT, C. L., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 13, '63, to rank April 10, '63, to report to Medical Director Ramsay. Passed Board at Richmond April 10, '62. Sep. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 54th Virginia Regiment.

GRIMBALL, L. M., Assistant Surgeon. May 31, '64, 1st and 3d Florida Regiments.

GRIFFIN, I. G., Assistant Surgeon. May 31, '64, 42d Georgia Regiment.

GOODWIN, W. C., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 3d and 5th Missouri Regiment. October, transferred to Virginia by order of Secretary of War.

GORDON, W. A., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 1st and 3d Missouri Regiments, Headquarters A. T., Tupelo, Miss. Jan. 9, '65, ordered to report to his command.

GURLEY, J. J., detail. July 31, '64, Hampton's Cavalry, August, '64, transferred from Department with Brigade.

HAMILTON, ROBERT D., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, to rank from Aug. 16, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Surgeon in charge of Academy Hospital, Chattanooga, Jan. 21, '63, transferred to Department of East Tennessee.

HAMILTON, PAT. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 30, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Cleveland, Jan. 10, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon Stout by Surgeon Foard, put on duty at Rome, Ga., Feb. 14, '63. July 8, '63, relieved at Rome, ordered to report to General Forrest, Aug. 31, '63, 11th Tennessee Cavalry. Jan. 8, '64, released with 11th Tennessee Cavalry and ordered to report to General Hindman, commanding corps, July 31, '64. 43d Georgia.

HARDEN, W. P., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Empire Hospital, Atlanta, May 31, '63, July 8, '63, Empire Hospital.

HAMBLETON, J. P., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga. Resignation accepted by Secretary of War, Dec. 22, '62.

HATCHER, ALFRED A., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April 17, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 16th Tennessee Regiment. May 4, transferred to McCown's Division by General Polk, Oct. 1, '63, ordered to report to officer commanding McNair's Brigade.

HARRINGTON, I. F., Surgeon. Passed Board July 17, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 39th Alabama Regiment. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank from May 7, '62, as Surgeon 29th Mississippi Regiment, April 30, '63, 39th Alabama Regiment, May 6, '63, resignation accepted.

HARPER, R. W., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond. May 15, '63, resignation accepted. Passed Board July 16, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 29th Mississippi Regiment, May 31, '63, 24th Mississippi Regiment, July 31, '63, 29th and 24th Mississippi Regiments.

HAYNES, J. M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 20, '62, to rank from July 15, '62. Jan. 31, '63, 5th Mississippi Regiment, Bridgeport. April 30, '64, 5th Mississippi Regiment.

HAND, G. F., Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 30, '62, 8th Mississippi Regiment. Died in Hospital, Nov. '62.

HARRISON, WILLIAM B., Surgeon. Passed Board Aug., '62. Dec. 31, '62, Tullahoma Hospital.

HAWKINS, WILLIAM H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 25, '63, to rank from April 15, '62. Passed Board May 26, '62. Dec, 31, '62, Senior Surgeon 4th Brigade, Withers' Division, 10th South Carolina. May 19, '63, 19th South Carolina Regiment, April 30, '64, 19th South Carolina Regiment.

HALL, L. H., Surgeon. Nov. 30, '62, ordered to 1st Mississippi Regiment. Exchanged at Vicksburg.

HARDEE, CHARLES, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, to rank from Aug. 15, '62, Assistant Surgeon 32d Florida Regiment, ordered to report to General Hardee, ordered by him to Dalton, Ga. Jan. 22, '63, relieved at Dalton, ordered to report to General Forrest, Headquarters A. T. Aug. 22, '63, relieved from duty with this Department and ordered to report to General J. E. Johnston.

HARRIS, ROBERT B., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board, Bowling Green, Feb. 3d, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 23d Tennessee Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, 17th and 23d Tennessee Regiments.

HENSON, JNO. M., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Dalton, Ga., Headquarters A. T., July 9, '63.

HERBERT, CALVIN L., Surgeon, com'd to rank from Aug. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Catoosa Springs, Marietta Ga., Sept. 17, '63, relieved at Griffin, Ga., and ordered to report to Medical-Director, A. T., by S. H. Stout.

HEARD, THOS. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, April 4, '63, to rank from Oct. 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Dalton, Ga. Relieved with S. H. Stout and ordered to report to Major General Cheatham, Jan. 31, '64. April 30, '64, 40th Alabama Regiment.

HEUSTIS, JAS. F., Surgeon, com'd Nov. 1, '61. Chief Surgeon Breckenridge's Division, Hardee's Corps. Dec. 31, '62, ordered to relieve Surgeon Price, as President A. B. M. E., at Chattanooga. April 30, '63, assigned Medical-Director, Major-General D. H. Maury's command.

HESTER, BENJ. L., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Oct. 1, '62, reported to General Bragg. Passed Board Nov. 26, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Cobb's Battery, Dec. 31. '63, 6th Kentucky Regiment, April 30, '64, 6th Kentucky Regiment.

HEARD, GEO. B., Surgeon. Passed Board Dec. 10, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 2d Georgia Cavalry. Appointed by Secretary of War, May 30, '63, to rank from Dec. 10, '62, reported to General Bragg. April 30, '64, 2d Georgia Cavalry.

HERNDON, DABNEY, Surgeon. Passed Board, May 10, '62, at Mobile. Appointed by Secretary of War, July, '62, to rank from June 1, '62. April 30, '63, 36th Alabama Regiment, April 30, '64, 36th Alabama Regiment.

HESTER, ELIAS PINCKNEY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 31, '63, to rank from May, '63. Passed Board at Shelbyville, May 27, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F. May 28, '63, to report to Lieutenant-General Polk June 30, '63, 27th Mississippi Regiment, July 31, '63, Fowler's Batt., March 31, '64, Phelan's Batt., April 30, '64, Hoxton's Batt.

HENDERSON, JAMES C., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 3d Tennessee Regiment. Relieved from duty with 3d Tennessse Regiment and ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

HERRING, W. H., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 41st Georgia Regiment, April 30, '64, 41st Georgia Regiment.

HENLY, G. W., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63. Oct. 31, '63, 59th Tennessee.

HEREFORD, R. F., Surgeon, passed Board Clinton, La., Dec. '62. Dec. 31, '63, 4th Louisiana Regiment, Jan., 1864, transferred with command from Department.

HILL, ROBERT E., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board Nov. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 8th Texas Cavalry. April 30, '64, 8th Texas Cavalry.

HERRON, J. S., Assistant Surgeon. Reported April 10, '64, by order Surgeon S. H. Stout. Headquarters A. T., Dalton, April 11, '64, ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. Hood. April 10, '64, 18th Tennessee.

HEARD, W. A., Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '64, 29th Alabama.

HILL, SAMUEL VAN DYKE, Assistant Surgeon, com'd, Sept. 13, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Cleveland, Tenn., Jan. 18, '63, ordered by Surgeon Foard to report to Surgeon Stout, Chattanooga. Put on duty at Gilmer's Hospital. May 31, '63, no change.

HINKLEY, HARGROVES, Surgeon, com. June 17, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 3d Florida Regiment, Acting Senior Surgeon, Jan. 31, '62, 1st and 3d Florida. April 16, '63, in charge Hurricane Springs Hospital.

HICKS, L. G., contract $80. Contract made by D. W. Yandell Oct. 27, '62. Contract closed Nov. 2, '62.

HILL, JESSE, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63. to rank from 8th Dec. '62, reported to General Bragg. Dec. 31, '62, 5th Tennessee Regiment, April 30, '63, 2d Tennessee, Oct. 31, '63, 19th and 24th Arkansas, Nov. 30, 10th Tennessee.

HILLIARD, M. C., Assistant Surgeon. March 8, '63, reported for duty 10th Texas. Aug. 31, '63, 10th Texas Regiment.

HILL, J. R., Surgeon, Sept. 30th. Oct. 31, '63, 21st Mississippi.

HILLYER, E., Surgeon, passed Board at Charleston Jan. 7, '64. Ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen Feb. 5, '64, then ordered to report to Major-General Cheatham, commanding corps. Ordered to report to General Hardee for duty with 8th Mississippi, March 16, '64, to April 30, '64, 8th Mississippi.

HOPPING, DANIEL STILES, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 3, '62. Dec. 31, '62, on duty in Newsome's Hospital, Chattanooga.

HOLT, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 8, '62, to rank from June 1, '62, report to Colonel Black. Passed Board at Chattanooga April 28, '63, promoted Dec. 31, '62, Dalton, Ga. Relieved at Dalton and ordered to report to General Hardee. July 31, '63, Senior Surgeon Polk's Brigade, 2d Tennessee, Jan. 24, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

HORNER, ALBERT A., com'd Feb. 17, '61. Dec. 31 Tunnel Hill, Ga. Relieved from duty by Secretary of War, ordered to report April 22, '63. Sept. 30, '63, ordered to be dropped from the rolls.

HOUZE, W. L., Assistant Surgeon, 8th Mississippi. Resignation accepted Nov. 18, '62.

HOLCOMBE, JAMES M., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from August 15, '62, as Surgeon 15th Arkansas. Aug. 19, '62, 1st Arkansas, Aug. 27, ordered to report to General Polk, Dec. 31, '62, Senior Surgeon 1st Brigade, Cheatham's Division, Jan. 31, '63, 16th Tennessee. Jan. 17, '63, res.

HOLT, SIMEON A., Surgeon, passed Board Aug. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 13th and 20th Lousiana Regiments, April 30, '64, 13th and 20th Lousiana.

HOUSTON, A. P., Assistant Surgeon. Ordered by Secretary of War to report to A. J. Foard, Nov. 13, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Dalton, Ga. Appointed by Secretary of War June 13, '63, to rank from Nov. 13, '62, report to General Bragg. Oct. 31, '63, 24th Alabama, April 30, '64, 24th Alabama.

HOTCHKISS, T. C., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.

HOLLAND, J. W., Assistant Surgeon. Ordered to report to Colonel 1st Kentucky Regiment Cavalry. Jan. 1, '64, reported to Medical-Director A. T., and ordered to report to J. H. Erskine for temporary duty. Ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Headquarters A. T., Dalton, Jan. 17, '64.

HOUSTON, JAMES, Assistant Surgeon. 1st Regiment Roddy's Cavalry, Feb. 28, '63, March 31, '63.

HORTON, WILLIAM DIXON, Assistant Surgeon, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen, Headquarters A. T., May 3, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, May 17, '63, ordered to Catoosa Springs, May 31, '63.

HOLMES, H. MCCALL, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga, April 27, '63. Reported from Federal Prison, Jan. 1, '64. Dec. 31, '63, 1st and 4th Florida Regiments, Feb. 29, '64, 6th Florida Regiment, April 30, '64, 6th Florida Regiment.

HOLMES, GEO. N., Surgeon. April 30, '63, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, July 31, '63, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Oct. 29, '63, assigned as Chief Surgeon, Armstrong's Division.

HUNTER, ALEXANDER, Assistant Surgeon, appointed Dec. 27, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Foard's Hospital, Chattanooga, Feb. 28, '63, in charge Newsome's Hospital. Appointed by Secretary of War, July 9, '63, to rank from June 4, '63, reported to Medical-Director.

HUTCHENSON, N. F., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 27, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 29th Mississippi Regiment, July 10, '62, to rank from May 7, '62. Nov. 30, '63, 29th Mississippi Regiment, Dec. 31, '63, 40th Alabama Regiment, April 30, '64, 40th Alabama Regiment.

HUNT, S. P., Surgeon, com'd Dec. 2, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 18th Alabama Regiment. Senior Surgeon Jackson's Brigade. Jan. 31, '63, Pritchard's Battalion, April 3, '63, resigned.

HUGHES, WM. B., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Dec. 10, '62, reported to General Bragg, assigned with 1st Tennessee Regiment, Jan. 31, '64. April 30, '64, 1st and 27th Tennessee Regiments.

HURST, WM. R., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 26, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Moses' Battery, Sept. 30, '63, Dawson's Battery, Nov. 30, '63, Anderson's Battery, Dec. 31, '63, Reserve Artillery, Jan. 9, '64. Relieved with Anderson's Battery and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Roddy, Feb. 29, '64, Moreland's Battery.

HUSSEY, J. T., detailed Dec. 31, '63, 1st Arkansas Regiment, May 9, '63, transferred to Department Mississippi.

HUNTER, HENRY WM., detailed Surgeon. Jan. 31, '62, 48th Tennessee.

HUGHES, WM., Surgeon. May 5, '63, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen, to rank from April 15, '62. April 6, '63, ordered to report to General Wheeler, April 30, '63, temporarily assigned to Hospital, Macminville, June 30, unattached, Sept. 30, '63, General Wheeler's Headquarters, Nov. 30, '63, 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

HUGHES, JAS. N., contract pr. to Surgeon, made by E. A. Flewellen March 10, '63, at $80. April 31, '63, Ringgold, Ga. Passed Board at Chattanooga July 13, '63, as Surgeon.

HUNT, ROBT. PEARSON, Surgeon, passed Board at Chattanooga April 24, '63. June 20, 1863, ordered to report to Medical-Director Ramsay by letter.

HULSE, J. J., Surgeon. Headquarters Dist. Gulf, May 18, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon A. J. Foard May 22, 63. Ordered to report to Com'dg Officer 18th Regiment.

HUDSON, W. O., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 4th Alabama. Oct. 31, 63, no change.

HUDDLESON, J. L., contract. Contract made by Col. Gillespie, Sept. 30, '63, 2d Tennessee Cavalry, Oct. 31, '63 no change.

HUGHES, BRICE M., contract $100, made by Gen. Roddy approved by Surgeon-General Sept. 30, '63. March 31, '64, Moreland's Battery.

HUNT, J. M., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 15, '62, to rank June 15, '62, to report to Gen. E. K. Smith, Nov. 30, 63, 23d Alabama, April 30, '64, 23d Alabama.

HALL, JOEL, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from May 6, '62, reported to General Bragg Dec. 10. '62. Passed Board Dec. 31, '62, 27th Tennessee. Feb. 28, '63, left in Murfreesboro, June 30, '63. April 30, '64, 15th and 37th Tennessee.

HAWTHORN, FRANK, passed A. B. M. E., Chattanooga, April 13, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War Oct. 14, '62, to rank from Aug 3, '62. Dec. 23d in charge of Foard's Hospital at Chattanooga, Jan. 31, '63. May 31, '63, Academy Hospital, Chattanooga.

HALL, F. H., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 31st Arkansas. May 9, '63, transferred Dept. Miss.

HALL, B. W., contract $80, made by L. T. Penn, Rome, Ga. Sept. 23 '63, contract closed.

HARRISON, W. B., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Cox's Battalion S. S., Bridgeport, Ala., Sept. 30, '63, 2d Georgia Battalion. Appointed by Secretary of War July 5, '62, to rank from Jan. 31, '62, to report to Surgeon-General. Passed Board at Columbus, Miss., Jan. 30, '62. March 31, '64, 2d Georgia Battalion.

HLAY, J. L., contract $80 by J. P. Logan Jan. 8, '63, $100 Jan. 31, '63, Gate City Hospital, Atlanta. May 31, '63, no change.

HAMILTON J. L., contract $80 by J. P. Logan, Jan. 3, '63. Jan. 31, '63, Distributing Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. Cancelled Feb. 11, '63.

HANNA, W. M., Assistant Surgeon. Feb. 28, '63, 2d Kentucky Cavalry. Passed Board at Shelbyville, June 8, '63. Nov. 30, '63, Kukpatuck's Battalion. Dec. 31, '63, Dorchett's Battery.

HALDEMAN, J. R., Surgeon. May 7, '63, notice of favorable examination, April 4, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Breckinridge. April 30, '63, 41st Alabama.

HALE, J. J., Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 8, '62, passed Medical Board A. W.

HANNER, J. P., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Chattanooga July 11, '63, July 13, '63, ordered to report for duty to Morton's Battery. Sept. 30, '63, no change.

HANNON, V. T., contract, Asssistant Surgeon. Aug. 31, '63, 53d Alabama Cavalry. Contract cancelled Sept. 10, '63, by Gen. Roddy.

HARRIS, WILLIAM HENRY, Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 31, '63, 30th Georgia. Oct. 20, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

HALL, LUCIEN, Surgeon. Nov. 30, '62, ordered to 1st Mississippi Regiment. Exchanged at Vicksburg.

HARRIS, J. V. W., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 16, '62, to rank from May 7, '62, to report to Medical-Director Guild. Passed Board at Corinth May 7, '62. Sept. 30, '63, April 30, '64, 58th North Carolina.

HANNON, JOSEPH, contract $100, made by Gen. Roddy, Oct. '63. Oct. 31, '63, 53d Alabama Cavalry. Contract approved by Surgeon-General. Contract annulled Nov. 8, '63.

HARRIS, J. L., Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 59th Georgia Regiment.

HAMMOND, WM., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 8th Georgia Regiment.

HANNAM, J. W., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, Williams' Battalion Artillery, Feb. 29, '64, 2d Battalion Reserve Artillery, April 30, '64, no change.

HARPE, M. R., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 52d Georgia Regiment, April 30, '64, 52d Georgia Regiment.

HALL, W. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Feb. 2, '64, to rank from Nov. 14, '63. Dec. 19, '63, ordered to report to Medical-Director Foard, Feb. 19, '64, ordered to report to General Roddy, to relieve Dr. M. Goodlet, Feb. 29, '64, 5th Alabama Cavalry.

HARRISON, JOSEPH, Surgeon. April 30, '64, 29th Alabama Regiment.

HOFFMAN, JOHN R., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond. May 14, '63, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen.

HOOVER, W. M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 2, '63, to rank from Dec. 25, '62. April 30, '63, 1st Confederate Cavalry. Passed Board at Shelbyville. June 6, '63, ordered to report to General Martin, Feb. 3, '64, reported from Federal Prison, Jan. 30, '64, ordered to report to Medical-Director for duty, Feb. 29, 1st Confederate Cavalry.

HOGG, GRANT ALLEN, contract. Contract with Chief Surgeon R. L. Butt, Mar. 10, '63. May 31, '63, Hospital at Pulaski.

HOLDEN, J. F., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, May 21, '62, reported to Colonel Finley. Passed Board at Chattanooga, May, '63. Sept. 30, '63, 6th Florida Regiment. Left with wounded at Missionary Ridge. Reported to Medical-Director Jan. 2, '64. Dec. 31, '63, 6th Florida Regiment, April 30, '64, 6th Florida Regiment.

HOBGOOD, S. E., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, left with wounded at Gettysburg. Assigned to duty by General Longstreet in East Tennessee, March 31, '64. April 30, '64, 2d Georgia Cavalry.

HOGT, W. D., Surgeon. Sept. 31, '63, Oct. 31, '63, 17th Georgia Regiment.

HOWARD, R. G., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 44th Alabama Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, no change.

HORTON, C. R., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Oct. 31, '63, 7th South Carolina Regiment.

HOLCOMB, B. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 26, '63, to rank from May 7, '62. Sept. 30, '63, 36th Georgia Regiment. April 30, '64, no change.

HODGE, A. W., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 43d Tennessee Regiment, Oct 31, '63, no change.

HOLLOWAY, R. G., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June, 10, '63, to rank from Jan. 10, '63, reported to Medical Director. Jan. 13, '64, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee for duty, Jan. 31, '64, 30th Alabama Regiment, April 30, '64, no change.

HOWARD, N. F., Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 52d Georgia Regiment, Jan. 24, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Medical-Director of Hospitals.

HAWES, C. N, Surgeon. June 30, '64, Chief Surgeon Jackson's Division Cavalry, Nov. 8, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

HART, R. T., June 30, '64, Miller's Regiment Cavalry.

HICKS, J. W., Surgeon. May 31, '64, 57th Georgia Regiment, Headquarters A. T., Tupelo, Miss.

HILL, R. M., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 2d Alabama Cavalry.

HILL, T. D., Assistant Surgeon. April 20, '64, ordered to report to Medical-Director Foard. Oct. 21, '64, ordered to report for duty with Army N. V.

HOLCOMBE, B. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '63, to rank from May 7, '62. May 31, '64, 36th Georgia Regiment.

HUNTER, D. W., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 2d and 6th Missouri Regiment.

JACKSON, RICHARD E., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 30, '62. Dec. 31, Academy Hospital Chattanooga, April 7th ordered to Tunnell Hill, Sept. 30, '63, Hindman's Division Hospital. Passed Board at Columbus, Miss., June 30, '62. Nov. 30, '63, 9th Mississippi.

JACKSON, LAFAYETTE F., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 23, '63. Dec. 31, '62, 25th Tennessee. Oct. 31, '63, 25th and 44th Tennessee.

JARRATT, A. L., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to rank from July 24, '62, to report to Gen. Bragg. Passed Board at Tupelo, July 24, '62. Feb. 1, '63, ordered to report to Lumden's Battery, April 31, '63, Reserve Artillery, Oct. 14, '63, relieved with Reserve Artillery and ordered to report to Gen. Cheatham comm'd Polk's Corps, Oct. 31, '63, 1st Confed. Ga. April 30, '64, 8th Mississippi.

JACKSON, JOHN DAVIS, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Sept. 29, '62, report to Gen. Bragg, Jan. 18, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Hardee. Dec. 31, '62, 44th Tennessee. Passed Board Dec. 10, '62.

JAMES, WESTWOOD W., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board Dec. 9, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Sharpshooters, 4th Brigade, Cleburne's Div. Appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank Dec. 9, '62, report to Gen. Bragg. Court-martialed Jan. 31, '64.

JACKSON, R. D., Assistant Surgeon. Com'd sent to Chief Surgeon Stanford, April 22, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Sept. 2, '62, to 51st Alabama Regiment, Sept. 30, '63, Marietta, Ga. Sept. 19, '63, ordered to report to Medical Director S. H. Stout.

JAMES, E. C., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Shelbyville, June 10, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 31, '63, to rank June 11, '63. Jan. 31, '63, Hospital, Tuscumbia, June 11, '63, ordered to report to Col. Roddy. Aug. 31, '63, to Feb. 29, '64, 4th Alabama Cavalry.

JACKSON, BOLLING HALL, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 13, '63, to rank April 22, 63, to report to Medical-Director. Passed Board A. B. M. E., at Chattanooga April 22, '63, ordered to report to Flewellen, May 8, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Wheeler's Elite Corps, Feb. 27, '64, ordered to report to Surgeon Cornell, Medical-Director Hospital, Charleston, S. C.

JAMES, J. A., Surgeon. Sept. 30, 1863, 15th S. C. Regiment.

JACKSON, JOHN F., Surgeon. Oct. 31, 1863, 8th Georgia Regiment.

JACKSON, JAMES MONROE, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Jan. 3, '63, to report to Col. Quarles. Passed Board at Clinton, La., Dec. '62. Nov. 30, '63, 49th Tennessee Regiment. Transferred.

JONES, HILTON S., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 15, '62, report to Gen. Carter. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 20, '62.

JORDAN, M. D. L., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from May 18, 62. Dec. 31, '62, 5th Tennessee at Hospital in Murfreesboro by order W. C. Cavenagh. Polk's Corps Aug. 31, '63. In prison at Fort McHenry near Baltimore, Md., Dec. 10, '63, 5th Tennessee, Jan. 3, '64, 33d Tennessee, Feb. 29, '64, returned by Chief Surgeon of Division as having been transferred to Forrest's command.

JONES, HASTING W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept 26, '62, to rank from July 16, '62. Passed Board July 16, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 19th Alabama Regiment, Feb. 28, '63, 39th Alabama. May 20, '63, passed Board at Shelbyville as Surgeon. April 30, '63, 39th Alabama.

JONES, ERASTUS W., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board July 14, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 14, '62, Sept. 3, '62, ordered to Gen. Withers, Dec. 31, '62, 24th Alabama. March 6, '64, ordered to report to Surgeon S. H. Stout.

JONES, JOHN P., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Lenoir's Cavalry, July 17, '63, relieved with Lenoir's Cavalry and ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

JOHNSON, JNO. M., Surgeon. Aug. 25, '62, ordered to report to Gen. Hardee, Dec. 24, '62, Chief Surgeon Cleburne's Division. Nov. 11, '63, reported from Mississippi.

JOHNSON, ASA A., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 23, '62. Jan. 31, '63, 45th Alabama.

JONES, JOHN C., Surgeon, born in Laurence county, Ala., March 10, 1837. His parents, Tignal and Susan (King) Jones, were born in North Carolina, and descended from ancestry who came in early days from Scotland and Wales. They emigrated to North Alabama, and were among the pioneer settlers of that wealthy and refined community that people the Tennessee Valley in antebellum times. He received his academic education at LaGrange College, Alabama, a noted institution of learning in those days, where he had the advantage of such instructors as Hardy, Wadsworth and Rivers, celebrated educators of the South. Having taken the degree of A. M. he came to Texas in 1856, and joined his parents, who had previously located in San Antonio. After a few months preparation in reading, he went to Scotland and entered the University of Edinburgh. He remained there four years, taking the degree of M. D. The university was then in the zenith of its fame, and numbered among its officers, Sir William Gladstone and Lord Brougham; in surgery, Sir James Syme, of whom it was said:

"He never spoke an unnecessary word, nor spilt an unnecessary drop of blood." Sir James Simpson to whom the world is indebted for the invaluable boon in the discovery of chloroform, conferred upon Dr. Jones a special diploma in obstetrics. He also took a special course in surgical pathology and operative surgery, under Sir Joseph Lister. Graduating at Edinburgh, he went to Dublin, and was appointed resident student in the Rotunda Hospital, one of the most extensive and renowned maternity institutions in Europe. While there he attended the clinics of Stokes and Corrigan, also the eye clinics of the talented Sir William Wilde, father of the æsthetic Oscar Wilde. From Dublin he went to London, and took the surgical courses of Ferguson, Erichson and Paget, attending the eye clinics of Bowman and Critchett, at Moorefield Eye Hospital. Leaving London he went to Paris and continued his studies in the hospitals under Telpeau, Nelaton, Jobert, Trousseau and Chassignac. During his studentship in Edinburgh he spent his vacations in visiting all the places of historical interest in Great Britain and on the Continent, embracing a tour through the Alps on foot. When the first notes of war between the States were sounded across the Atlantic in 1861, he returned at once to his native land, and on the personal recommendation of the late President Jefferson Davis, was assigned to duty in the Army of Northern Virginia, and served as surgeon in the famous Hood's brigade until the surrender at Appomattox. He attended the brigade in all its numerous battles and skirmishes, without a day's absence, endearing himself to his comrades. As the result of those gigantic conflicts in Virginia, Maryland and Penusylvania, he had a rich field in which to put into practice the sound surgical knowledge that he had imbibed from his masters in Europe, and soon became known as one of the most skillful operators in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was selected to take charge of General Hood, when that gallant commander was desperately wounded at Chickamauga, and had him carried by faithful litter-bearers a distance of sixteen miles, to a farm-house, where he remained with him until he was restored. At the close of the war, Dr. Jones made his way back to Texas upon the steed that had borne him through all his campaigns, and located at Gonzales, where he has since continuously resided and practiced medicine. He has served on all the examining boards of his judicial district; is county physician and health officer of Gonzales; is a member of the Texas State Medical Association, and has been elected one of

its vice-presidents and chairman of the section on surgery, and is also a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Ninth International Medical Congress. He was one of the first physicians and surgeons in the State to successfully open the abdomen for the relief of intestinal obstructions, and for the treatment of wounds of the intestines. It has also fallen to his lot to be called upon to perform the important operation of lithotomy upon his own father, a feat that no other surgeon, the writer knows of, has performed. Some of the most successful and honored members of the medical profession in southwestern Texas have read medicine in his office; among the number may be mentioned the late Drs. G. W. Kerr, of Waelder; J. J. Atkinson, of Yorktown; Patton, of Sweet Home; Roger Atkinson, of San Marcos; Brown King, of Rancho; W. A. King of Lavernia, and Lee Roy Beach, of Houston. Dr. Jones was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Kennon Crisp, daughter of Dr. John A. Crisp, a wealthy planter of Colorado county, Texas, and formerly an eminent practitioner of West Tennessee and North Mississippi, who emigrated to South America at the close of the war, and died in Brazil July 8, 1888, in his ninetieth year. Dr. Crisp witnessed the abolition of slavery both in the United States and Brazil. Dr. Jones' family consists of his accomplished wife, two daughters and three sons. He has prospered, amassed a handsome fortune, and resides in an elegant home. Constantly occupied by the demands of an extensive practice he has found little time to write; nevertheless, he has contributed liberally to Texas surgery, and had written some valuable papers that have been published. He is of medium size, five feet eleven inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty pounds, has brown hair and dark hazel eyes, is retiring and studious in disposition, and like most of the descendents of the old families of the South, is fond of fine horses and field sports. He is a devout churchman, and has long been a warden of the Church of the Messiah, Gonzales.

JONES, ALFRED, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Dec. 2, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 17th Tennessee Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, 17th and 23d Tennessee Regiments.

JONES, DAVID C., contract $80, made by John M. Johnson, June 16, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Jan. 31, '63, Roy Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. Contract cancelled Jan. 31, '63.

JONES, W. B., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 41st Georgia Regiment, transferred to Stevenson's Division.

JONES, G. L., contract $80, made by John M. Johnson, May 1, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta. First contract closed and new one made by J. P. Logan, at $100. Jan. 31, '63, Convalescent Camp, Atlanta, Ga.

JONES, A. R., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 28, '62, ordered to report to Brigadier-General Jackson, Bridgeport, Ala., Jan. 31, '63, 8th Mississippi Regiment, April 30, '63, Brigade Hospital, July 31, '63, Pritchard's Battery, Sept. 30, '63, Reserve Artillery, Oct. 31, '63, relieved from duty with Pritchard's Battery, and ordered to report for assignment with General Roddy, Nov. 3, '63, Ferrell's Battery.

JONES, GEO. F., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Tullahoma Hospital, Feb. 26, ordered to report to Surgeon Stout, Chattanooga, March 31, '63, Catoosa Springs, May 31, '63, no change.

JONES, F. W., Assistant Surgeon, com'd Aug. 17, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Arkansas Regiment, May 9, '63, transferred to Department Mississippi, Oct. 1, '63, ordered to report to officer commanding McNair's Brigade.

JONES, E. HOLT, contract. Contract made by Colonel Breckenridge, Dec. 9, '62. Feb. 28, '63, Colonel Breckenridge's Kentucky Cavalry, March 31, '63, no change.

JONES, JAMES T., Surgeon. Contract made by General Roddy, July 1, '62. Jan. 31, 1st Regiment Roddy's Brigade, Aug. 31, '63, 4th Alabama Battalion Cavalry, Oct. 12, '63, contract closed.

JONES, CLEMENT F., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 31, to rank from May 21, '63, to report to Medical-Director. Passed Board at Shelbyville, ordered to report to E. A. F. May 26, '63, ordered to report to General Cleburne, July 17, '63, relieved with Cleburne's Division and ordered to report to General Wheeler, Jan. 30, '63, 6th, 10th and 15th Texas Regiments, July 31, '63, 2d Georgia Cavalry, April 31, '64, 3d Georgia Regiment.

JORDAN, R. F., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, Oct. 31, '63, 6th S. C. Regiment.

JONES, J. C., Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63, Oct. 31, '63, 4th Texas Regiment.

JONES, D. C., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 5th Texas Regiment. Oct. 31, '63, no change.

JENNINGS, WM., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April 4, '63, to rank from Nov. 29, '62. Ordered to report to Gen. Bragg Oct. 31, '63. Acting Chief Surgeon Buckner's Division.

JOURDAN, L. H., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, Oct. 20, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

JOHNSTON, R. L., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 15th S. C. Regiment. Oct. 31, '63, no change.

JONES, C. A., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Cabell's Battalion Artillery, left with Battalion in Virginia.

JOHNSON, MONROE M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War 30th May '63, to rank from Jan. 7, '62. Passed Board at Clinton, La., Dec. '62, Nov. 3, '63, 53d Tennessee, Jan. '64, transferred from command with Quarles' Brigade.

JENNINGS, JOSEPH H., Assistant Surgeon, com'd Feb. 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 19th S. C. Regiment, April 30, '64, 19th S. C.

JENKINS, J. P., Assistant Surgeon, A. and I. G. O., Richmond. Feb. 23, '64, ordered to report to Medical-Director, March 8, '64, ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. Hardee, March 31, '64, 6th and 15th Texas.

JONES, D. W., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 36th Mississippi Regiment.

JORDAN, W. T., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 3d Mississippi Regiment.

KRATZ, O., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 28, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Superintendent of Vaccination, Chattanooga, July 9, '63, relieved as Superintendent Vaccination and ordered to report to General Forrest, Sept. 1, '63, ordered to report to General Hill, Inspector Breckenridge's Division, Jan., '64, transferred from Department with Quarles' Brigade.

KAY, L. B., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 2, '63, to rank from April 18, '63. Passed Board at Shelbyville, June 8, '63, to report to G. R., Assistant Medical-Director, June 9, '63, ordered to report to General J. H. Morgan, as Assistant Surgeon, 3d Kentucky Cavalry.

KEY, H. J., Assistant Surgeon. Tupelo, July 21, '62, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 21, '62. Passed Board July 21, '62. Jan. 21, '63, left in Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, '63, Courtney's Battalion Artillery, April 30, '64, no change.

KERR, WM., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 2, '62, to rank from July 22, '62, to report to Medical-Director Foard. Passed Board, Tupelo, July 22, '62. Jan. 31, '63, left in Murfreesboro, May 14, '63, assigned to 1st Tennessee Regiment by General Cheatham, Sept. 30, '63, 24th Tennessee Battalion.

KENNEDY, T. J., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 2d Tennessee Regiment.

KELLER, DAVID, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 13, '63, to rank from Sept. 2, '62, reported to General A. Buford. Commissioned to rank from Sept. 2, '62. Feb. 28, '63, Smith's Regiment Cavalry, Senior Brigade.

KEISER, JAMES, Surgeon. Feb. 28, '63, Bullett's Regiment Cavalry, March 31, '63, no change. Ordered to report to Colonel A. R. Johnson, in command of Camp Rendezvous, General Morgan's men, for temporary duty.

KEATON, J. D., Assistant Surgeon. Assigned to duty by Captain White, Dec. 24, '62. March 31, '63, White's Battery.

KELLEY, THOS. LAFAYETTE, Assistant Surgeon. May 31, '63, 4th Georgia Cavalry.

KLEINSCHMIDT, C., Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 30, '63. Oct. 31, '63, 3d Arkansas Regiment.

KING, MARION W., Assistant Surgeon, com. Feb. 4, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Tunnel Hill, May 31, '62, no change.

KINCHLOE, DAVID A., Surgeon appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Feb. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Blythe's Mississippi Regiment, Senior Surgeon 2d Brigade, Wither's Division, Aug. 20, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Forrest as Chief Surgeon of Division, Oct. 29, '63, relieved with Forrest's Division, ordered to report to Gen. Cheatham for assignment, Hindman's Division, Nov. 30, '63, 44th Mississippi. April 30, '64, assigned Chief Surgeon Hindman's Division.

KIBLER, W. R., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 5th Arkansas Regiment, Sept. 30, '63, 5th and 13th Arkansas Regiments, Oct. 31, '63, wounded and left in Murfreesboro. Jan. 12, '62 passed Board at Bowling Green. April 30, '64, 5th and 13th Arkansas.

KING, JNO. W., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, College Hospital, Murfreesboro, Feb. 1, '63, ordered to Surgeon Stout, Chattanooga, Feb. 28, '63, on duty at Division Hospital. April 30, '63, Rome, Ga.

KIDDER, OLIVER C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from 8th Dec. '62, report to Gen. Bragg. Passed Board Dec. 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 45th Tennessee Regiment, Oct. 12, '63, relieved with Brown's Brigade and ordered to report to Gen. Cheatham for duty with Polk's Corps. Oct. 31, '63, 28th Tennessee.

KIRKLAND, JOHN R., Assistant Surgeon, appointed Dec. 4th by Secretary of War to rank from Oct. 1, '62.

KIRKSEY, E. J., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board July 11, '62, Tupelo, Miss. Appointed by Secretary of War July 14, '61. April 30, '63, 9th Alabama Batt'n, Dec. 31, '63, 32d and 58th Alabama. Jan. '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

KING, GEO. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April 4, '63, to rank from Oct. 13, '62. April 2, '64, ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. Hood. April 30, '64, 58th North Carolina.

KNOWLTON, KNOX, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 18, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 2, '63, to rank from May 18, '63. Dec. 31, '62, 16th Tennessee Regiment, July 31, '63, 38th Alabama, Dec. 31, '63, Escort and Pioneer Corps Stuart's Division.

KNOTT, J. J., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 53d Georgia. Oct. 31, '63, no change.

KNODE, O. B., Surgeon. Dec. 3, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director. Jan. 11, '64, sick at Marion, Ala.

KITTRELL, B. F., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 22d Miss. Nov., '64, left with wounded at Franklin, Tenn.

LAMPLEY, C. B., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, member Examining Board, Atlanta, Ga.

LATHAM, EDWARD, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board July 15,'62. Appointed by Secretary of War, July 15, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 10th Mississippi. April 30, '64, 10th Mississippi. Resigned.

LANGENBECKER, CHARLES, Surgeon. Nov. 20, '62, 13th La. Regiment. Left with wounded at Perryville, Ky., on Nov. last.

LANDERDALE, BENJ. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 30th Miss. Regiment, April 30, '63, Division Hospital. Passed Board at Chattanooga, Aug. 20, '62. Jan. 31, '64, 29th, 30th, 34th Miss., April 4, '64, ordered to report to Major-General N. B. Forrest for duty with 3d Brig. Cavalry.

LAY, BENJAMIN D., Surgeon. Passed Board July 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 45th Miss. Regiment, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General W. J. Hardee, by Secretary of War, Sept. 26, '63, to take rank from Sept. 16, '61. March 31, '63, transferred to A. of Miss. by General Johnston.

LANIER, JAMES A., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 33d Alabama Regiment. Died in Louisville Dec. '62.

LAWRENCE, J. H. Contract $80, made by Surgeon Price Jan. 4, '63, Rome, Ga. Contract closed Jan. '63.

LACKEY, BENJ. F., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Confederate Cavalry, Feb. 28, '63, Sr. Surgeon Wharton's Brigade, April 30, '64, no change.

LAMAR, J. T., Assistant Surgeon. Assigned to duty by General Wharton, Jan. 1, '63. March 31, '63, 2d Georgia Cavalry.

LAWRENCE, ADOLPHUS ALEXANDER, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, May 14, '63, to rank from May 14, '63. Passed Board at Richmond Sept. 1, '62. June 31, '63, 17th, 18th, 24th and 25th Texas Regiments, Aug. 6, '63, relieved from 24th Texas and ordered to report to F. A. Ramsey, Sept. 30, '63, 17th, 18th, 24th and 25th Texas Regiments, April 30, '64, 24th and 25th Texas Regiments.

LAYTON, TILMAN M., Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 31, '63, 8th Georgia Battalion, April 31, '64, no change.

LAWRENCE, A. H., Surgeon. Sept. 15, '63, relieved from Buckner's Corps and ordered to report to Regiment commander, by Colonel F. C. Wilkes, Oct. 31, '63, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Regiments.

LEE, THOS. F., Surgeon. Passed Board at Murfreesboro, Dec. 10, '62. Dec. 31, '62, on duty at Dalton.

LEE, WM. STATES, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board A. W., Aug. 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Ringgold, Ga., Sept. 2, '62, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

LESTER, GRANVILLE V., Assistant Surgeon, com'd Nov. 14, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 8th Tennessee Regiment, April 30, '63, no change.

LEAKE, W. S., Surgeon. Passed Board July 25, '62. Dec. 31, Hospital at Murfreesboro, Jan. 31, '63, 16th Tennessee Regiment, March 10, '63, resignation accepted.

LEGARE, JOHN CECIL, Surgeon, Washington Artillery, appointed by Secretary of War to rank March 6, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Slocomb's Battery, Jan. 31, '63, Senior Surgeon 2d Brigade, Breckinridge's Division, Sept. 30, '63, Medical Inspector, Hill's Corps, Feb. 5, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Medical-Director of Hospitals.

LEE, W. H., contract $80, made by Post Surgeon Logan. Aug. 12, '62, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 31, '62, Jan. 31, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

LELAND, WM. A., Surgeon, com'd July 1, '62 (not examined), Dec. 31, '62, 41st Ala. Regiment, Feb. 26, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon Stout, Chattanooga, Mar. 31, '63, Newsom Hospital, resigned Nov. 19, '63.

LEAKE, THOS. W., Surgeon. Aug. 24, '62, ordered to report to Major Geo. Polk. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Aug. 23, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Tennessee Regiment, March 23, '63, 16th Tennessee Regiment. Passed Board at Chattanooga, Aug. 23, '62. April 30, '64, 16th Tennessee Regiment.

LEGG, W. K., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, 62, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

LEWIS, T. B., Assistant Surgeon, rejected by Board at Shelbyville. Feb. 28, '63, Grigsby's Regiment Cavalry, July 17, '63, dropped from the rolls. Jan. 2, '64, reported to Medical-Dir., Dalton.

LEWIS, ERNEST, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, July 10, '63, to rank from Mar. 18, '63. Passed Board at Charleston, Mar. 18, '63. Mar. 21, '63, ordered to report to General Wheeler, May 14, '63, transferred to E. A. Flewellen, April 30, '63, 3rd Georgia Cavalry.

LENNARD, JOS. MARSHALL, Assistant Surgeon. February 10, '63, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen, Department of the West, April 8, '63, ordered to report to Gen'l Com'd Dept. East Tenn. Appointed June 10, '63, by Secretary of War.

LEE, ROBERT A., Assistant Surgeon. April 28, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon Stout by Secretary War, April 30, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

LITTLE, WM. G., Assistant Surgeon (promoted). Passed Board July 16, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 22nd Alabama Regiment. Appointed Surgeon by Secretary of War to rank May 20, '63, reported to Medical-Director, Dalton, Oct. 31, '63, to April 30, '64, 22nd Alabama Regiment.

LUNGEON, H. G., Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 30, '62, 3rd Florida. Captured at Murfreesboro. Not to be returned in March.

LINTHICUM, D. A., Surgeon. Passed Board Aug. 9, '62, Chattanooga, Aug. 17, '62, ordered to General Hardee. Dec. 31, '62, Winchester Div. Hospital, April 30, '63, 32d and 45th Mississippi Regiments, June 30, '63, Cleburne's Division.

LIPSCOMB, REGINALD HEBER, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 13, '63, to rank April 27, '63, reported to Medical-Director. Passed Board April 27, '63, at Chattanooga, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen, April 30, '63, 8th Confederate Cavalry.

LIPSCOMB, WM. L., com'd Assistant Surgeon July 25, 1861, served at Pensacola, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and finally as Surgeon of the Port at Columbus, Miss.

Lide, Wm. R., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 16, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F. May 17, '63, ordered to report to Colonel Gillespie, 25th Texas Cavalry, June 30, '63, Temple's Battery. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank May 16, '63, to report to Medical-Director.

Lipford, Albert Thaddeus, Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 31, '63, 24th S. C. Regiment, April 30, '64, 47th Georgia Regiment.

Lindsay, L., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank Aug. 27, '62, report to Gen. Pemberton, Sept. 5, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Forrest, Sept. 30, '63, McDonald's Batt'n Cavalry.

Lightfoot, Robert A., contract $100, made by Col. Clay Sept, 30, '63. 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

Logan, J. P., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Surgeon in charge Atlanta, Ga.

Lockhart, W. T., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board July 15, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 34th Alabama Regiment, Feb. 28, '63, Division Hospital, May 23, '63, court-martialed, July 7, '63, sentence remitted, ordered to duty. Aug, 31, '63, 10th Mississippi Regiment.

Low, J. H., contract $80 to $100, made by J. P. Logan Nov. 1, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31, '63, Medical College Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

Ligon, Thos. B., Surgeon, com'd May 25, '62. 45th Alabama Regiment, Nov. 31, '62. Resigned Dec. '62.

Long, W. F., contract $100, made by Surgeon Cavenaugh Feb. 11, '63, Sept. 28, '63, 1st Tennessee Regiment. Contract annulled Aug. 4, '63.

Long, L. W., contract made by Col. Johnson Dec. 9, '62. Feb. 28, '63, 10th Kentucky Cavalry.

Love, Thos., Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '63, Saunder's Battery.

Lott, E. B., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Enterprise Aug. 25, '62. Oct. 31, '63, 40th Georgia Regiment. April 30, '64, ordered to report to Gen. Price, Secretary of War.

Long, Henry, Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '64, 9th Tennessee Cavalry.

Luckett, R. L., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 8, '62, report to Medical-Director. Sept. 3, '62, ordered to report to Gen. Withers, Dec. 31, '62, 34th Alabama Regiment, Dec. 31, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Polk, Meridian. Dec. 31, '63, 34th Alabama Regiment.

Lowe, J. T., Surgeon, June 30, 1864, 43rd Miss. Regiment.

LUCKIE, J. B., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, 1863, 3d Alabama Batt'n.

LANDY, WM. L., Assistant Surgeon. Feb. 26, '64, ordered to report to Medical-Director, March 15, '64, ordered to report to Gen. Hardee, March 31, '64, 17th and 18th Texas. April 30, '64, 10th Mississippi.

LYTLE, RANDALL M., Assistant Surgeon (promoted), appointed by Secretary of War as Surgeon to rank July 11, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Academy Hospital, Chattanooga, Jan. 31, '63, Camp Direction. Passed Board at Chattanooga July 11, '63.

LYNCH, JAS. N. M., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to rank July 19, '62, to report to Gen. Bragg. Sept 2, '62, ordered to report to Gen. Polk, Dec. 31, '62, 19th South Carolina Regiment, Murfreesboro. April 13, '63, 24th Mississippi Regiment. April 30, '64, 27th Mississippi Regiment.

LYNCH, FRANK, Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 3. Feb. 28, '63, Acting Assistant Chief Surgeon Cavalry. Dec. 31, '63, Medical-Director's office.

LEWIS, S. M., Assistant Surgeon. July 31, '63, 1st Kentucky Cavalry. Enlisted, appointed by the Surgeon at the organization of the Regiment.

LEONARD, JOSEPH, Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 4th Alabama Batt'n.

LEWIS, J. T., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank June 18, '62, to report to Col. Perry. Sept. 30, '63, 7th Florida Regiment.

LEMMON, J. M., Surgeon. Passed Board at Aberdeen Sept 8, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Sept. 8, '62. Sept. 30, '63, Carpenter's Battery. Dec. 31, '63, Carpenter's Battery.

LEVERETT, F. P., Surgeon. Sept. 23, '63, ordered to report to General Jenkins. Oct. 31, '63, Palmetto S. S.

LEAVY, JOHN H. ANDREW, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Oct. 4, '61. Passed Board Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 7, '62. Nov. 19, '63, ordered to report to Major-General Breckinridge. Nov. 30, '63, 30th Alabama, Sr. Surgeon, Petus' Brigade.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Macon, Ga., Dec. 23, '63. Jan. 9, '63, Hindman's Corps. Jan. 31, '64, 19th Louisiana Regiment.

LEWIS, S. M., Assistant Surgeon. Feb. 15, '64, ordered to report to Medical-Director.

LEWIS, C. D., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 4th Louisiana Regiment.

LEA, WILLIAMSON, Assistant Surgeon. June 30. '64, Yates' Battery. Oct. 31, '64, Lumsden's Battery.

LEWIS, J. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank June 18, '62. May 31, '64, 7th Florida Regiment.

LOVE, F. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 11, '63, to rank Dec. 1, 1862. June 30, '64, 12th Mississippi Regiment Cavalry.

LYNN, B. W., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 7th Mississippi Batt'n. Captured at Nashville Dec. 16, 1864.

MCFARLAND, THOS. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Dalton, Ga. Jan. 22, '63, ordered to report to Medical-Director. July 15, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

MCALLISTER, WM. THOS. Passed Army Board, as Surgeon, Aug. 12, '62. Ringgold, Ga., July 31, '63.

MATTINGLY, THOMAS, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Dec. 4, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Cleveland, Tenn. Jan. 9, '63, ordered to Rome, Ga. (General Bragg). Oct. 20, '63, resigned.

MAXWELL, D. A., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, member of Examining Board, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 31, '63, Vaccine Surgeon, Atlanta, Ga.

MCCAIN, JNO. S., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank Aug. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Dalton, Ga. (S. H. Stout.) Nov. 16, '63, ordered to report to General Hardee. April 30, '64, 66th Georgia Regiment.

MCKAY, ROBT. H., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board, Tupelo, July, 1862. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 25, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 13th and 20th Louisiana Regiments. Feb. 28, '63, Austin's Batt'n. Nov. 30, '63, Mebane's Battery. April 30, '64, Cobb's Batt'n.

MCFADDEN, JOHN R., Surgeon. Passed Board Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank May 26, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Sr. Surgeon 1st Brigade Cleburne's 5th Arkansas Regiment. Aug. 31, '63, Surgeon Liddell's Division. Sept. 30, '63, 5th and 13th Arkansas Regiments.

MATTHEWS, WM. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Brigadier-General Hindman, A. S. 1st Arkansas Batt'n. Dec. 31, '62, 3rd Confederate Regiment. Rejected by Board at Shelbyville, June 10, '63. July 17, '63, dropped from the rolls. Contract made by Colonel J. A. Smith, Aug. 15, '63 ($100). Oct. 31, '63, 3rd and 5th Confederate Regiments.

McMAHON, FORTUNATUS S., Surgeon. Passed Board Aug. '21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 16th Alabama Regiment. Appointed by Sec. of War to rank June 12, '63. Oct. 31, '63, 16th Alabama Regiment.

MAYES, WM. M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Sec. of War, June 2, '63, to rank Nov. 28, '62, reported to General Bragg. Dec. 31, '62, 16th Alabama Regiment. Oct. 13, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

MAPP, J. L., contract $80, made by J. P. Logan Nov. 1, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 31, '62, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 25, '63, cancelled.

MARSHALL, B. T., Surgeon, com'd to rank Sept. 29, '63, assigned by Med. Ex. Board, Dec. 31, '62, Gano Cavalry Regiment. Jan. 13, '64, resigned.

MAUZY, CHAS. K., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Nov. 14, '61, to rank as A. S. 16th Tennessee Regiment, Feb. 14, '63, Jones' com'd. Passed Board at Charleston, Feb. '62. Nov. 30, '63, 16th Tennessee Regiment.

McCRARY, LYMAN B., born 1810 in Lawrence county, Alabama, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Murfreesboro Dec. 5, '62. Dec. 6, '62, ordered to report to Gen. Polk. Dec. 31, '62, 16th Tennessee Regiment (Cairn's Battery), April 22, '63, Artillery Corps, 16th Tennessee. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Dec. 5, '62. March 31, '64, Marshall's Battery, served until May 1865.

MEANS, HUDSON J., Assistant Surgeon, com'd Sept. 13, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Cleveland, Tenn., Jan. 10, '63, Academy Hospital, Chattanooga, Jan. '64, ordered to report to Major-Gen. Stewart, Jan. 31, 64, Austin's Louisiana Batt'n.

MIMS, THOS. R., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank Aug. 23, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Tennessee Regiment. Oct. 31, '63, 4th Confederate Tennessee.

McKEAIG, SAMUEL A., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 24, '62, ordered to report to Gen. Wheeler. Died March 12, '63, near Shelbyville, Tenn.

McGEE, J. P., Assistant Surgeon (promoted), appointed Surgeon by Secretary of War to rank 26th May '63, com'd Oct. 1, '61. Jan. 31, '63, Exam. Conscripts, Shelbyville. Feb. 18, '63, Division Hospital. Feb. 29, '64, Division Hospital.

McDONNELL, GEO. A., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Aug. 20, '63. Dec. 31, '62, Winchester Hospital, June 13, '63, resignation accepted.

MERONEY, W. L., contract $100, made by J. P. Logan, Feb. 15, '63. Feb. 28, '63, Ambulance Train.

MCELHENY, JAS. P., contract made by Surgeon R. L. Butt, March, 1863. March 31, '63, White's Batt'n Cavalry.

MCENERY, HENRY O'NEAL, Surgeon. Aug, 31, 1863, 4th Louisiana Batt'n.

MERRETT, F. D., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, 1863, 18th Mississippi Regiment.

MCNEELY, W. W., Acting Surgeon. Sept. 30, 1863, 41st Tennessee. Oct. 10, '63, relieved from duty.

MEANS, T. A., Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 11th Georgia Regiment. Left with wounded at Gettysburg.

MERRIWETHER, J. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Aug. 29, '62, to report to Col. Coleman. Passed Board at Charleston Aug. 29, '62. Nov. 30, '62, 40th Alabama Regiment.

MCKENZIE, J. R., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Charleston Dec. 11, '63. Jan. 27, '64, ordered to report to Major-Gen. Cheatham, Jan. 31, '64, 18th and 26th Tennessee Regiments.

MILLER, EDMUND, Assistant Surgeon, appointed Dec. 4, '62, to rank Aug. 20, '62, by Secretary of War. Dec. 20, '62, Foard's Hospital, March 31, '63, Ringgold, Ga., April 23, '64, report to Lieut.-Gen. Hood, 30th Alabama.

MILLER, EDWARD C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 27, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 30, '63, resigned.

MICHEL, CHAS. E., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 23, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Cleveland, Tenn., Jan. 31, '63, Newsom Hospital, Chattanooga, Feb. 28, '63, Gilmer Hospital.

MITCHELL, ROBERT W., Surgeon. Aug. 20, '62, 13th Tennessee, com'd Oct. 1, '61. Jan. 31, 1864, 13th and 154th Tennessee Regiments.

MILLER, WM. HENRY, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62 to rank Aug. 19, '62. Dec. 31, '62 23d Tennessee Regiment, April 30, '63, Gilmer Hospital, Chattanooga.

MICKS, THOS. R., Surgeon. Passed Board Oct., '61, at Pensacola, Fla., ordered to report as Medical Recorder A. B. M. E. Feb. 28, '63, Medical-Director's office, July 15, '63, ordered to report Surgeon E. A. Cooly, N. C.

MITCHELL, W. H., contract $80, $100, make by J. P. Logan, Jan. 3, '63. Jan. 31, '63, "Medical College," Atlanta, Ga.

MITCHEL, Thos. J., Assistant Surgeon. Passed A. B. M. E., Knoxville Dec. 3, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Newsom's Hospital, Chattanooga. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Dec. 3, '62, report to Gen. Bragg.

MCKINLEY, CHAS. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Aug. 19, '62. Aug. 25, '63, Department East Tennessee. Nov. 2, '63, Conscript Camp, Rome, Ga.

MITCHELL, T. B., contract $80, made by J. J. Gaenslin, May 28, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Arkansas Batt'n. Oct. 31, '63, ordered to report to McNair's Brigade (Commanding Officer).

MCKISSACK, J. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, July 13, '63, to rank April 21, '63, reported to Medical Director. May 26, '63, 47th Tennessee Regiment, Dec. 31, '63, 4th Louisiana Batt'n.

MITCHELL, WM. JOHNS, Surgeon. Passed Board Chattanooga, April 28, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director. June 6, '63, ordered to report to F. A. Ross, Mobile.

MCKEITHEN, A. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 31, '63, to rank May 23, '63, reported to Medical-Director. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 23, '63. June 30, '63, 22d Alabama Regiment.

MCMILLEN, F. W., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 4, '62. Com'd Feb., '62. May 31, '63, Hospital, Pulaski.

MITCHELL, T. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 18, '63, to rank Dec. 3, '62, reported to Ramsay, Medical-Director. Sept. 30, '63, 58th N. C. Regiment, March 31, '64, Small-Pox Hospital, 20th Alabama Regiment.

MORRISON, DANIEL H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 15, '62. Dec. 31, Dalton.

MONTGOMERY, W. R., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Stamford's Battery. Passed Board at Tupelo July 18, '62. April 30, '64, Eldridge's Batt'n.

MONROE, GEO. W., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 28th Alabama Regiment. Appointed by Secretary of War, Jan. 13, '63, to rank from Oct. 25, '63. Dec. 31, '63, Batt'n S. S. Deas' Brigade. April 30, '64, no change.

MORTON, J. L., contract $80, made by S. H. Stout, Chattanooga, Nov. 28, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Pest-House, Chattanooga, March 31, '63, cancelled.

MOORE, JAS. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank 25th Nov. '62, report to Gen. Bragg. Dec. 31, '62, 28th Tennessee Regiment, June 16, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Headquarters A. T.

MOSS, NATHANIEL B., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from Oct. 13, '62, to report to Gen. Bragg. Passed Board Nov. 27, '62. Dec. 31, '62, College Hospital, Murfreesboro. Died in Murfreesboro 9th March, '63.

MCDONALD, EDWARD, Surgeon. Passed A. B. M. E. at Chattanooga, April 22, '63, L. T. Price, President. Appointed by Secretary of War Oct. 10, '62. Dec. 31st, Rome, Ga., May 31, '63, no change.

MOORE, JAS. L., Surgeon. Passed Board May 10, '62. Jan. 15, '63, ordered to Gen. Wheeler, Feb. 28, 8th Conf. Cavalry, June 29, '63, transferred to Navy Service.

M'CORKLE, W. A., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Tennessee Cavalry, Senior Surgeon Pegram's Brigade, Nov. 30, '63, 2d Tennessee Cavalry, April 30, '64, 2d Tennessee Cavalry.

MOORE, W. C., contract $80 pr. to $100, made by J. P. Logan, Jan. 1, '63. Jan. 31, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. Passed Board at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 5, '63, as Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 14, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

MCCOWN, ALEX., contract $80 pr. Assistant Surgeon. Contract with S. H. Stout, Feb. 1, '63. Feb. 28, '63, Foard's Hospital, Chattanooga, May 31, '63, Byrne's Batt'n Cavalry. Dec. 14, '63, reported from Federal prison. Dec. 14, '63, ordered to report to Capt. L. D. Greenlaw, comd. Post Calhoun.

MCDONALD, HENRY C., contract $80. Contract made by Col. S. S. Stanton of 84th Tennessee Regiment, Dec. 18, '62, McMinnville, Tenn.

MORGAN, NATHANIEL A., Assistant Surgeon. Passed A. B. M. E. at Charleston Dec. 6, '62, report to Medical-Director Ross Dec. 15th and assigned to 2d Batt., 1st Confed. Georgia Regiment. Reported with comd. to Gen. Bragg. April 30, '64, 5th Georgia.

MOSS, WILLIAM A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 26, '62, to rank from July 31, '62. Reported to Medical-Director April 26, '63, Headquarters A. T.

MUDD, RICHARD E., Assistant Surgeon. Passed A. Board Nov. 28, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Winchester Division Hospital. Jan. 31, '63, Hospital Tullahoma. Appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Nov. 28, '62. Reported to Gen'l Bragg.

MULKEY, W. A., Assistant Surgeon, pr. Appointed Assistant Surgeon by Secretary of War, Oct. 14, '62, to rank from July 22, '62, ordered to report to Col. Crawford 3d Ga. Cav. Passed Board Nov. 22, '62. Feb. 2, '63, left at Fort Donelson. Passed Board at Chattanooga, July 9, '63, as Surgeon. July 10, '63, ordered to report to General Wheeler as Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 3rd Confed. Cav.

MULLINS, J. C., Surgeon, appointed to duty by Secretary of War Dec. 6, '62, Atlanta, Ga. Dec. 30, '62, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 31, '63, Grant Hospital (Variola), Atlanta, Ga.

MURFREE, J. D., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank Aug. 20, '62.

MURPHY, JOHN, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 26, '62, to rank from July 21, '62. Passed Board July 21, '62. Jan. 31, '63, Newman's Batt'n. Oct. 31, '63, 45th Tennessee and Newman's Batt'n. April 30, '64, 45th and 23d Tennessee.

MURDOCK, W. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 8, '62. Jan. 31, '63, 29th North Carolina.

MURPHY, A. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Nov. 6, '61, to report to General Bragg. Passed Board at Mobile, Dec. 18, '61. Nov. 30, '63, 20th Alabama. Passed Board at Charleston, April 13, '64, as Surgeon and ordered to report to General Hood. April 30, '64, 20th Alabama.

MURPHY, Z. T., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, July 2, '62, to rank from Jan. 17, '62, to report to General E. K. Smith. Passed Board April '62. Nov. 3, '63, 46th Alabama Regiment. Feb. 29, '64, Waddell's Batt'n. March 31, '64, 3rd Batt'n Reserve Artillery. Passed Board at Charleston, as Surgeon, April 13, '64. May 4, '64, appointed member of Medical Examining Board. April 30, '64, 3rd Batt.

MCCULLOCH, A. P., Assistant Surgeon, A. & I. G. O., Richmond. Dec. 31, '63, ordered to report to E. A F. Jan. 24, '64, ordered to report to General Roddy, Feb. 24, '64, 53d Alabama.

MURPHY, W. E., contract. Feb. 29, '64, Roddy's Brigade Hospital.

MYERS, R. D., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 16th Georgia Regiment. Oct. 31, '63, no change.

MANCY, W. B., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Feb. 15, '62. Jan. 31, '63, left in Murfreesboro. May, 18, '63, passed Board at Shelbyville. May 31, '63, 11th Tennessee Regiment.

McClarty, H. G., Surgeon, appointed by Col. Regiment without ex. June 2, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 15th Texas, May 9, '63, transferred with com'd Department Mississippi. Aug. 31, '63, 32d Texas.

McDaniel, Henry C., Assistant Surgeon. Feb. 28, '63, 84th Tennessee Regiment.

McMahan, William Jack, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga April 13, '63, and ordered to report to Medical-Director E. A. Flewellen, April 25, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Hardee for duty with 16th Alabama.

March, J. Frank, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board of which O. B. Knode was President Jan. 24, '62. March 31, '63, 9th Texas Cavalry.

McDade, Geo. W., Surgeon. Passed Board at Charleston April 30, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War Oct. 11, '62.

Mason, C. R., Surgeon, appointed by Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton April 30, '63. 28th Mississippi Cavalry.

Mackay, Alexander Lockhart, Surgeon. Passed Board May 14, '63, at Shelbyville, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen for duty. Sept. 30, '63, 60th North Carolina Regiment. Appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 26, '63, to rank from May 14, '63. May 8, '64, ordered to report to Gen. Wheeler for duty with 8th Tennessee Cavalry.

McGauly, Wm., Assistant Surgeon. Contract Aug. 31, '63. Moore-land's Battery Cavalry. Contract cancelled by Gen. Roddy Sept. 10, '63.

Mays, J. M., detailed by order Major-Gen. Walker. April 31, '63, 40th Alabama Batt'n.

McManor, L. D., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, S. S., Wof-ford's Brigade.

Maxwell, J. C., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 2d S. C. Reg-iment.

Mackey, J. F., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 3d S. C. Bat-talion.

McAfee, J. R., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '63, to rank from April 1, '62. Passed Board at Vicksburg April 5, '63. Sept. 30, '63, 36th Georgia Regiment, April 30, '64, 36th Georgia.

Miller, H. V., Surgeon. Ordered to Rome, Ga., by Surgeon-General.

Milton, H. O., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 15th Alabama Regiment.

MITCHELL, F. K., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 24th Georgia Regiment.

MCKIE, THOMAS J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 11, '63, to rank from April 17, '63, ordered to report to General Bragg. Jan. 13, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Hindman, Jan. 31, '64, 10th S. C.

MILLER, D. C., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 30, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director, Jan. 31, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Wheeler, Feb. 29, '64, 2d Battalion Kentucky Cav.

MATHEWS, DAVID ALFRED, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sep., '62, to rank from June 26, '62, to report to Medical-Director Kinloch. Passed Board at Charleston June 6, '62. Sept. 30, '63, 47th Georgia Regiment.

MCLANE, JOHN THOMAS, Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 47th Georgia Regiment, Oct. 29, '63, relieved with 47th Georgia and ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

MANGUM, J. B., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 31, '63, to rank June 26, '63, to report to Medical-Director. Passed Board at Charleston June 24, '63. Oct. 19, '63, reported to Surgeon Forrest's Cavalry. April 30, '63, 3rd Arkansas.

MANN, CHAS., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Nov. 28, '62, ordered to report to General Bragg, Nov. 15, '63, 5th Ky. Regiment. Passed Board at Oxford, Miss. Nov. 1, '62. Nov. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 5th Ky. Regiment.

MANEY, H. J., contract made by Gen'l Roddy, Nov. 1, '63, at $100. Appointed by Surgeon-General, Nov. 30, '63, 4th Alabama Cavalry. March 31, '64, William's Batt'n Cavalry.

MAXWELL, PINCKNEY J., Assistant Surgeon, ordered to report to E. A. F., Jan. 7, '64. Jan. 28, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Cheatham, Com'd'g Corps. Jan. 31, '64, 66th Georgia Regiment. Feb. 29, '64, 24th South Carolina Regiment.

MATTHEWS, G. G., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Nov. 28, '62. Jan. 24, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Cheatham. Reported to Cleburne's Division, Jan. 31, '64, 16th Alabama Regiment.

MASON, A. S., contract $100, made by G. W. Lee and A. A. G., commanding forces in Conscript Bureau at Atlanta, March 11, '64. App'd by Surgeon-General.

MONTGOMERY, D. C., Surgeon, appointed by Colonel of Regiment. Passed Board at Tupelo, Sr. Surgeon 1st Brigade Van Dorn's Cavalry. April 30, '63, 1st Mississippi Cavalry.

Moss, Thomas Hudson, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga April 30, 63, ordered to report to E. A. F. June 30, '63, Floater, Stewart's Division. April 30, '63, 32d Tennessee Regiment. Feb. 29, '64, 3d Tennessee Regiment.

Morton, Wm. U., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Shelbyville, May 18, '63, to report to E. A. F. May 20, '63, 45th Alabama Regiment. June 30, '63, 32d and 45th Mississippi Regiments. July 31, '63, Caswell Batt'n S. S. Sept. 30, '63, 20th Tennessee Regiment. Appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 31, '63. Feb. 29, '64, 20th Tennessee.

Mobley, Wm. M., Assistant Surgeon. May 14, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director.

McCord, W. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank Dec. 5, '62, reported to General Bragg. Ordered to report to Gen'l Forrest, July 13, '63. Aug. 31, '63, 8th Tennessee Regiment Cavalry.

McDowell, Geo. M., Surgeon. Passed Board at Charleston June 27, '63. July 27, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Hill, Oct. 30, '63, 4th Georgia Batt'n, March 21, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Medical-Director of Hospitals.

McDonough, J., Surgeon. Sept. 31, '63, 63d Tennessee Regiment.

Morel, J. S. Sept. 30, '63, 43d Alabama Regiment.

Moore, A. A., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 5th South Carolina Regiment.

Moore, J. P., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Nov. 26, '62, to report to Major-Gen. Stevenson. Passed Board at Oxford, Miss., Nov. 26, '62. Sept. 30, '63, 10th Tennessee Regiment, Jan. 24, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

Morton, J. H., Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63 Medical-Inspector Buckner's Division.

McCurd, Russell, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 9, '63, to rank April 27, '63, to report to Medical-Director Anderson. Passed Board at Vicksburg April 27, '63. Nov. 30, '63, 42d Alabama Regiment. April 30, '64, no change.

McCormack, P. J., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 1, '63. Passed Board at Vicksburg May 7, '63. Dec. 31, '63, 46th Georgia Regiment. Transferred with command from Department.

Moses, M. J., Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '64, 37th Mississippi Regiment.

McKenzie, W. G., Surgeon. May 31, '64, Senior Surgeon Gest's Brigade, 24th South Carolina Regiment.

McReynolds, L. D., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, 1864, 55th Alabama Regiment.

Meadows, B. F., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, 1864, 57th Alabama Regiment.

Meeks, J. B. W., Assistant Surgeon. July 31, 1864, Lowry's Cavalry dismounted, Aug., 1864, transferred from Department with Brigade.

McKeithen, A. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 31, '63, to rank May 23, '63. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 23, '63. May 31, '64, Escort and Pioneer's Corps Hindman's Division. July 31, '64, 24th Mississippi.

Milton, Jno. T., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 10, '64, ordered to report to Medical-Director A. J. Foard, Dec. '64, 3d and 5th Missouri Regiments. Dec. 28, '64, 5th Mississippi Regiment.

Mitchell, L. B., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, 1864, 2d Arkansas Regiment (dismounted).

Mitchell, J. P., Surgeon. June 30, 1864, 1st Arkansas Regiment (dismounted.)

Moore, E. D., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, 1864, Berry's Battery.

McCulloch, A. P., Assistant Surgeon. May 31, 1864, 53d Alabama Cavalry.

Moseley, W. H., Surgeon. June 30, 1864, Perrin's Regiment Cavalry.

Morrow, W. R., Assistant Surgeon. Oct 22, 1864, Medical Purveyor Stuart's Corps.

Murphy, J. R., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, 1864, 31st Mississippi Regiment.

Nash, Miles H., Surgeon, com'd to rank 22d Aug. '62. Dec. 31, '62, at Catoosa Springs, Ga. Aug. 23, '62, ordered to Gen. Hardee.

Naul, J. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 22, '62. Jan. 31, '63, sick train, Shelbyville to Chattanooga. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 20, '62. April 14, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Polk, Aug. 14, '63, assigned to 26th Alabama Regiment. May 12, '63, exchanged to 25th Alabama by order Gen. Withers.

Narden, W. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 11, '63, to rank from April 4, '63, to report to Gen. Beauregard. Passed Board at Charleston April 4, '63. Sept. 30, '63, 65th Georgia Regiment. April 30, '64, 65th Georgia Regiment.

NAGLE, J. E., contract, $100, made by Breysacher May 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, contract closed. Feb. 15, '63, made by J. P. Logan. Feb. 28, '63, Grant Hospital. April 30, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, No. 1.

NAPIER, R. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 11, '63, to rank from Dec. 31, '61, to report to Col. Young. Passed Board at Clinton, La., Jan. 30, '63. Nov. 30, '63, 49th Tennessee. Jan., '64, transferred with com'd from this Department.

NEAL, WM. H., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 24th Tennessee Regiment. Resigned June 19, '63.

NEWBERRY, P. L., contract $80, made by Surgeon P. B. Scott at Murfreesboro June 4, '63, and approved by Surgeon-General. Closed March 15, '63.

NEEL, JAMES D. L., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Charleston Dec. 9, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon-General, assigned to Hindman's Division Dec. 18, '63. Dec. 16, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Longstreet for duty.

NIDELET, S. R., Surgeon. Dec. 16, '63, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen, Gen. Maury's Headquarters, Mobile, Ala. Jan. 18, '64, resigned.

NICHOLS, W. C., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Rome, Ga., ordered to to report L. T. Price, July 9, '63, relieved at Rome, Ga., and ordered to report to S. H. Stout as Surgeon in charge of Hospital, Cleveland, Tenn., Aug. 13, '63, relieved with Surgeon Stout and assigned as Assistant Medical-Director Army, Department Tennessee, Oct. 2, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon-General at Richmond, Va.

NICHOLS, THOS. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 16, '62. Dec. 31, '62, on duty at Newsom's Hospital, Chattanooga.

NISBET, RICHARD HENRY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 9, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Ringgold, Ga. Sept. 2, '62, ordered to report to Surgeon Stout. March 25, '63, resigned.

NICHOL, WM. LYTLE, Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Rome, Ga. April 8, '63, temporarily appointed Surgeon in charge at Rome.

NISBET, H. C., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 3rd Confederate Cavalry.

NOBLETT, DAVID J., Assistant Surgeon, com. Feb. 17, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 44th Tennessee Regiment. May 16, '63, resignation accepted.

NICHOLSON, JOHN C., Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Alabama Cavalry. Appointed by Secretary of War, May 30, '63, to rank from Nov. 1, '63, report to General Bragg. April 30, '64, 1st Alabama.

NOLEN, J. B. W., Surgeon. Assigned to duty by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dec. 1, '62. March 31, '63, 1st Alabama Battalion Cavalry.

NOTT, H. J., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 2nd South Carolina Regiment. Left with wounded at Gettysburg.

NORTH, A. C., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 7th Georgia Regiment.

NUTTALL, JAMES H., Assistant Surgeon. Com. to rank Oct. 1, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 5th Confederate Regiment. April 1, '63, ordered to report to General Breckinridge for assignment. April 11, '63 ordered to report to Scoggin's Battery. Passed Board at Tupelo July 16, '62. Nov. 30, Scoggin's Battery. Dec. 31, '63, McCanter Battery. Passed Board at Charleston March 19, '64, as Surgeon. May 4, '64, reported to Colonel M. Smith. April 30, '64, Hardee's Artillery.

NEILSON, M. L., appointed by Secretary of War May 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Sr. Surgeon 2nd Brigade, McCown's Division, 29th North Carolina Regiment. Resignation accepted March 4, '63.

NUCKOLS, RICHARD A., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 30th Tennessee Regiment.

NICHOLSON, J. C., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, May 30, '63, to rank from Nov. 1, '62. Passed Board Nov. 22, '62. May 31, '64, 1st Alabama Cavalry.

NILES, S. D. G., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, Ballentine's Regiment Cavalry.

NORMAN, C. C., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 39th Mississippi Regiment.

OAKMAN, ROBERT H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Feb. 2, '64, to rank from Sept. 26, '63, and to report to General Bragg. Passed Board at Charleston Sept. 25, '63. Oct. 2, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F. Oct. 21, '63, ordered to report to General Longstreet for duty with Walker's Division. Oct. 31, '63, 30th Georgia. Feb. 29, '64, 66th Georgia.

OTEY, PAUL H., Surgeon, com'd March 1, '62, (examined). Dec. 31, '62, 2d Arkansas Regiment, Jan. 31, '63, Senior Surgeon 1st Brigade Cleburne's Division, 2d Arkansas Regiment, Aug. 19, '63, relieved with 2d Arkansas and ordered to report to Surgeon S. H. Stout.

ORME, H. L., contract $80, $100. Contract made at $100 Feb. 15, '63, by J. P. Logan. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 31, '63, "Convalescent Camp," Atlanta, Ga.

O'NEAL, SEABORN KING, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 11, '63, to rank from May 4, '63, reported to Medical-Director. Jan. 31, '63, Gilmer Hospital, Chattanooga, March 17, '63, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen. May 31, '63, Newsom Hospital.

O'KEEFE, D. C., Surgeon. Ordered by Secretary of War to report to Surgeon Stout April 14, '63. April 30, '63, Temporary Inspector Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

OGIER, THOMAS LOUIS, JR., Surgeon. Aug. 31, '63, 24th South Carolina Regiment. Died at Morton, Miss., Aug. 26, '63.

OLIVER, HILLARY F., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 22, '62, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from 22d Aug. '62, as Assistant Surgeon, 33d Alabama Regiment. April 30, '64, 33d Alabama Regiment.

OLIVER, M. H., Surgeon. Resignation accepted Nov. 25, '62.

OWEN, URBANE G., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 11, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Tennessee (Confederate). June 3, '63, passed Board at Shelbyville. Oct. 31, '63, 4th Confed. Tennessee.

OVERTON, A. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Col. of Regiment July 15, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 14th Texas Regiment. April 23, '63, resignation accepted.

ORME, L. H., Surgeon, appointed Surgeon by Col. of Regiment without examination July 15, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 30th Arkansas Regiment, Jan. 31, '62, 25th Arkansas, May 9, '63, transferred Department Mississippi. Oct. 1, '63, ordered to report to officer commanding McNair's Brigade.

OWENS, JOHN A., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Charleston Oct. 20, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War Feb. 2, '64, to rank from Oct. 20, '63. Oct. 27, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director, Nov. 1, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Breckinridge. Nov. 30, '63, 19th Tennessee Regiment.

OSLIN, JOHN WIMBISH, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 10, '62, to rank from May 26, '62, to report to Col. Dowdell. Passed Board at Mobile June 5, '62. Nov, 30, '63, 37th Alabama, Feb. 5, '64, relieved from duty with 37th Alabama and ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Medical-Director of Hospitals.

OFFUTT, T. Z., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 4th Texas.

PAISLEY, HUGH S., Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 11, '62, passed Board. Dec. 31, '62, 19th Alabama. June 12, '63, resignation accepted.

PARSONS, R. B., detailed Nov. 26, '62. Returned to ranks.

PATTERSON, JOHN, Surgeon. Passed Board Aug. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 18th Tennessee Regiment, Feb. 3, '63, Chattanooga, Feb. 24, '63, Newsome's Hospital. May 11, '63, assigned to Pest House.

PRATT, THOMAS T., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Medical-Director, office Murfreesboro, Jan. 13, '63, left the command with Surgeon Foard.

PARKER, W. P., contract $80, by J. P. Logan, Jan. 3, '63. Jan. 31, '63, Gate City Hospital, Atlanta, March 17, '63, contract cancelled.

PAYNE, N. H., Surgeon. Passed Board of which O. B. Knode was President, Aug., '62. March 31, '63, 6th Texas Cavalry.

PARKER, F. L. Sept. 30, '63, Hampton's Legion, Oct. 30, '63, Acting Chief-Surgeon Division.

PALMER, J. T., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 17th Georgia.

PAREMORE, H. S., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 50th Georgia, left with wounded at Gettysburg.

PATTERSON, F. W., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 17th Mississippi Regiment. Left with wounded at Gettysburg.

PALMORE, HORACE A., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 10th Tennessee. Oct. 31, '63, 1st Tennessee Battalion. Left with wounded at Missionary Ridge. Dec. 31, '63, 1st Tennessee Battalion.

PARKER, JOHN T., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 8th Georgia Regiment.

PARCHALL, J. G., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 3rd Tennessee Confederate Regiment.

PEACOCK, S. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 19, '62, Medical-Director's office. May 14, '63, ordered to report to J. F. Heustis for temporary duty. Relieved with Surgeon Heustis, and ordered to report to S. H. Stout for duty with Post-Surgeon at Chattanooga.

PEEBLES, WM. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 23, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Dalton, Ga.

PREWITT, T. E., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 31, '62. Passed Board July 30, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 12th Tennessee, Jan. 30, '64, 12th and 47th Tennessee.

PERRYMAN, J. L. D., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 30, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 2nd Georgia Cavalry.

PENDLETON, JOHN E., Surgeon. Com. July 4, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Medical Inspector Breckinridge's Division. Feb. 28, '63, left in Murfreesboro. April 22, '63, ordered to report to General Martin as Chief-Surgeon Division.

PERRY, R. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 23, '62. Dec. 31, '62, reported to Medical-Director Foard at Murfreesboro, and ordered to report to Surgeon Terry, Wither's Division.

PEEPLES, PINCKNEY WASHINGTON, Assistant Surgeon, com'd July 24, '62, July 22, '62, 30th Mississippi Regiment. Dec. 31, '62, Tullahoma Hospital.

PEARSON, J. E., Surgeon. Passed Board Dec. 9, '62. Dec. '31, '62, 8th Confederate, Senior Surgeon of 1st Brigade (Allen's), Feb. 12, '63, assigned by Surgeon S. H. Stout to Gilmer Hospital. April 30, '63, Tunnel Hill.

PEPPER, J. H., Surgeon. Dec. 31, 1862, Carter's Tennessee Cavalry.

PEARSALL, A. T., contract (promoted) $100. Appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 14, '62, Atlanta, Jan. 31, '62, Roy Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. Contract made by J. P. Logan, closed March 12, '63. Passed Board at Shelbyville as Surgeon May 30, '63. Nov. 9, '63, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.

PERRY, A. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to rank July 23, '62. Passed Board July 24, '62. Jan. 31, '62, Robertson's Battery, vice Thomassen's by order Surgeon Foard, July 31, '63, Water's Battery. Jan. 31, '64, 7th Mississippi Regiment.

PERRY, J. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War March 21, '62, to rank May 1, '62, to report to Col. Finley. Sept. 30, '63, 6th Florida. April 30, 1864, no change.

PEARCE, J. F., Surgeon. Sept. 30, 1863, left with wounded at Gettysburg. 8th South Carolina Regiment.

PEETS, GEORGE H., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, 1863, 21st Mississippi Regiment.

PEDDY, G. W., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank May 16, '62. Passed Board at Vicksburg April 6, '62. Sept. 30, 1863, 56th Georgia Regiment. April 30, 1864, no change.

PEARCE, J. W., Surgeon. Passed Board at Charleston Nov. 12, '63. April 30, '63, 41st Georgia Regiment. Absent without leave, April 26, 1864, ordered by Surgeon-General to be dropped from the rolls.

PEAK, JOHN S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 15, '63, to rank Nov. 24, '62. Nov. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 10th Confederate Cavalry.

PRICE, LOUIS T., Surgeon, com'd Oct. 28, '61. Dec. 31st Post Surgeon, Rome, Ga., March 21, '63, appointed President A. B. M. E., April 23, '63, Medical-Director Hospitals Gen. Bragg's Army. May 29, '63, Inspector Hospitals Gen. Bragg's Army.

PHILLIPS, N. D., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 21, '62, to rank from Aug. 20, '62, reported to Capt Smith. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Smith's Battery, trans. with Bat. to Army by order Gen. Polk. Oct. 31, '63, Smith's Battery, Nov. 30, '63, Turner's Battery. April 30, '64, Hoxton's Batt'n.

PHILLIPS, M. N., Assistant Surgeon, com. as Assistant Surgeon, passed Board as Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from 20th Aug. '62. Dec. 31, '62, 29th Mississippi Regiment. Appointed Surgeon by Secretary of War March 12, '63, to rank from Jan. 28, '62. Jan. 31, 29th, 30th and 34th Mississippi.

PITTS, J. W., Surgeon, P. A. C. S. Passed Board July 19, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 34th Alabama, Feb. 20, '63, ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. Pillow, Chief of Bureau, Feb. 29, '64, reported by Chief Surgeon Carlisle Terry as having resigned.

PITTS, J. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from Nov. '63, report to Gen. Bragg. Passed the Board Nov. 27, '62. Nov. 30, '62, Alabama Partisan Rangers. March 31, '64, 51st Alabama Cavalry.

PINTHORN, LOUIS C., Surgeon. Passed Board at Murfreesboro Dec. 3, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Rome, Ga. Appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 3d Dec. '62. Report to Gen. Bragg.

PITTS, J. B., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 11th Tennessee Regiment. Transferred to 50th Tennessee Regiment.

PHILSON, C. F., Assistant Surgeon. April 13, '63, 19th Louisiana Regiment. Passed Board at Shelbyville, May 23, '63. April 30, '64, 19th Louisiana.

PRIDE, J. P., contract $100. Surgeon. Contract made by Gen'l Roddy May 26, '63. Aug. 31, '63, Roddy's Brigade Hospital. Nov. 8, '63, contract terminated.

PIGGITT, W. N., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, S. S. Wofford's Brigade.

PIERCE, DUNKLIN, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Feb. 2, '64, to rank from Sept. 21, '63, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen for assignment, to date from Sept. '62. Nov. 21, '63, ordered to report to General Longstreet. Dec. 4, '63, ordered to report to General Breckinridge, Comd. Corps. Dec. 31, '63, 45th Alabama.

PITTS, M. W., Assistant Surgeon. Feb. 6, '64, ordered to report to Medical-Director. March 4, '64, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hood. March 31, '64, 34th Alabama. April 30, '64, 10th South Carolina.

POSTELL, P. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Barrett's Battery. May 31, '63, passed board at Shelbyville. June 5, '63, as Surgeon 34th Mississippi. April 30, '64, 34th Mississippi.

POWELL, JOSEPH W., contract $100, made by D. W. Yandell, Oct. 12, '62. Dec. 6, '62, contract closed.

POPE, J. L., contract $80, made by D. M. Yandell, Oct. 7, '62. Closed, Dec. 16. '62.

POWELL, ALBERT A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Aug. 27, '62. Dec. 31, '62, attachè Medical-Director's Office.

POSEY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, detailed. Dec. 31, '62, Ringgold, Georgia.

PROUT, W. H., Assistant Surgeon, Ferel's Battery.

PORTWOOD, W. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Dec. 9, '62, and reported to General Bragg, at Murfreesboro, Dec. 9, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 8th Confederate Cavalry. Jan. 31, '63, Department Hospital, Shelbyville. July 31, '63, Sappers and Miners, Polk's Corps. Oct. 31, '63, Engineer Corps.

POST, WM. M., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Sr. Surgeon Jenkins' Brigade. Acting Chief-Surgeon Hood's Division.

POELNITZ, B. B., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Charleston, Dec. 4, '63. Dec. 12, '63, ordered to report to E. A. Flewellen, Medical-Director. Jan. 15, ordered to report to Major-General Hindman. July 31, '64, 25th Alabama.

PURVIANCE, JAMES, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Oct. 12, '62, to rank from July 28, '63. 1st Louisiana Regiment, Dec. 31, '62. 1st Louisiana Infantry, April 30, '64.

RAIFORD, J. L., Surgeon, appointed by Colonel Lock of Texas Regiment, by General McCown. April 25, '63, resigned.

PURNELL, HORTENTIUS W., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board July 5, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 2, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 9th Mississippi Regiment. Oct. 31, '61, 41st Mississippi. April 30, '64, 41st Mississippi.

PUGH, JNO. E., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Nov. 22, 62, and report to General Bragg. Passed Board Nov. 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 1st and 3rd Florida Regiments. April 16, '63, Hurricane Springs Hospitals.

PLUMMER, HENRY, Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 8th Arkansas. April 14, '63, ordered to report to Major-General Cleburne for duty with 23rd Tennessee. Oct. 31, '63, 58th Alabama. Passed Board at Bardstown, Oct. 2, '62. Nov. 30, '63, 32nd and 58th Alabama.

PURSELEY, GEO. F., Surgeon. Passed Board A. W. Aug. 15, '62. Dec. 31, Catoosa Springs, Feb. 28, '63, Foard's Hospital, promoted Surgeon Feb. 9, '63. Assigned to Hospital duty at Marietta to date from May 31, '63.

PUGH, THOS. C., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 9th Georgia. Left with wounded at Gettysburg.

PYATT, EZRA A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April 4, '63, to rank from Oct. 23, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 19th Tennessee Regiment. Oct. 31, '63, 19th Tennessee Regiment.

PRYOR, W. T., Surgeon. April 30, '63, Senior Surgeon 3d Brigade.

PYLES, N. C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 18, '63, to rank from July 1, 63, report to F. A. Ramsey. Passed Board at Charleston July 11, '63. Sept. 30, '63, 36th Alabama.

PEAKE, J. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 15, '63, to rank from 24th Nov. '62. May 31, '64, Batt'n Cavalry.

RAINS, AYLETT C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from Aug. 15, '62, to report to Gen. Bragg. Nov. 27, '62, passed A. M. B. at Murfreesboro. Chenault Cavalry.

RAGAN, THOMAS M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 28, '62. Dec. 31st, Rome, Ga., July 8, '63, relieved at Rome and ordered to report to Gen. Forrest. Aug. 31, '63, 10th Tennessee Cavalry.

RAVENEL, EDMOND, JR., Assistant Surgeon. Ordered to report to E. A. F., ordered to report to Major-General Hindman, commanding corps July 28, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Cheatham. Jan. 31, '64, 26th Georgia Battalion.

RAINEY, J. W., Surgeon. Appointed as Assistant Surgeon, by Colonel, to the 11th Texas Cavalry. Appointed Surgeon, by Colonel of Regiment, March 12, '62. April 30, '64, 11th Texas.

RABORG, S. A., contract $80, by J. P. Logan, Jan. 1, '63. Wounded prisoners Atlanta, Ga. Contract closed, Jan. 30, '63.

RAMSEUR, D. P., Surgeon, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 17, '64, ordered to report to A. J. F., by Surgeon Stout. Feb. 29, '64, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hood. Feb. 29, '64, 42nd Georgia.

REDWOOD, GEO. EDWARD, Surgeon. Aug. 20, '62, ordered to Ringgold, Ga. April 30, '63, relieved from this Department, and ordered to report to Surgeon-General.

REESE, JAMES T., Surgeon, com'd Oct. 21, '61. Dec. 1, '62, Post-Surgeon, Cleveland, Tenn. Relieved by General Withers Dec. 3d. Resigned, Dec. 29, '62.

RHEA, ABRAHAM, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec., to rank from July 21, '62. Dec. 30, Cleveland, Tenn. April 30, '63, in charge, Cleveland, Tenn. Sept. 17, '63, Marietta, Ga. Oct. 15, '63, ordered to report to Medical-Director Stout, by Medical-Director A. T.

REYNOLDS, J. D., Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 26, '62, resignation accepted.

READ, A. H., contract $80, made by John M. Johnson, July 17, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta. Jan. 31, '63, Provost Battalion, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 13, '63, cancelled.

REID, THOS. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 32nd Tennessee Regiment. Passed Board, Tupelo, July 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 32nd Tennessee Regiment.

REEVES, C. S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 14, '62. Jan. 31, '63, 34th Alabama Regiment. April 14, '63, resignation accepted.

REESE, W. P., Surgeon. Feb. 17, '63, ordered to report to Medical-Director Flewellen, Tullahoma, Tenn., by Secretary of War. Feb. 28, '63, Ringgold, Ga.

REEVES, J. E., detailed. May 15, '63, rejected by Board at Shelbyville. Feb. 28, '63, 10th Texas Regiment. May 9, '63, transferred with com'd, Department Tennessee.

REESE, W. L., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Jan., '63. Passed Board in Northern, Va., Jan. 20, '63. Jan. 29, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Cheatham, Commanding Corps. Feb. 29, '64, 46th Alabama Regiment.

RICE, FRANK, Chief Surgeon Cheatham's Division, assigned Medical-Director April 1, '62, com'd Sept. 26, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Senior Surgeon Cheatham's Division. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 19, '63. Jan. 19, '64, Chief Surgeon Cheatham's Division.

RIGGS, BENJAMIN HOGAN, Assistant Surgeon (promoted), com'd Oct. 6, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 22d Alabama Regiment, Jan. 31, '62, 7th Mississippi Regiment. Appointed Surgeon by Secretary of War to rank May 27, '63. Jan. 30, '64, 7th Mississippi Regiment.

REDFORD, BENJAMIN C., Assistant Surgeon, com'd to rank Dec. 9, '62. Feb. 28, '63, 10th Kentucky Cavalry.

RIVERS, THOMAS, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 19, '62. Passed Board at Tupelo, July 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 31st Tennessee Regiment. Jan. 31, '64, no change.

RICHARDSON, T. G., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Acting Medical-Inspector vice Chaillé. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Dec. 25, '62, to report to Medical-Director. April 10, '63, announced Assistant Medical-Director of Department of Army Tennessee. Sept. 30, '63, Medical-Inspector Gen. Bragg's staff.

RICHARD, JOHN, contract, made by Col. Breckinridge, Dec. 9, 1862. Feb. 28, 1863, Col. Breckinridge's Kentucky Cavalry.

RICHARDSON, N. D., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank March 6, '63. April 16, '63, 26th Alabama Regiment, May 1, '63, 19th Alabama Regiment, Feb. 29, '64, 19th Alabama Regiment. Passed Board at Charleston May 6, '63.

RICHARDSON, JAS. P., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Feb. 25, '63. Passed Board at Charleston. Aug. 31, '63, 25th Georgia Regiment.

RIDGWAY, M. A., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, 1863, 47th Alabama Regiment.

RIVES, A., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, 1863, 15th Alabama Regiment. Left with wounded at Gettysburg.

RICHARDSON, TOBIAS GIBSON, Surgeon. Born at Lexington, Ky., January 3, 1827. Died in New Orleans, La., May 26, 1892. Succeeded, 1868, Prof. Nott in the Chair of Anatomy, University of Louisiana, and removed to New Orleans. This school was at that time one of the largest in the country, and with such distinguished professors as the late Warren Stone, M. D., Thomas Hunt, M. D., and others of like distinction, attracted annually more than 400 students. He was at the same time appointed one of the attending surgeons to the charity hospital, and

lectured upon clinical surgery in addition to his didactic lectures upon anatomy in the medical college. He was the first to perform successfully the operation of vesico-vaginal fistula, after the method of Dr. Nathan Bozeman, which had then but recently been introduced to the profession. He soon became engaged in a large surgical practice, which was only interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. Leaving New Orleans before its capture by the Federal forces in 1862, he joined the Confederate Army of Tennessee; and was made Medical-Inspector on the staff of Major-General Braxton Bragg. He was present on the field at the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, in the second of which it became his melancholy duty to amputate the thigh of the gallant Major General Hood. He accompanied General Bragg, after the retirement of that distinguished officer from the Army of Tennessee to Richmond, where he continued his duties as Medical-Inspector during the summer of 1864, and by request of the Surgeon in charge, Dr. Hancock, and the attending Surgeons, Drs. Cabell, Hoyt, Thom and Wellford, he performed a large part of the capital operations at the immense hospital after the battle of Rapidan, Spotsylvania Courthouse and Cold Harbor. He subsequently accompanied General Bragg to North Carolina as Medical-Director of that department, and was present on the field at the battle of Averysboro, and also that of Bentonville, where a mere handful of Confederates under General J. E. Johnston made their last unsuccessful fight for independence. Still adhering to the fortunes of his friend and chief, General Bragg, he joined the retreating column of government officials, with President Davis at its head, and continued with them until the formal dissolution of the Confederate Cabinet, at Washington, Ga., and the dispersion of its members. He returned to New Orleans in the succeeding fall and resumed his position in the University of Louisiana, and was immediately chosen dean of the medical faculty. In 1873, upon the resignation of Professor Warren Stone from the chair of surgery, he became his successor. In 1877 he was elected President of the American Medical Association at its annual meeting in Chicago, and presided at the subsequent meeting in Buffalo, N. Y.

RICHARDSON, RICHARD C., Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 4, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director. Dec. 1, '63, ordered to report to General Hardee. Dec. 30, '63, relieved from present duty, and ordered to report to E. K. Smith.

RICHARDSON, D. T., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Macon, Miss., Dec. 2, '63. Sept. 30, '63, 7th Texas Regiment. April 30, '64, 7th Texas Regiment.

RICE, M. J., Assistant Snrgeon. April 30, '64, 17th Alabama Regiment.

ROBERTS, DEARING J., Assistant Surgeon (promoted). Passed Board Nov. 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 20th Tennessee Regiment. Passed Board at Shelbyville, Sr. Surgeon, June 6, 63. June 30, '63, 20th Tennessee Regiment.

ROPER, J. P., contract $80, $100, made Feb. 15, '63, by J. P. Logan, Nov. 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Atlanta, Ga. Jan'y 31, '63, Gate City Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

ROY, G. G., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Provost Battalion, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 31, '63, Roy Hospital, Atlanta.

ROANE, THOS. W., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 26, '63, to rank April 22, '62. Passed Board Shelbyville, May 19, '63. Dec. 31, '62, 51st Tennessee Regiment. March 31, '64, no change.

ROBINETT, JOHN READ, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Arkansas Regiment. Passed Board July 23, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 23, '62. Aug. 31, '63, 2nd and 15th Arkansas Regiments. April 30, '64, 2nd and 24th Arkansas Regiments.

ROBERTSON, JAMES E., Surgeon. Passed Board, of which O. B. Knode was President. March 31, '63, 9th Texas Cavalry.

ROBERTS, J. J., Surgeon. Passed Board, of which O. B. Knode was President, July '62. March 31, '63, 1st Legion Texas Cavalry. April 30, '63, 27th Texas Cavalry.

ROBERTS, W. H.

ROACH, E. J., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 5th Texas Cavalry. Nov. 16, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

ROTHEROCK, R. G., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank Aug. 29, '62. Passed Board, Tupelo, Aug. 29, '62. Sept. 30, '63, 50th Tennessee Regiment.

ROSSIGNAL, HENRY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Feb. 2, '64, to rank Oct. 21, '63. Passed Board at Charleston, Oct. 21, '63. Nov. 30, '63, Eufaula Battery. Jan. 31, '64, Eufaula Battery. April 30, '64, Eldridge's Battalion.

ROGERS, T. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Nov. 16, '62, and reported to General Bragg. Passed Board, at Oxford, Miss, Nov. 16, '62. Sept. 30, '63, 3rd Maryland Battery. April 30, '64, Johnston's Battalion.

ROBERTS, J. J., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 5th Texas Regiment.

ROBERTSON, WM. H., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Charleston, S. C., April 6, '64. April 28, '64, ordered to report to General Hardee for duty in Cheatham's Division.

RUTLAND, B. H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank Aug. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Pest-House, Murfreesboro. April 23, '63, Surgeon in charge of Hospitals at McMinnville, Tenn. Sept. 30, '63, to April 30, '64, 18th Alabama Regiment.

RUSHING, STEPHEN H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 8, '62, and report to General Bragg. Passed Board, Tupelo, July '62. Dec. 24, '62, Rome, Ga. Dec. 31, '62, Corps Hospital, Shelbyville. Sept. 30, '63, Stovall's Brigade Hospital. Dec. 31, '63, 6th Florida Regiment.

RUTLEDGE, C. A., contract. Assignment by Secretary of War. Dec. 11, '62, Atlanta. Jan. 31, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 17, '63, cancelled.

RUTHERFORD, H., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 5th Kentucky Regiment, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

RUDICIL, R. T., Surgeon. March 31, '64, 6th Georgia Cavalry.

RYLAND, J. H., Assistant Surgeon. Com'd July 18, '62. Passed Board July 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Blythe's Mississippi Regiment. April 25, '63, resignation accepted.

RIGG, W. C., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, Guibor's Battery.

RICE, C. A., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 4th Mississippi Regiment. Nov. 2, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

RICHARDSON, M., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, 1864, 42d Georgia Regiment. Dec., 1864, left at Pulaski, Tenn., sick.

RAMSEUR, D. P., Surgeon. May 31, '64, 42d Georgia Regiment. April 23, '63, ordered to report to Medical-Director Army N. Va.

ROBERTS, D. C., Surgeon. July 31, 1864, 3d Mississippi Regiment. Nov. 30, 1864, resignation accepted by Secretary of War.

SAUNDERS, DUDLEY D., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, on duty at Chattanooga as Assistant Post-Surgeon. March 31, '63, Academy Hospital. June 12, '63, Senior Surgeon Post Chattanooga to relieve S. H. Stout.

SAVAGE, LOTT H., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 19th Alabama. Jan. 31, '63, pr. by Secretary of War, Surgeon 19th Alabama. April 25, '63, resigned.

SANFORD, JAMES R., Assistant Surgeon, 51st Tennessee.

SAUNDERS, L. M., dropped from the rolls by order Secretary of War.

SLAUGHTER, JOHN R., Surgeon, com'd March 2, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Senior Surgeon 1st Brigade Wither's Division, 19th Alabama Regiment.

SLAYTON, JAMES R., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Semple's Battery. Feb. 9, '63, Rome, Ga.

SCALES, SAM'L W., Assistant Surgeon. Jan. 31, '63, Hospital Murfreesboro. Jan. 30, '63, 15th and 37th Tennessee Regiments.

SCAYLES, A. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Colonel 14th Texas, May 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 14th Texas. Jan. 31, '63, Douglas' Battery. April 7, '63, transferred to 14th Texas, General Stewart command'g Division. May 9, '63, transferred with com'd to Department Mississippi.

SAYLE, A. M. C., Assistant Surgeon, com. Oct. 29, '61, as A. S. 2d Arkansas. May 9, '63, transferred Department Mississippi.

STANFORD, FRANK, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board July 5, '62. Dec. 10, '62, appointed Chief-Surgeon Cavalry. March 31, '64, no change.

SHACKLEFORD, M. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, April 4, '63, to rank from Oct. 23, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Georgia Cavalry.

SWAIN, R. C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 1, '62. June 30, '63, 39th North Carolina. Feb. 28, '63, Shelbyville Hospital. May 31, '63, in charge sick, McCown's Division.

SCHAFFER, BRETT R., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 8, '62, to rank from Nov. 20, '62, and ordered to report to Colonel Wade. Passed Board at Chattanooga. Feb. 28, '63, 8th Confederate Cavalry.

SLAYDEN, WILLIAM M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Feb. 23, '63, and assigned to 11th Tennessee.

SADDLER, R. B., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board of which O. B. Knode was President March 31, '63. 6th Texas Cavalry.

STRALL, DANIEL, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Jan. 23, '62. April 30, '63, 3d Texas Cavalry.

SWANSON, EDWARD, Surgeon. July 13, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Forrest as Surgeon 4th Tennessee Regiment Cavalry.

SAUNDERS, LUCIEN LAFAYETTE, Surgeon. Aug. 31, '63, 30th Georgia Regiment.

STRAIT, G. L., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Palmetto S. S.

STARR, E. F., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '64, 24th Georgia Regiment.

SALMONE, T. W., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '62, 2d South Carolina Regiment.

STRAIT, JAMES LAURENCE, Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 60th North Carolina Regiment.

STAMFORD, MERRIT W., Assistant Surgeon, Jan. 4, '64. Nov. 31, '64, 10th Tennessee.

STEWART, DAVID FINNEY, Surgeon. Passed Board at Little Rock, Ark., July 17, '62. June 30, '63, Senior Surgeon Churchill's Brigade, 6th, 10th and 15th Texas Regiments. April 30, '64, 10th Texas.

SHEPHERD, LEVIN WILSON, Acting Assistant Surgeon, com'd June, '61. Examined at Mobile, Oct. 5, '61, assigned to 18th Alabama.

SECORD, S., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 20th Georgia. Left with wounded at Gettysburg. Director at Dalton, Ga., having escaped from Federal prison.

SHELL, E. C., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Cobb's Georgia Legion.

STEWART, THOMAS M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 10, '62, to rank from Dec. 10, '62, to report to General Mercer. Passed Board at Charleston Dec. 10, '62. Nov. 30, '63, Martin's Battalion Artillery, Jan. 31, '64, Howell's Georgia Battery, April 30, '64, Martin's Battalion.

STEWART, W. C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 15, '62, to report to General E. K. Smith. Passed Board at Vicksburg March, 1862. Nov. 30, '63, 23d Alabama.

SIMABAUGH, M. N., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Colonel of Regiment Aug. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 29th N. C. Regiment, Feb. 28, '63, Shelbyville, Tenn., Pest-House. Died July, '63.

SHELL, H. D., Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '64, 10th Tennessee Cavalry.

STEWART, JOHN ALEX., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to rank from June 30, '62. Dec. 14, relieved from duty at Chattanooga, Foard's Hospital, and ordered to Rome, Ga. Ordered by General Bragg to report for duty with White's Battalion. March 31, '63, 3d Confederate Cavalry, Dec. 26, relieved from duty with General Wheeler and ordered to report to Hindman. Dec. 31, '63, 1st Tennessee, Feb. 29, '64, 15th and 37th Tennessee.

SNEAD, A. H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Nov. 17, '62, at Atlanta, Ga.

STRONG, JOHN C., appointed Assistant Surgeon July 18, '63, and ordered to report to Surgeon F. A. Ramsey, Medical-Director, Knoxville, Tenn. Served in the Hospital Department during the remainder of the war.

STEPHENSON, JOSEPH S., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 11, '63, to rank from April 24, '63, to report to Medical-Director W. W. Anderson. Aug. 31, '63, 16th S. C.

SHELBY, ISAAC A., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 27th Mississippi Regiment. April 30, '63, Rome, Ga.

STEPHENSON, R. R., Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 6th Kentucky. Jan. 9, '64. Appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 25, '63, to rank from Dec. 18, '61.

STEVENS, JAMES M., Assistant Surgeon. Appointed Surgeon by Secretary of War to rank from Aug. 1, '62. Passed Board Nov. 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 60th North Carolina Regiment. March 14, '62, resignation accepted.

STEVENS, RUFUS K., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Dec. 5, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 5th Arkansas. Appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Dec. 5, '62, and report to General Bragg. Oct. 31, '63, 5th and 13th Arkansas Regiments. March 31, '64, 2nd Tennessee Regiment. April 30, '64, 35th and 48th Tennessee Regiments.

SCHELL, W. AUGUSTUS, Surgeon. Passed Board Dec. 9, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Douglas' Battalion.

SHELTON, J., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Carter's Tennessee Regiment.

SEAGO, B. L., Assistant Surgeon. Jan. 13, '63, assigned by Secretary of War, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 28, '63, Fair Ground Hospital, No. 2. Jan. 27, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Cheatham. Jan. 31, '64, Hardee's escort.

SHEPHERD, EDWIN M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Dec. 4, '62, and report to General Bragg. Com. to rank from Dec. 9, '62. Feb. 28, '63, 3rd Kentucky Cavalry, ordered for temporary duty with Wheeler's Cavalry. March 8, '64, ordered to report to General John H. Morgan.

STEGER, J. C. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Nov. 24, '62. Feb. 28, '63, 4th Alabama Regiment.

STEELE, HOLMES, Surgeon. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 20, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War, June 13, '63, to rank from Dec. 15, '62, to 3rd Florida Regiment. Jan. 31, '63, 60th North Carolina Regiment. April 30, '63, 1st and 3rd Florida Regiments.

STEPHENSON, F. E. B., contract $80, by L. T. Price, Jan 13, '63. Feb. 28, '63, Rome, Ga.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM HENRY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 13, '63, to rank from April 10, '63. Passed Board April 10, '63. April 25, '63, Blythe's Mississippi, May 31, '63, 44th Mississippi, Aug. 31, '63, 9th Mississippi, Oct. 31, '63, 10th Mississippi.

STEWART, JAS. W., contract by Col. P. D. Roddy, April 16, '63, at $100, as Post-Surgeon at Florence, Ala.

STICKNEY, JNO. C., Asssistant Surgeon, July 22, Tupelo, Medical Purveyor in the field for Jones' and Withers' Division. April 31, '64, Medical Purveyor Hardee's Corps.

SIZEMORE, R. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from 22d Aug. '62. Dec. 31st Ringgold, Ga., Oct. 16, '63, relieved with S. H. Stout, ordered to report to Gen. Breckinridge, Oct. 31, '63, 33d Alabama.

SMITH, CHARLES, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from 25th Aug. '62, ordered to report to Major-Gen. Polk. Nov. 30, '62, ordered to Talladega, Ala., by Secretary of War.

SMITH, JNO. D., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 15, '63, as Surgeon, com'd Dec. 16, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 47th Tennessee. Feb. 28, '63, 29th Tennessee Regiment.

SITMAN, CHAS. M., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 16, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 13th and 20th Louisiana Regiments.

SMITH, ANDREW J., Assistant Surgeon, com'd to rank from July 23, '63. Jan. 31, '63, floater, Wood's Brigade. Feb. 28, '63, 45th Mississippi Regiment, July 31, '63, 48th Tennessee, Aug. 31, '63, Cleburne's Escort.

SMITH, HUGH GILBERT, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 14th Sept. '62, report to Gen. Bragg. Passed Board Nov. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 2d Kentucky.

SINGLETON, JOHN W., Assistant Surgeon, promoted to Surgeon by Charleston Board May 15, '63. Served College Hospital, Murfreesboro, Winchester, Dalton.

SMITH, ALFRED, Assistant Surgeon, com'd April 17, '62, to report to General A. S. Johnston. Promoted Surgeon March 31, '64.

STERGER, JOHN C. W., Assistant Surgeon, com'd Nov. 24, '62. Russell's Alabama Cavalry.

SINGLETON, JOHN W., Surgeon, com'd May 30, '63. 41st Alabama Regiment.

STRICKLAND, BENJAMIN M., contract $80. Jan. 9, '63, Rome, Ga.

SMITH, REUBEN ARNOLD, Assistant Surgeon, com'd June 2, '63. 45th Alabama Regiment, Tullahoma Hospital.

SIMMONDS, JAMES H., Assistant Surgeon, com'd March 17, '63. 60th N. C. Regiment.

SILLIMAN, JAMES MONROE, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board June 1, '62, Mobile. Appointed by Secretary of War, '62, to rank from June 1. April 30, '63, 36th Alabama Regiment.

SMITH, WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga May 6, '63. Ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director, May 28, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

SMITH, JASPER NEWTON, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 2, '63, to rank from June 10, '63, report to Medical-Director. May 31, '63, 4th Georgia Cavalry.

SHINE, W. F., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Philips' Georgia Legion.

SMITH, S. H., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 10th Georgia Regiment.

SPINKS, J. C., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 13th Mississippi Regiment.

SPINDLE, T. G., contract, A. Assistant Surgeon, made Jan. 27, '63, at $80. Sept. 30, '63, 4th Tennessee Regiment. Contract terminated Dec. 10, '63.

SMITH, HENRY J., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Charleston Dec. 22, '63. Ordered to report to E. A. F. Jan. 4, '64. Jan 23, '64, ordered to report to Major-General Hindman. Jan. 31, '64, 30th Tennessee Regiment.

STOUT, SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Post-Surgeon at Chattanooga and Superintendent of Hospital. Relieved and assigned Medical-Director of Hospital, General Bragg's Army, May 31, '63.

SCOTT, T. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, to rank from Aug. 20, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Robert's Battery. Passed Board Chattanooga, Feb. 28, '63, Wiggin's Battery.

SCOTT, PRESTON B., Surgeon. Com. May 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Kentucky, Sr. Surgeon 3rd Brigade, Breckinridge's Division.

Scott, John Orlando, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, June 2, '63, to rank from Feb. 15, '62, and report to General Bragg. Passed Board Nov. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 2nd Kentucky Regiment.

Strother, Robt. S., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 45th Mississippi. Jan. 31, '63, 33rd Alabama Regiment. April 25, '63, resigned.

Stroud, A. D., contract $80, made by E. J. Bryan. June 20, '62, Hospital in Murfreesboro, Feb. 28, '63, 10th Texas Regiment, March 30, '63, 2d Arkansas. April 7, '63, Douglas' Batt'n.

Scott, Jesse Foree, Surgeon, com'd May 1, '62, appointed by Secretary of War 11th Feb. '64, to rank May 1, '62. Passed Board Aug. 20, '62. Jan. 31, '63, 48th Tennessee, Nov. 30, '63, 35th and 48th Tennessee.

Soles, Joseph Marion, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Feb. 26, '63, at Charleston, ordered to report to E. A. F. May 12, '63, by him to report to S. H. Stout, Feb. 28, Newsom Hospital, Chattanooga, July 8, '63, relieved at Chattanooga and ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. Forrest. Appointed by Secretary of War June 14, '63, to rank from March 12, '63. Dec. 31, '62, 29th Georgia.

Strode, D. H., Surgeon. May 14, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Medical-Director.

Stoney, J. S., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 1st South Carolina.

Strode, W. R., Surgeon appointed by Secretary of War 4th Dec. '62, to rank from Aug. 9, '62. Passed Board at Macon, Miss., Aug. 9, '62. Dec. 31, '63, 4th Mississippi. Transferred with command from Department.

Sloan, J. M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Feb. 11, '64, to rank from 30th Nov. '63. Feb. 19, '64, ordered to report to Gen. Roddy to relieve Dr. B. M. Hughes, contract. Feb. 29, '64, 16th South Carolina. Relieved from duty with 16th South Carolina and ordered to report to Surgeon Stout.

Sloan, Fielding, Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '64, ordered to report for duty with 50th Alabama.

Scull, Benjamin F., Surgeon. Passed Board at Bowling Green Feb. '62. Dec. 31, '62, Senior Surgeon 2d Brigade, Cleburne's Division, 18th Arkansas. Aug. 31, '63, 2d and 15th Arkansas.

SUTHERLAND, A. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to rank from June 28, '62. Dec. 31st Foard's Hospital, Chattanooga, Jan. 26, '63, ordered by Gen. Bragg to report to Wheeler for duty with 3d Cavalry.

SPRUELL, THOMAS W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Oct. 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 41st Alabama.

SHURTLUFF, ORLANDO V., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Tupelo. July 22, '62, 33d Mississippi. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 45th Mississippi, March 31, '63, Tullahoma Hospital, July 31, '63. 32d and 45th Mississippi.

STEWART, JOHN ALEX., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Sept. 26, '62, to rank from June 30, '62. Dec. 14 relieved at Chattanooga and ordered to Rome, Ga. March 31, '63, 3d Confederate Cavalry. Dec. 31, '63, 1st Tennessee Battalion, Feb. 29, '64, 15th and 37th Tennessee, March 31, '64, 7th Tennessee.

SUTFIELD, RICHARD MENTOR, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War July 10, '63, to rank from April 29, '63. Passed Board at Chattanooga, May 9, '63, assigned by Foard to Academy Hospital. July 11, '63, Medical Purveyor Wheeler's Corps.

STUART, J. D., Surgeon, on duty by order of Secretary of War April 21, '63, to report to Medical-Director Ramsay. Sept. 30, '63, 65th Georgia.

SUTHERLAND, T. A., Assistant Surgeon, on duty at Headquarters, reported to E. A. F., Feb. 7, '64. Feb. 7, '64, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee, Feb. 29, '64, 8th Mississippi.

SYKES, A. J., contract $100 by General Roddy. Nov. 8, '63, Roddy's Brigade Hospital.

SITMAN, C. M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 21, '62. May 13, '64, 13th La.

SMITH, L. W., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 6th Mississippi Regiment.

SIMMONS, J. M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Feb. 2, '64, to rank from Oct. 10, '63. June 30, '64, 31st Mississippi. Wounded at Kennesew Mt. and sent to Hospital.

SPILLMAN, J. W., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 14th Texas Regiment.

SMITH, J. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 2, '63, to rank from June 10, '63. July 31, '64, 4th Georgia Cavalry.

SUFFIELD, R. M., Surgeon. May 31, '64, Corps Medical Purveyor.

Scott, Z. J., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 36th Mississippi, Senior Surgeon Sear's Brigade.

Stovall, C. G., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '64, 22d Alabama, Sept. 24, '64, ordered to report to Gen. Lee.

Scurlock, T. J., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 1st Texas Legion Cavalry.

Spurlock, T. J., Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 31, '64, on duty with Gen. Smith, Chief Engineer, Aug. 9, '64, ordered to report to Gen. M. L. Smith.

Taylor, Richard H., P. A. C. S. Passed Board at Knoxville Dec. 2, '62. Dec. 23d ordered to report to Medical-Director Foard. Jan. 6, '63, Rome, Ga.

Taliaferro, Edwin T., Surgeon. Passed Board Dec. 3, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 26th Tennessee Regiment. Left at Murfreesboro. Resigned April 3, 1863.

Treadwell, Joel C., Assistant Surgeon. Passed A. Board Dec. 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 60th North Carolina Regiment, Jan. 31, '63, left at Murfreesboro. Appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank Dec. 8, '62, report to Gen. Bragg. Feb. 29, '64, 4th Florida. March 31, '64, 4th Georgia Batt'n S. S.

Talbott, Chas. B., Surgeon. April 20, '63, ordered to report to General Van Dorn.

Taliaferro, T. J., Surgeon. Passed Board, Holly Springs, Oct. 28, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Oct. 28, '62. July 31, '63, 32nd and 45th Mississippi Regiments. April 30, 64, 45th Mississippi Regiment.

Taylor, Arch., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Texas Regiment.

Taliaferro, C. T., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 4th Alabama Regiment.

Talbott, J. P., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Colonel J. S. Williams to 1st Kentucky Mount. Rifles. Taken prisoner June 1, '63. Exchanged. Not examined.

Terry, Carlisle, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Mar. 1, '62, to rank Jan 1, '62. June 19, '62, Chief-Surgeon Withers' Division. Oct. 31, '63, Chief-Surgeon Hindman's Division. April, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

Tebault, G. H., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board July 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 10th South Carolina Regiment. June 30, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

Trimble, Wm. H., Aug. 31, 1863, 9th Texas Regiment. Assigned by Col. of Regiment.

TERRELL, ARTHUR BEVERLY, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Dec. 10, '62. Passed Board Dec. 8, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 9th Texas Regiment. April 9, '63, Humphrey's Battery. Nov. 30, '63, Rivers' Battery.

TERRELL, H. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War April 4, '63, to rank Nov. 29, '62. April 30, '63, 1st Mississippi Cavalry.

TERRELL, R. M., Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 9th Georgia Regiment.

TREZEVANT, G. S., Assistant Surgeon. Jan. 16, 1862, ordered to report to Medical-Director A. T., being relieved from duty at Columbia, S. C.

TILLMAN, T. A., Assistant Surgeon. May 18, 1863, ordered to report to Medical-Director A. J. F., May 24, '63, ordered to report to F. A. Ross, Medical-Director.

TRIBBLE, GEO. WASHINGTON, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 18, '63. Passed Board at Chattanooga July 18, '63. July 31, '63, 6th, 10th, 15th Texas Regiments, March 31, '64, 17th and 18th Texas.

THORNTON, FRANCIS, Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Post-Surgeon, Ringgold, Ga. Feb. 28, '63, Foard's Hospital.

THOMPSON, NEWTON JASPER, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Aug. 9, '62. Passed Board Aug. 9, '62. Jan. 8, '63, Academy Hospital, Jan. 31, '64, 5th Kentucky Regiment.

THORNTON, PAT. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Feb. 6, '62. Feb. 3, '63, McMinnville, Exam. Conscripts. July 31, '63, to April 30, '64, 4th Tennessee Cavalry.

THOMPSON, WM. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Nov. 2, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 33d Tennessee Regiment. Passed Board at Central, Va., Nov. 2, '61.

TOXEY, CALEB, Assistant Surgeon, com'd March 4, '62, appointed by Secretary of War to rank March 11, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 25th Alabama Regiment, Oct. 31, '63, 50th Alabama. Passed Board at Charleston April 18, '64. March 31, '64, 19th Alabama.

THOMAS, J. G., Surgeon. Oct. 31, 1862, 39th Alabama Regiment. Transferred to Army of Mississippi. Passed Board at Charleston, S. C.

THOMASSON, E. W., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Aug. 16, '62, to rank May 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Robertson's Battery. Sept. 30, '63, Dent's Battery. Mar. 31, '64, Courtney's Battalion Artillery.

TOOMER, FRANCIS A., Assistant Surgeon. Passed A. M. B. Dec. 9, '62. Feb. 28, '63, Palmer's Battery. Nov. 30, '63, Reserve Artillery. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Dec. 9, '62.

THOMPSON, SAM'L M., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Jan. 2, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 7th Arkansas Regiment. Mar. 31, '63, 33rd Alabama Regiment. Nov. 30, '63, 41st Tennessee Regiment. Passed Board July 18, '62.

THOMPSON, JOS. WM., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 19, '62. Dec. 31, '62, "Floater," Breckinridge's Division. Oct. 31, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

THORNBERG, AMOS, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Oct. 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 3rd Confederate Cavalry. March 9, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

THOMAS, R. C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 27, '62, by A. J, Foard. Jan. 31, '63, Gate City Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

THORNTON, G. B., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Jan. 4, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Chief-Surgeon McCown's Division. Passed Board, Shelbyville, May 15, '63. July 18, '63, Chief-Surgeon Stewart's Division.

TOMPKINS, W. R., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank May 18, '63. Passed Board, Shelbyville, May 18, '63. Aug. 31, '63, Engineer Corps (Cleburne's). June 15, '64, dropped from the rolls.

TODD, G. R. C., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 10th Georgia Regiment. Transferred to General Hospital, Charleston, S. C.

THOMPSON, J. T. S. A., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 3rd Tennessee Regiment.

THORNTON, GEORGE F., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from 5th Feb. 1863, ordered by E. A. Flewellen to report to Gen. Wheeler for duty with Gen. Roddy. Nov. 19, '63, 53d Alabama.

THORNTON, VAN B., Assistant Surgeon, Grad. M. D., Med. College, Washington, D. C., served as private C. S. A., until 1863, and after examination was com. April 1, 1863, and assigned to duty at Vicksburg, Miss., as Assistant Surgeon 62d Tennessee Infantry, and served subsequently in Stevens' Batt'n in 22d Louisiana, and the 15th Cavalry, C. S. A.; wounded Aug. 15, 1864, and disabled.

THOMPSON, GASTON M., contract $100, made by Gen. Roddy Sept. 7, '63. Sept. 30, '63, Roddy's Brigade Hospital, Oct. 31, '63, Terrell's Batt'n. Contract annulled Nov. 13, '63.

TOOLE, B. M., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, Acting Chief Surgeon Stevenson's Division. Oct. 31, '63, 31st Tennessee.

TUCKER, W. D., Assistant Surgeon, com'd Oct. 1, '61. Dec. 31, '64, 154th Tennessee, March 5, '63, on duty to the Hospitals in E. Tennessee, Mobile and Mississippi, Feb. 12, '63. Inspector of Vaccination Polk's Corps, May 31, '63 Passed Board at Shelbyville June 9, '63, as Surgeon. June 30, '63, Medical-Inspector Polk's Corps, Dec. 9, '63, relieved with Breckinridge's Corps, report to P. D. Bowles, relieved with Colonel P. D. Bowles and ordered to Gen. Hardee. April 21, '64, Medical-Inspector Department of Alabama, Mississippi and E. Louisiana.

TURNER, MATTHEW, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Mobile Dec. 1, '61. Dec. 31, '62, 22d Alabama. Com'd Oct. 6, '61.

TURNER, SAM'L F., Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 28, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 6th Arkansas. April 30, '63, 6th and 7th Arkansas.

TURPIN, STEPHEN WHITE, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 28, '62. Oct. 31, '63, Darden's Battery, Dec. 5, '63, ordered to report to Major Williams. Feb. 29, '64, 2d Batt'n Reserve Artillery.

TUTTLE, L. W., Surgeon. Passed Board, Yandell President, July 2, '62. Feb. 28, '63, Catoosa Springs.

TURNER, THOS., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from Dec. 9, '62, report to Gen. Bragg. Passed Board at Murfreesboro Dec. 9, '62. March 31, '63, 7th Mississippi, Sept. 30, '63, 41st Mississippi, Nov. 30, '63, 44th Mississippi.

THURMAN, W. P., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 29, '63, promoted, reported from Surgeon-General. Dec. 31, '63, ordered to report to E. A. F., Jan. 8, '64, ordered to report to Gen. Hindman, com'd'g Corps. Jan. 31, '64, 34th Alabama.

TURNER, ROBERT J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 31, '63, to rank from June 10, '63. Passed Board at Shelbyville June 10, '63. Sept. 30, '63, 58th Alabama, Nov. 16, '63, relieved with 58th Alabama, and ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

TYDINGS, CHARLES B., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga July 15, '63, to report to Medical-Director, A. T. May 31, '63, Breckinridge's Regiment Cavalry, July 16, '63, ordered to report to General Wheeler as Assistant Surgeon 9th Kentucky Cavalry.

TRIPPE, JOHN H., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 55th Alabama.

TIGNER, L. H., Assistant Surgeon. May 31, '64, 41st Georgia Regiment, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hood. June 13, ordered to report to A. J. Foard.

THOMSON, C. R., Surgeon. May 31, '64, 1st Georgia Regiment.

TROTTER, T. R., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 15th Mississippi. Left with wounded at Decatur, Ala.

TURNER, SAMUEL F., born in Talbot county, Ga., in 1835. Graduated in the N. O. Medical School, 1859; raised a company in 1861, and served as its captain until 1862, under General A. S. Johnston, and was then commissioned Surgeon 6th Arkansas Infantry, and served until the end of the war; died in Robertson county, Texas, in the winter of 1867.

THORNTON, C. C., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, Cowan's Battalion, October, Myrick's Battalion Artillery.

THOMAS, B. H., Surgeon. Nov. 21, '64, ordered to report to A. S. Foard, Jan. 15, '65, assigned to the Receiving and Shipping Hospital, Tupelo, Miss., temporarily.

TREADWELL, J. C., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War June 2, '63, to rank from Dec. 8, '62. May 31, '64, 4th Georgia Battalion S. S.

UPSERY, B. W., Jan. 31, '63. Depot Hospital, Shelbyville, Feb. 28, '63. July 31, '63, Superintendent Vaccin., Polk's Corps, Aug. 31, '63, in charge Shipping and Field Hospital, Jan. 24, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Medical-Director.

VASSER, GEORGE W., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '63, 1st and 3d Florida.

VAUGHAN, DAVID A. Dropped from rolls by order Secretary of War.

VASSAR, ED. M., Assistant Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, Ringgold, Ga.

VANDYKE, M. H., contract. Sept. 3, '63, 43rd Georgia Regiment.

VERNON, EBENEZER R., Assistant Surgeon, 4th Tenneseee Regiment. Passed Board, Chattanooga, Aug. 15, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Aug. 16, '62. Jan. 31, '64, 4th and 5th Tennessee Regiments.

VENABLE, R. N., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, April 4, '63, to rank from Nov. '62, and report to General B. B. Captured, reported Sept. 15, '63, and ordered to report to Major-General Walker. Oct. 31, '63, 27th Mississippi Regiment.

VAUGHAN, J. W., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 1st and 4th Missouri Regiment. Transferred to Hospital Department by order General Maury.

VILLERET, F. F., Assistant Surgeon, com. Feb. 26, '62, Eufaula Light Artillery. Transferred 50th Alabama Regiment.

VERTREES, JOHN L., Assistant Surgeon, com. Nov. 24, '62, 6th Kentucky Regiment.

VAUGHAN, G. W., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, Tarrant's Battalion. Oct., wounded and sent to Hospital.

VOORHIES, A. H., Surgeon. June 30, '64, Acting Medical-Director Army Mississippi. Aug. 31, '64, Acting Medical-Inspector Army Tennessee. Sept. 4, '64, in the field. Assigned as Acting Medical-Director Stewart's Corps, temporarily.

VAUGHAN, B. A., commissioned Surgeon March 15, '61, and assigned to the 14th Miss. Infantry, and after the surrender at Donaldson assigned to hospital service, and established and had charge of Port Hospitals at Macon and Landudale Springs, Miss., Jackson, Miss. and Atlanta, Ga., and at close of the civil war Medical-Director for the State of Mississippi.

VALENTINE, PHILO. G., Assistant Surgeon, com. Oct. 16, '61. Dec. 31, '62, College Hospital, Murfreesboro. Jan'y 31, '63, Rome, Georgia.

WASHINGTON, JAMES S., Surgeon. Dec. 7, '62, ordered to report to General Buckner, Murfreesboro.

WASSON, LAWRENCE M., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 10th Mississippi Regiment. Died at Academy Hospital June 16, '63.

WARE, JAMES, Surgeon. Passed Board Aug. 20, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank from Aug. 20, '62, and report to Colonel Gober. Dec. 31, '62, Sr. Surgeon 1st Brigade, Breckinridge's Division, 16th and 25th Louisiana.

WARE, J. J., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board July 19, '62. Dec., 1st Confederate Cavalry.

WARE, J. E. H., contract $100, made by J. P. Logan Feb. 15, '63. Jan. 31, '63, Empire Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

WALL, ALEX. H., Surgeon. Jan. 22, '63, dropped from rolls by order Secretary of War.

WALLS, A. M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Colonel of Regiment July 15, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 30th Arkansas Regiment. Jan. 31, '63, 25th Arkansas Regiment. May 9, '63, transferred Department Mississippi.

WARNE, J. H., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Jan. 31, '63, 39th North Carolina.

WARD, W. H., Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '63, 28th Mississippi Regiment.

WATTERS, J. H., Surgeon. March 13, '63, assigned to duty at Tunnel Hill by S. H. Stout. April 30, '63, Gilmer Hospital, Chattanooga. May 31, '63, returned to Tunnel Hill.

WARREN, T. A., Surgeon, $100. Assigned Feb. 7, '63, to duty with Provost Batt'n by Surgeon-General at Atlanta, Ga. May 31, '63, Roy Hospital.

WATERS, M. S., Assistant Surgeon. April 30, '63, 1st Tennessee Cavalry, July 13, '63, ordered to report to Gen. Forrest for duty in 1st Tennessee Regiment Cavalry.

WALL, JOHN GARRETT, Surgeon. April 30, '63, 19th Louisiana Regiment.

WAY, W. H., Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 31, '63, 29th Georgia Regiment, Oct. 12, '63, relieved with 26th Georgia Regiment and ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

WALL, CONRAD, Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 1st Alabama Batt'n.

WATERS, W. H., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 1st Texas Regiment. Left with wounded at Gettysburg. Oct. 31, '63, 5th Texas.

WATKINS, B. F., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 44th Alabama.

WATTS, E. M., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 51st Georgia Regiment.

WARNOCK, R. A., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 51st Georgia.

WALKER, E. R., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 8th S. C. Regiment.

WARMUTH, G. J., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 25, '63, to rank from March 22, '63. Oct. 12, '63, relieved with 9th Georgia Battalion, and ordered to report to S. H. Stout, April 9, ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee, April 30, '64, 17th and 18th Texas.

WADE, DAVID, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War Aug. 20, '62. Sept. 30, '63, 27th Virginia Battalion Cavalry.

WALLACE, S. W., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 5th Tennessee Cavalry.

WALLACE, JAMES, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 29, '62. Nov. 30, '63, 5th Tennessee Cavalry.

WARD, BENJAMIN N., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 16, '62, to rank from that day. Passed Board at Tupelo, Sept. 18, '62. Dec. 31, 40th Mississippi.

WATSON, A. F., Surgeon. April 30, '64, 17th Alabama.

WESTMORELAND, WILLIS F., Surgeon, Tupelo. July 16, ordered to commanding officer at Atlanta, Ga., for Hospital duty. Dec. 31, '62, Medical College Hospital.

WESTBROOK, J. L., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 21, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War Dec. 4, to rank from Aug. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Scott's Battery, Jan. 31, '64, Battalion English Troops.

WENDELL, R. S., Surgeon. Nov. 25, '62, passed A. M. B. At Murfreesboro, Jan. 7, with wounded. Jan. 3, '63, ordered to report to Surgeon G. W. Burton at Hospital in Murfreesboro by B. W. Avent. Appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from Nov. 25, '62, report to General Bragg.

WEEDON, H. M., Surgeon, com'd Feb. 17, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 4th Alabama, Jan. 31, '62, Senior Surgeon Breckinridge's Division, 4th Florida. March 31, '64, Chief Surgeon Bates' Division.

WEBB, GEO. M., Surgeon. Nov. 21, '62, passed A. M. B., Chenault Cavalry. Appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from 27th Nov. '62, report to Gen. Bragg.

WELSH, H. M., contract $100, made by Col. Josiah Patterson 15th Dec. '62, at Tuscumbia, Ala. Feb. 28, '63, 2d Regiment Cavalry Roddy's. March 31, '63, Patterson's Cavalry.

WEBB, G. W., Surgeon, com'd to rank from Sept. 20, '62. Feb. 28, '63, Col. Chenault's Kentucky Cavalry.

WEBB, WILLIAM, appointed by Secretary of War Nov. 18, '62, to rank from July 8, '62, and ordered to report to Gen. Bragg. May 2, '63, assigned to Academy Hospital.

WELLBORN, WILLIAM THOMAS, Assistant Surgeon. April 27, '63, passed Army Board at Charleston, S. C., May 21, '63, 2d Texas Brigade. May 31st 24th Tennessee Regiment.

WEEDEN H. Y., contract $100, made by Surgeon-General April '63. April 30, '63, Grant Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

WELDON, W., Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 31, '63, 29th Georgia. Died 16th Feb. '64.

WEST, N. G., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 2d Georgia Regiment.

WESTMORELAND, T., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War May 30, '63, to rank from Jan. 7, '62. Passed Board at Clinton, La. Nov. 30, '63, 53d Tennessee. Jan., 1864, transferred with command from Department.

WHEELER, WILLIAM C., contract $100, made by Surgeon-General April '63. April 30, '63, Grant Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

WILLIAMS, HICK., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 26, '62, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from July 23, '62. Jan. 4, '63, relieved at Chattanooga.

WIBLE, BENJAMIN MILLER, Surgeon. Com. July 19, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Post-Surgeon, Tunnel Hill, Ga.

WRIGHT, W. M., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 4, '62, to rank from Aug. 22, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Gate City Hospital, Atlanta.

WILLS, W. T., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 26, '62, to rank from July 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 31st Tennessee Regiment.

WRIGHT, ANDREW F., Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Feb. 17, '62, to rank from Nov. 28, '61. Surgeon 2nd Confederate Regiment. Dec. 31, '62, 27th Tennessee Regiment. Jan. 31, '63, Sr. Surgeon Manney's Brigade, Cheatham's Division. Passed Board, Bowling Green, Jan. '62. Reported to General J. K. Jackson, for duty with 5th Mississippi, April 30, '63.

WINGO, F. R., Assistant Surgeon, com. Oct. 1, '63. Sept. 30, '62, 27th Tennessee Regiment.

WILLIAMS, T. H. B., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board July 17, '62. July 22, 20th Arkansas Regiment. Dec. 31, '62, 9th Mississippi Regiment. Feb. 28, Garrity's Battery. Passed Board, as Surgeon at Chattanooga, April 23, '63. Oct. 31, '63, 9th Mississippi Regiment.

WINN, P. C., Surgeon. Dec. 31, '62, 28th Alabama Regiment. Feb. 28, '63, Vaccination and Pest-House, Rome, Ga. Resignation accepted, by President, March 31, '63.

WILKERSON, W. W., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Columbus, Miss., July 1, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank from June 30, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 16th and 25th Louisiana Regiments. April 1, '64, ordered to report to Surgeon S. H. Stout.

WILSON, JOSEPH E., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Aug. 19, '62. Passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 10, '62. Jan. 31, '63, Sick Train, Aug. 31, '63, 48th Tennessee Regiment, April 30, '64, Cleburne's Escort.

WILLIAMS, FRED. W., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Chattanooga Aug. 20, '62, com'd July 11, '62, 45th Alabama Regiment, Jan. 31, '64, Pickett's Regiment Cavalry, ordered to report to Gen. Roddy.

WILEY, OSCAR, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Sept. 13, '62. Sept. 30, '63, 54th Virginia Regiment. April 30, '64, 54th Virginia Regiment.

WILLIAMS, G. A., contract $50, made by Capt. Forney at Camp Floyd Bush, North Alabama, Sept. 24, '62. Closed Nov. 20, '62.

WILLSON, CURTIS R., Assistant Surgeon (promoted), passed Board Nov. 21, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 28th Tennessee Regiment. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank as Surgeon May 16, '63. Jan. 31, '64, 28th Tennessee Regiment.

WINGO, T. R., Assistant Surgeon (promoted), appointed by Secretary of War, to rank June 3, '63. Dec. 31, '62, 27th Tennessee Regiment, Jan. 31, '63, Winchester Hospital. Surgeon 27th Tennessee Regiment June 9, '63.

WRIGHT, PATRICK H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary War to rank Dec. 3, '62. Passed Board at Murfreesboro Dec. 4, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 26th Tennessee Regiment. Jan. 13, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

WILKES, JAMES, contract (promoted), appointed by Secretary of War to rank June 11, '62. April 30, '63, 6th Texas Cavalry. Passed Board at Chattanooga July 11, '63. July 13, '63, 3d Arkansas Cavalry.

WHIPPLE, GEO. S., Assistant Surgeon. May 7, '63, ordered to report to Col. 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

WILLIAMSON, W. A., Assistant Surgeon, passed Board at Shelbyville May 20, '63, ordered to report E. A. F., Medical-Director. May 22, '63, report to Gen. Breckinridge.

WILLIS, G. M., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63; Philip's Georgia Legion.

WRIGHT, DANIEL F., Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 3rd Tennessee Regiment. Jan. 5, 64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout, Medical-Director Hospital. Jan. 31, '64, resigned.

WILSON, A. G., Assistant Surgeon (detailed). Sept. 30, '63, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry.

WILSON, J. S., Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 42nd Georgia Regiment, Acting Surgeon of Brigade. April 30, '64, 42nd Georgia Regiment.

WRIGHT, M. R., Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 30, '63, 31st Alabama Regiment. Dec. 31, '63, dropped from the rolls, not a medical officer.

WHITE, LORENZO, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Macon, Miss., Nov. 30, '63. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Nov. 30, '63. Dec. 31, '63, 58th North Carolina Regiment. April 30, '64, 58th North Carolina Regiment.

WINN, H. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Nov. 19, '63. Feb. 29, '64, 50th Alabama Regiment. April 30, '64, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

WILLSON, G. H., Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 30, '63, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry. Dec. 31, '63, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry.

WILSON, R. T., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Nov. 10, '62. Passed Board Nov. 10, '62, at Oxford, Miss. Dec. 31, '63, 4th Mississippi Regiment. January, transferred with command from Department.

WILKERSON, T. H., Assistant Surgeon, ordered to report to S. H. Stout. Jan. 30, '64, ordered to report to General Cheatham. Feb. 29, '64, 30th Georgia Regiment.

WOODWARD, EMMETT, Surgeon, com'd Oct. 1, '61. Dec. 31, '62, Senior Surgeon 4th Brigade Cheatham's Division, 154th Tennessee, Feb. 10, '63, transferred to Department East Tennessee.

WOODHOUSE, VIRGINIUS GUSTAVIUS, Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank Dec. 3, '62. Passed Board Dec. 4, '62. Dec. 31, '61, 24th Mississippi Regiment. April 30, '64, 11th Texas Cavalry.

WOOTEN, J. D., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board at Bowling Green Jan. 12, '63. Dec. 31, '62, 5th Tennessee, June 30, '63, 35th Tennessee Regiment. April 30, '64, 35th and 48th Tennessee Regiments.

WOODSON, M. A., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank June 6, '63. Passed Board at Shelbyville June 6, '63, July 31, '63, 15th and 37th Tennessee. April 30, '64, 15th and 37th Tennessee.

WOODS, A. V., Surgeon. Nov. 30, '63, 1st Louisiana Cavalry. March 31, '64, transferred with command from Department.

WORK, JOHN, Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 30, '63, 1st Texas Regiment, Nov. 9, '63, ordered to report to S. H. Stout. Detailed by order Gen. Bragg to remove Texas Hospital from Richmond.

WHYTE, THOS. V., Assistant Surgeon. Oct. 31, '63, 9th Georgia Batt'n Artillery.

WALL, W. B., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 33d Mississippi Regiment.

WALLACE, J. D., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 1st and 4th Missouri Regiment. Dec. 1864, left with wounded at Franklin, Tenn.

WALL, M. A., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, 1864, 25th Arkansas Regiment.

WALKER, S. N., Surgeon. July 31, '64, Lowry's Cavalry, dismounted. Aug., '64, transferred from Department with Brigade.

WEATHERLY, W. E., Surgeon. June 30, '64, 57th Alabama Regiment. July 31, '64, Engineer and Pioneer Corps of Stewart's Corps.

WARD, W. T., Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, 28th Mississippi Cavalry.

WILSON, J. A., Assistant Surgeon. May 31, '64, 42nd Georgia Regiment, wounded.

WILKES, J. H., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War, Sept. 2, '63, to rank July 11, '63. Passed Board at Chattanooga, July 11, '63. May 31, '64, 3rd Arkansas Cavalry.

WHITEHEAD, P. F., Surgeon. June 30, '64, Chief-Surgeon, Loring's Division.

WILLIAMS, KELLY, Surgeon. June 30, '64, 14th Mississippi Regiment.

WILLIAMSON, LEA, Assistant Surgeon. June 30, '64, Yates' Battery. Oct. 31, '64, Lumsden's Battery.

XAUPI, XENOPHON, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board, Chattanooga, Aug. 18, '62. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Aug. 18, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Blythe's Mississippi Regiment. Oct. 31, '63, to April 30, '64, 44th Mississippi Regiment.

YANDELL, DAVID W., Surgeon (Com'd). Dec. 31, '62, Medical-Director Hardee's Corps, and President Army M. B. March 31, '63, no change.

YANDELL, LUNSFORD PITTS, Surgeon, com'd Jan. 2, '62. Jan. 31, '63, Pest-House, Dalton, Ga., ordered to report to S. H. Stout, to Gen. Breckinridge. Feb. 29, '64, 19th Louisiana Regiment.

YATES, TYREE WESLEY, Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board A. W., Aug. 12, '62. Dec. 31, '62, Ringgold, Ga., Aug. 21, '62, ordered to report to S. H. Stout.

YOUNG, JNO. F., Assistant Surgeon. July 22, '63, Field Purveyor Wood's and Cheatham's Division. April 30, '64, Medical-Purveyor Hood's Corps.

YOUNG, S A., Assistant Surgeon. Passed Board Nov. 5, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 16th Tennessee Regiment. Feb. 28, '63, 38th Tennessee Regiment. Appointed by Secretary of War to rank Nov. 25, '62. Nov. 30, '63, 38th Tennessee.

YOUNG, RAWLINS, Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank July 24, '62. Dec. 31, '62, 1st Arkansas Regiment. Passed Board at Tupelo July 24, '62. April 30, '64, 1st and 15th Arkansas Regiments.

YOUNG, R. J., Assistant Surgeon, appointed by Secretary of War to rank May 18, '63. Passed Board at Shelbyville May 18, '63. May 19, '63, 24th Texas (dismounted cavalry), Oct. 31, '63, 17th 18th, 24th and 25th Texas Regiments.

YARBROUGH, A. S., Surgeon (promoted), July 31, 1864, 1st Mississippi Regiment. Nov. 18, '64, examined, ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. Stewart.

ZACHARIAS, J. F., Assistant Surgeon. Feb. 18, '64, ordered to report to Medical Director, March 8, 1864, ordered to report to Provost-Marshal.

General Hospitals and Medical Officers in Charge, Attached to the Army of Tennessee, July, 1864.

During my inspection of the Field and General Hospitals of the Army of Tennessee in July, August and September, 1864, I examined the records of the following :

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Medical College Hospital, Surgeon W. F. Westmoreland.

Fair Ground Hospital, No. 1, Surgeons R. C. Divine and H. W. Broun.

Fair Ground Hospital, No. 2, Surgeon George G. Crawford.

Polk Hospital, Surgeon Robert Battey.

Gate City Hospital, Surgeon Paul F. Eve.

Institute Hospital, Surgeon D. C. O'Keefe.

Prison Hospital for Federals, Sr. Surgeon G. G. Roy.

Roy Hospital, Assistant Surgeon G. G. Roy.

Roy Hospital, Surgeon D. C. O'Keefe.

Roy Hospital, Surgeon William Welsh.

Roy Hospital, Surgeon Paul F. Eve.

Receiving and Distributing Hospital, Assistant Surgeon Meeking, and Surgeon G. T. Pursley.

General Hospital, Surgeon J. P. Logan.

Empire Hospital, Surgeon Wm. P. Harden.

Winship and Blackie Hospital, Surgeons G. G. Roy and J. G. Bratwitt.

Grant Hospital, Surgeon J. C. Mullers.

Prison Hospital (Confederate), Surgeon G. G. Roy.

WEST POINT, GEORGIA.

Reid Hospital, Surgeon J. W. Osten.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Walker Hospital, Surgeon Carlisle Terry.

GREENSBORO, GEORGIA.

Dawson Hospital, Surgeon J. D. Smith.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA.

Brown Hospital, Surgeon Robert J. Massey.

EUFAULA, ALABAMA.

General Hospital, Surgeon Paul De Lacy Baker.

BARNESVILLE, GEORGIA.

Kingston Hospital, Surgeon George W. McDade.

FORT GAINES, GEORGIA.

Hardie Hospital, Surgeon J. McF. Gaston.

MACON, GEORGIA.

City Hall Hospital, Surgeons L. L. Saunders and Albert H. Snead.

Floyd Home Hospital, Surgeon Dabney Herndon.

Blind School Hospital, Surgeons Paul C. Lee and George P. Cooper.

Stout Hospital, Surgeon Theodore Parker.

Ocmulga Hospital, Surgeon S. E. Chaillé and Assistant Surgeon C. H. Tebault.

SIMSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Polk Hospital, Surgeon Robert Battey.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Asylum Hospital, Surgeon H. H. Clayton.

FORSYTHE, GEORGIA.

Gilmer Hospital, Surgeon Charles E. Michel.

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Texas Hospital, Acting Surgeon L. A. Bryan.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA—J. P. LOGAN, Senior Surgeon.

Second Georgia Hospital, Surgeon Wm. H. Doughty.

Federal Prisoners, Surgeon J. P. Logan.

Third Georgia Hospital, Surgeons J. F. M. Giddings and J. B. Baxley.

Asylum Hospital, Surgeon H. H. Clayton.

Blackie Hospital, Surgeon J. G. Boatwright.

Officers' Hospital, Surgeon Paul F. Eve. Assistant Surgeon Shilery C. Eve.

Second Georgia Hospital, Surgeon W. H. Doughty.

Augusta Arsenal, Acting Surgeon John S. Coleman.

ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA.

Confederate States Military Prison, P. F. Whitehead, Chief Surgeon.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

John T. Lowe, Senior Surgeon Adams' Brigade.

Remaining 2d District Hospital, Army of Tennessee, Surgeon R. P. Bateman.

Sick and Wounded, Surgeon J. F. Moore.

AMERICUS, GEORGIA.

Bragg Hospital, Surgeon Joshua Gore.

Butt Hospital, E. N. Hughes, Surgeon.

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

Ophthalmic Hospital, Surgeon Bolling A. Pope.

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Texas Hospital, Acting Surgeon Lewis A. Bryan.

BARNESVILLE, GEORGIA.

Kingsville Hospital, Surgeon B. N. Avent.

Kingston Hospital, Surgeon George W. McWade, Assistant Surgeon V. S. Hopping.

Medical College Hospital, W. P. Westmoreland, Surgeon.

Flewellen Hospital, Surgeon Miles H. Nash.

Erwin Hospital, Surgeons Joseph A. Groves and B. N. Avent.

CUTHBERT, GEORGIA.

Hood Hospital, Surgeon V. H. Morrison.

Hill Hospital, Surgeon William H. Robertson.

Templar Hospital, Surgeon Edward Lea.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA—CARLISLE TERRY, Senior Surgeon.

General Hospital, Carlisle Terry, Surgeon.
Lee Hospital, W. A. Robertson, Surgeon.
Marshall Hospital, T. A. Weams, Surgeon.
Walker Hospital.

COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

Lumpkin's Hospital, Edward Lea, Surgeon.
General Hospital, F. E. Daniel, Surgeon.

EUFAULA, ALABAMA.

General Hospital, Paul De Lacy Baker, Surgeon.

EDONTON, GEORGIA—JOHN W. HENSON in charge.

Oliver Hospital, Surgeon Ira Williams.
Law Hospital, Surgeon Alexander Erskine.

FORT GAINES, GEORGIA.

First Arkansas Hospital, Assistant Surgeons E. W. McCrary and John O'Connor.
First Florida Hospital, J. McF. Gaston, Surgeon.
Hardee Hospital.

FORSYTHE, GEORGIA—D. D. SAUNDERS, Chief Surgeon.

Fount Hospital, J. B. Barnett, J. W. Singleton, Surgeons.
Johnston Hospital, G. T. Purseley, Surgeon.
Clayton Hospital, John Patterson, Surgeon.
Academy Hospital, Frank Hawthorn, Surgeon.
Hardee Hospital, William Webb, Surgeon.
Gilmer Hospital, Charles E. Michel, Surgeon.
McFerrin Hospital, Robert S. Wendel, Surgeon.

FORT FOLLY, GEORGIA.

Buckson Hospital, William F. McAllister.
Gamble Hospital, K. C. Devine, Surgeon, George V. Meller, Assistant Surgeon.

GREENSBORO, GEORGIA—H. V. MILLER, Senior Surgeon in charge.

Dawson Hospital, Surgeon J. D. Smith.
Bell Hospital, H. V. Miller Surgeon.

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA—ROBERT C. FOSTER, Senior Surgeon in charge.

Catoosa Hospital, Surgeon C. L. Herbert.
S. P. Moore Hospital, Surgeon Benjamin Franklin.
Direction Hospital, Surgeon Randal M. Lytle.
Price Hospital, Surgeon Lewis C. Pynchon.
Quintard Hospital, Surgeon S. V. D. Hill.

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA—G. H. EVANS, Senior Surgeon in charge.

Cannon Hospital, Surgeon L. W. Tuttle.
Shillary Hospital.
Olin Hospital, Surgeon Ira Willaims.
Law Hospital, Surgeon Alexander Erskine.
St. Mary's Hospital, Surgeon J. M. Henson, Senior Surgeon G. H. Evans.

MACON, GEORGIA—JAMES MERCER GREEN, Surgeon in charge.

Floyd Home Hospital, Surgeon E. J. Roch.
Blind School Hospital, Surgeons George F. Cooper and Paine Lee.
City Hall Hospital, Surgeons L. L. Saunders and A. H. Lecaud.
Stout Hospital, Theodore Parker, Surgeon.
Ocmulgu Hospital, Surgeon Stanford E. Chaillé.
Depot Hospital, Senior Surgeon M. W. King.
Convalescent Camp, C. Lewellyn Hunter, Jr., Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Institute Hospital, D. C. O'Keefe.

MADISON, GEORGIA—J. R. BRATTON, Senior Surgeon.

Stout Hospital, Surgeon John W. Glenn.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA—J. R. BRATTON, Senior Surgeon.

Broun Hospital, Surgeon Robert J. Massey.
Convalescent Camp.
Stout Hospital, John W. Glenn, Surgeon.

MILNER, GEORGIA.

Medical College Hospital, Surgeon Willis F. Westmoreland.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA—T. F. DUNCAN, Senior Surgeon.

Stonewall Hospital, T. J. Taliaferro, Surgeon, C. S. A.

St. Mary's Hospital, Surgeon J. H. Watters. Wm. Gentry, Surgeon.
Ladies Hospital, T. F. Duncan, Surgeon, C. S. A.
Madison Hospital, C. J. Clarke, Surgeon.
Watts Hospital, Surgeon F. Munson Hereford.
Avent Hospital.
Emory Hospital, Surgeon Wm. J. Holt.

NEWMAN, GEORGIA—W. T. MCALLISTER, in charge.

Buckner Hospital, W. T. McAllister, Surgeon.
Bragg Hospital.
Foard Hospital, J. N. Hughes, Surgeon, C. S. A.

NOTASULGA, ALABAMA.

General Hospital, Surgeon U. R. Jones.

NEWMAN, GEORGIA.

Foard Hospital, J. N. Hughes.
Buckner Hospital, W. J. McAllister.
Gamble Hospital, K. C. Devine, Surgeon.

THOMASTON, GEORGIA.

Newsom Hospital, Surgeon A. Hunter.
Frank Ramsey Hospital, J. Cecil Legare.

PINEVILLE, GEORGIA.

Empire Hospital, Surgeon Wm. P. Harden.
Fair Ground Hospital, No. 1, Surgeon Henry W. Broun.
Fair Ground Hospital, No. 2, George G. Crawford, Surgeon.
Polk Hospital, Robert Battey, Surgeon.
Grant Hospital, Surgeon James C. Mullins.
Institute Hospital, D. C. O'Keefe, Surgeon.

UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA—F. H. EVANS, Senior Surgeon in charge.

St. Mary's Hospital, Surgeon E. M. Vasser.
Cannon Hospital, Surgeon L. W. Fulton.

WEST POINT, GEORGIA.

Reid Hospital, J. W. Oslin, Surgeon.

SURGEON A. J. FOARD, assigned to duty April, 1861, at Pensa-

cola, Florida, as Medical-Director of Bragg's Command; March, 1862, assigned Medical-Director of Army at Corinth, Mississippi. Continued as Director of Army of Mississippi under General J. E. Johnston. Was assigned to command of Western Department in December, 1862, when he was made Medical-Director of Johnston's Command, embracing East Tennessee and Bragg's and Pemberton's Departments. Was ordered back to Army of Tennessee, at Dalton, January, 1864, when General J. E. Johnston took the command. June 30, 1864, Medical-Director of Army of Tennessee. Continued to act as such during Hood's Campaign; followed all the events of the closing disasters of the war, until the final surrender of the Confederate forces at Greensboro, N. C., May, 1865.

Surgeon A. J. Foard was a gallant man, active, efficient and intelligent Medical-Director. He died shortly after the close of the Civil War in Charleston, S. C., after a brief sojourn in Baltimore, Md.

Surgeon E. A. Flewellen, appears in the preceding roster as Surgeon of the 5th Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, and the date of his appointment given as May 17th, 1861.

We extract the following from the Roster of the Medical Officers of the Army of Tennessee:

"Surgeon Edward Archelaus Flewellen, appointed by Secretary of War to rank from May 16, 1861. Assigned to duty as Assistant Medical-Director, S. O. No. 97, June 28th, 1862. December 23d, 1863, appointed Medical-Director, Department No. 2; May 24th, 1863, granted leave, 40 days, S. O. No. 138, Headquarters Department No. 2; May 29th, 1863, G. O. No. 16, announced Medical-Director, Medical-Director's Office, A. & I. G. O. Richmond; March 11th, 1864, S. O., 59, ordered to report to Surgeon A. J. Foard, April 30th, 1864. Assigned as Inspector of Hospitals of Army of Tennessee, August 8th, 1864, and so continued until paroled, May 18th, 1865."

[From the Richmond, Va., *Dispatch*, Dec. 14, 1894.]

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY.

Memorial Address by Hon. John W. Daniel, before the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, at the Annual Meeting held at Richmond, Va., December 13, 1894.

Prayer by Dr. Jones and a Brief Address by Judge Christian Precede the Oration—Officers Chosen.

A glance over the interior of the Richmond Theatre yesterday afternoon gave the gratifying assurance of reawakened interest in the Virginia Division of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The building was crowded with a splendid and most intelligent audience, the occasion being the annual meeting of the association. The day was also the anniversary of the old Howitzers, and the association of these veterans and the Howitzer Battery attended the meeting in a body and occupied seats in the pit.

The Blues, the First Regiment, Pickett and Lee camps, and last, but not least, the ladies were well represented—delegations from the memorial associations occupying the boxes—and the Howitzer Band was in attendance.

Judge George L. Christian, President of the Association, presided, and among others on the stage were General Fitz. Lee, Major Jed Hotchkiss, Dr. Hunter McGuire, Dr. J. William Jones, Rev. Dr. Smith (aide to General Jackson), Captain W. Gordon McCabe, Colonel Archer Anderson, Captain John Cussons, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Mr. Joseph Bryan, Colonel E. P. Reeve, Major James D. Patton, Colonel Alex. W. Archer, Mr. Greer Baughman, Captain Sheppard, Major Charles S. Stringfellow, Mr. Ro. S. Bosher, Major Robert Stiles, General W. B. Taliaferro, Colonel W. H. Palmer, Colonel J. B. Cary, Captain Phil. Haxall, Major John P. Branch, Major W. E. Simons, Rev. Dr. Cooper, Mr. E. B. Addison, Colonel Maury, Colonel Cutshaw, Mr. Robert B. Munford, Mr. James T. Gray,

Captain Thomas Ellett, Colonel Charles S. Venable, General W. H. Payne, and Mr. James B. Pace.

OPENED WITH PRAYER.

Judge Christian called the vast assemblage to order at 5:30 promptly, and Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, who is now chaplain at the University of Virginia, opened the proceedings with the following prayer:

Oh! Lord, God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; God of Israel, God of the centuries, God of our fathers, God of Robert Lee and of Stonewall Jackson; our God, our help in years gone by, our hope for years to come—we bring Thee the adoration of grateful hearts as we gather in our annual reunion.

We thank Thee that in the dark days of war, when real men were needed, Thou didst bless our Southland with leaders so able, so heroic, so patriotic, so true, and with men of the rank and file worthy to follow these to an immortality of fame.

We thank Thee, O! God, that, whilst so many fell in battle or died of disease, and so many have been falling out of our ranks in days of peace, that Thou hast graciously preserved our lives, and that Thou dost graciously permit us to gather here to-night to honor those who struggled so bravely for the great principles of constitutional freedom.

We humbly invoke Thy blessing upon those who remain. Preserve their lives, we beseech Thee; comfort the afflicted, and raise up friends who shall supply the needy.

Bless our land and country with fruitful seasons, plenteous harvests, and returning business prosperity.

Bless the President of the United States, and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and all in authority under them, and grant that peace and plenty may smile upon every section of our common country, and that justice, righteousness and fraternity may prevail in all of our borders.

Bless Thy servant, our old comrade, who shall speak to us this evening on a heroic chapter of our history, and God grant that we may learn, as the lesson of the hour, to follow our great captains—Lee and Jackson—"even as they, also, followed Christ."

All of which we ask, and offer in the name and for the sake of our Lord, Jesus Christ—"the Captain of our Salvation." Amen!

Judge Christian's Remarks.

At the conclusion of the prayer Judge Christian introduced Senator John W. Daniel, the orator of the occasion, and in doing so said:

Ladies and Gentlemen and Comrades
of the Army of Northern Virginia:

On this day, thirty-two years ago, the Army of Northern Virginia met the Army of the Potomac on the bloody field of Fredericksburg, and the result was that the Army of the Potomac was driven pell-mell from that field and across the Rappahannock. And, with two exceptions, whenever these two armies met each other the same result followed, although the odds, both in numbers and equipment, were always greatly on the side of the Army of the Potomac. The two exceptions to which I refer were, of course, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, and whilst on these two bloody fields the battles were drawn and the lion held at bay, yet the Army of the Potomac knew it was the lion still, and did not dare to attack. The record of the Army of Northern Virginia, from Manassas to Appomattox, is one of the brightest and most glorious that ever did or ever can adorn the pages of history; and, therefore, the man "whose soul is so dead" that he is not proud to have been a part of that army, battling not for what he thought was right, but what was right, is too contemptible, in my opinion, to be by any human power raised to the level of the brute. We, who are assembled here to-day, who were in that army, are proud of that fact, and those who have assembled with us to do honor to this occasion, who could not be in it, would be ashamed of us if we were not.

Reflect the South's Sentiment.

This Assembly reflects the sentiment of this whole Southland to-day, and such a statement could never be predicated of men engaged in an unholy or unrighteous cause. Indeed, my countrymen, it is impossible to conceive that a cause espoused and led by such men as Davis, Lee, Jackson, the two Johnstons, Early and their compatriots was wrong, whilst that led by Lincoln, Seward, Stanton, Sherman, Thad Stevens, and Ben Butler, *et id omne genus*, was right, and in the presidential election of 1864, when the issue between Lincoln and McClellan was distinctly made, as to whether the war then being waged against the South was right or wrong,

nearly one-half of the Northern people voted that it was wrong, and in their platform denounced the administration of Lincoln in the conduct of the war as a usurpation, and said "that the Constitution itself had been disregarded in every part," and "that justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities." Out of their own mouths let us judge them.

On the third day of November, 1870, a few weeks after the death of our great chieftain, Lee, there assembled, in pursuance of a call issued by General Early, as the ranking officer of the army of Northern Virginia, then residing in Virginia, the grandest body of men and heroes that it was ever my privilege to look upon. That meeting, composed of representative men and soldiers from all parts of the South, was called to pay respect to the memory of General Lee, and to inaugurate the movement which culminated in the erection of the equestrian statue which adorns our western suburbs. It was presided over by President Davis, and was addressed by Mr. Davis, General Early, General Wise, General Gordon, Colonel Preston, Colonel Venable, Colonel Marshall, Colonel Preston Johnston, and Colonel Withers, in the most elegant and eloquent addresses that I ever heard.

THE ASSOCIATION FORMED.

That meeting adjourned to meet in this house on the following day, to form the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia. And so, here in this place, on the 4th day of November, 1870, was formed the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, with General Early as its first president. How he loved this association is best attested by the fact, that with a single exception—when he was too sick to come—he never failed to attend its meetings. How I love it no one cares to know. But I want to make it known, that I have never yet failed to attend one of its meetings, and I believe that I am a better man and a better citizen by reason of the inspiration I have drawn from attendance on these meetings. Aside from the contributions which the addresses made before this association have made to the history of our struggle, the value of which is beyond computation, it was the parent Confederate organization in the South, and from this association has emanated those influences which have dotted this whole Southland of ours with Confederate Camps and kindred organizations, and which, with the fidelity to duty of our woman (God bless them always), have done more to keep our

people true to themselves than all others combined. Without these, by this time I believe our people would have forgotten the most glorious period of their whole history, and the splendid heritage which that period bequeaths to their children. The soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia ought to be ashamed to let this association die as long as there is a "corporal's guard" of that army left alive; and they ought to bind themselves in a solemn league to that effect to-day.

THE DEATH OF EARLY.

Since our last meeting our first president, and our faithful and intrepid old hero and comrade, General Early, has died. Your Executive Committee thought it peculiarly appropriate that at this meeting the story of his campaigns, and especially that of his last campaign, should be the theme of the occasion.

They knew, and you know, that no one can tell that story like General Early's devoted friend and faithful aide, the peerless Virginia orator, John Warwick Daniel, who was as gallant and glorious in war as he is devoted and distinguished in peace. Senator Daniel needs no introduction to a Southern audience, and he will now address you on "General Early and His Valley Campaign."

DANIEL ON EARLY'S CAMPAIGN.

Judge Christian's remarks were frequently interrupted with applause, and when he had taken his seat Senator Daniel advanced to the front of the stage to make what, from an historical point of view, at least, was one of the great addresses of his life. He was received, as he always is by Virginia audiences, with marked cordiality and enthusiasm. When the applause that greeted the distinguished orator had subsided, he made a characteristic bow, and said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia:

By your invitation, which I could not regard as less than a command, I am here to speak to you of Lieutenant-General Jubal Anderson Early; one of the great soldiers of history, second to none that ever lived in valor and devotion; second to but few in military ability—and second only to Lee and Jackson among the chieftains of the war for Southern independence.

But this is not his sole title to renown. He has a higher claim.

The men who hold the world at peace, as long as peace is tenable with honor, and who bear the burden of the battle when duty demands the sacrifice, are mankind's truest heroes and benefactors. And he who, being overtaken by adversity, meets it with equal fortitude and a reassuring hope, is indeed a noble example. This is his triple distinction—that he was a man of peace before the war, a hero in the war, a hero in fidelity and fortitude after the war, and the very incarnation of its glorious memories.

It would doubtless be more entertaining for the passing hour did I rehearse the congenial reminiscences, incidents and anecdotes that cluster around the name of this unique, original and remarkable man, and did I depict the thrilling adventures and vivid scenes through which he passed. But this association has for its object the vindication of the truth of history. A people's right is the only just warrant for war, and the honor of the soldier's name is the only reward that war can bestow that is worthy to be cherished. General Early not only made history, he preserved history and wrote history, and he had that prophetic forecast that prefigured history before it was enacted. He was the vindicator of the people's right as well by pen as sword, and if I may collect from records and memories such testimony as will put in a faithful light the nobility of the man and the greatness of his deeds, I shall feel that I shall render to history its best tribute and be more content than were I to engage and charm your fancy. Follow me, then comrades, with some of the patience you have often shown upon the weary march. I will appeal to facts and by them shall hope to vindicate my theme.

GENERAL EARLY'S BATTLES.

Let me lay before you, to begin with, some of his most important and distinguished services. He was a graduate of West Point, a veteran of three wars, and he took part in the civil war in well-nigh fifty battles and skirmishes. He was engaged therein at Bull Run, Manassas, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Groveton, Fauquier Springs, Bristoe, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, (or Chantilly), Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville (or Second Fredericksburg), Salem Church, Winchester, Gettysburg, Second Bristoe, Rappahannock, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, the Po, Bethesda, Lynchburg, Monocacy, Washington, Parker's Ford, Shepperdstown, Kernstown, Winchester again (or Oppequan), Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and Waynesboro,

and in many less affairs, such as Auburn, Summerville Ford, Fairfield and Port Republic. Some of these names stand for several days of battle. I doubt if there was an officer or soldier in the Army of Northern Virginia who, in the open field, was oftener under fire. He was the right-hand man of Jackson, in his corps, and the right-hand man of Lee, after Jackson had fallen, and he enjoyed the abiding confidence of both. He was successively a colonel, a brigadier-general, a major-general and a lieutenant-general, each promotion coming to him unsolicited and unsought, and he commanded with equal ability a regiment, a brigade, a division, a corps, and an army.

It was his brigade which, after a swift march from right to left, at the first battle of Manassas, broke the last front of resistanee offered by the enemy; and General Joseph E. Johnston says of Colonel Early, in his narrative of the war: "He reached the position intended just when the Federal army was apparently about to assume the offensive, and assailed its exposed front. The attack was conducted with too much skill and courage to be for a moment doubtful. The Federal right was at once thrown into confusion. A general advance of the Confedrate line, directed by General Beauregard, completed our success, and won the battle." This gave Early promotion to the rank of brigadier-general.

WILLIAMSBURG AND SHARPSBURG.

At Williamsburg on the 5th of May, 1862, he led the Twenty-fourth Virginia and Fifth North Carolina Regiments of his brigade in an assault upon a six-gun battery and redoubt, defended by the brigade of General Hancock, and was badly wounded in the charge. The movement was so bravely made that it won from the chivalrous Hancock the compliment which President Davis quotes in his history of the Confederacy: "That the Twenty-fourth Virginia and Fifth North Carolina Regiments should have the word immortal inscribed upon their banners."

He reported for duty at Malvern Hill before he was well of his wound, and made his mark at Cedar Run, Groveton, and Manassas on Jackson's northern march to Sharpsburg.

Critical conjuncture was that of the Confederate army there on September 17, 1862—the bloodiest day in American history. With a river at his back and his entire command in the front, without reserves, Lee, with less than 40,000 men, resisted McClellan all day

long with his heavy masses, including two corps that never fired a gun. Jackson's Division, under J. R. Jones, and Ewell's Division, under Lawton, were nearly annihilated by the tremendous assault of Sumner's and Hooker's Corps. Jones was wounded; Starke, succeeding him, was killed; Lawton was wounded, and Early, succeeding him, found but little more than his own brigade left in fighting shape. Assisted by Grigsby and some 300 men of Jackson's Division, he, with his brigade, repulsed one assault, when suddenly Green's Federal Division penetrated our lines and appeared on his right flank. Promptly facing his men by flank to meet it, and marching behind a rocky ledge, he repelled these intruders, and then, reinforcements arriving, he joined them and beat back Sumner's Corps.

FREDERICKSBURG AND CHANCELLORSVILLE.

It was a splendid scene when the fog lifted December 13, 1862, and revealed on the plains of Fredericksburg, in martial array, Burnside's army of 100,000 men and 200 guns confronting the hills crowned with the batteries and bayonets of the Army of Northern Virginia. That day Early was put in the most difficult position that ever tests the soldier's metal.

Sumner's grand division threw itself upon the Confederate left and was dashed to pieces against the lines of Marye's Hill. Franklin's grand division was now launched against our right held by Jackson's Corps, and Early was just executing orders from Jackson to hold his division in readiness to move to our right flank, then being threatened. But there came galloping to him the adjutant of Walker's Artillery Battalion with the startling information that the enemy had made "an awful gulf" between Archer's and Lane's Brigades on our front, and unless immediate assistance came our artillery would be captured. In this emergency Early assumed the responsibility of disregarding Jackson's orders, and instantly advanced to the rescue amidst the shouts of the Confederates: "Here comes old Jubal, he'll straighten that fence." And he did straighten it, driving the enemy far out on the plain, and having the satisfaction of presently receiving Jackson's orders to do just what he had done.

Early commanded the right wing of Lee's army during the battle of Chancellorsville, while Lee and Jackson surrounded Hooker with less than half of his numbers. With his division of four brigades and Barksdale's Brigade, and the reserve artillery, all told less than 10,000 men. Early held a line four miles long against three corps at

first, then against two, and at last had it out with Sedgwick 30,000 strong. The latter, by a sudden rush in the afternoon, captured Marye's Hill, but at dawn next day Early straightened that fence, and later joined in the assault at Salem Church, which led to the discomfiture and retreat of the enemy.

On the 15th of June, 1863, Lee telegraphed from his headquarters "A dispatch from Ewell dated 5 A. M. to-day states that Early's Division stormed the enemy's works at Winchester, capturing their cannon, etc., with little loss on our side." This is the brief summary of the flank movement and brilliant assault suggested and executed by Early, and of the splendid victory that sent Milroy routed to Harper's Ferry and cleared the path for our northern march.

PENNSYLVANIA AND GETTYSBURG.

Early commanded the vanguard of the Army of Northern Virginia that now penetrated Pennsylvania. It was his division that made the decisive charge in the first day's battle at Gettysburg when the scales were trembling in the balance; it was he, who, when that charge had so largely contributed to win us the victory with 5,000 prisoners of war, urged that our forces should pursue the attack; it was his division that took Cemetery Hill in the second day's assault with the batteries that defended it, and had to give back because others failed. This division was the rear-guard that covered Lee's retreat, and I have never seen it present a sterner front than that 4th of July morning, 1864, when it stood ready to meet Meade on Seminary Ridge. In this campaign a part of Early's infantry, under Gordon, but Early himself being present, went farther north than any troops of the South during the conflict, and at Wrightsville, on the Susquehannah, June 29, 1864, the Confederate war shot forth its pinnacle of flame.

THE WILDERNESS.

At the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, Grant made his first assault on Lee. It fell suddenly at our extreme left on General Edward Johnson's Division of the Second Corps, and it was pressed back in confusion. There were no reinforcements on the field. The fate of Lee's army was imperilled. Happily, Early had ridden ahead of his troops which were marching in the direction of the sudden battle; and he sent post haste for Gordon's Brigade, the nearest at hand. At double quick it came; under Early's eye it was formed amidst

shot and shell, and thus that magnificent field marshal, John B. Gordon, led the counter-charge, which restored the fortunes of a lost field. The next day, May 6th, Early, with Gordon leading again, assaulted Grant's left flank, and put the boot on the other leg, for the result was the capture of 600 prisoners, including Generals Seymour and Hayes.

Early was with Lee in both of his northern invasions, and is the only other Confederate general who, himself, led two invasions.

He won the only battle ever won by Confederate arms beyond the borders of the Confederacy, as witness the defeat of Wallace, on the Monocacy, July 9th, 1864.

His three victories in 1864 were the last in which the Army of Northern Virginia drove its foe from the battle-field, as witness Hunter's flight from Lynchburg, June 19th; Wallace's, from Monocacy, July 9th, and Crook's, from Kernstown, August 23d.

He led the expedition which, though the smallest in numbers, came nearest of all to capturing Washington.

He made the greatest march of the civil war or of modern war.

He was not finally overcome until the army of his adversary numbered on its rolls more men than the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, inclusive of Early's own troops and those of Beauregard at Petersburg; not until those in his immediate front were more than three-fold his own in numbers; not until the cavalry of his enemy were more numerous than his own infantry, and reported more men present than his entire command; not until he had killed, wounded and captured more men than he ever mustered upon a field of battle.

FOUR YEARS OF CONFLICT.

He who fought this good fight was amongst the last of the statesmen to cling to peace and union, and he was among the first when his State was invaded, to enter the ranks of war, offering his services the very day the convention adjourned, and making no condition of rank as to their acceptance; and, the sword once drawn, none wielded a trustier blade, or returned it more slowly or reluctantly to the scabbard.

Amidst the thunders of Manassas in the victorious dawn of the young nation struggling to be free, he won his first renown; and from that day to the sunset guns of the Lost Cause he illustrated its genius, its self-sacrifice, and its prowess with deeds that will live

as long as pure hearts are open to receive the story of a patriot's devotion, a general's skill, or a hero's valor.

Swift marches and desperate encounters, brilliant manœuvres, stubborn defences, and fiery onsets mark his career all along the pathway of the four years of conflict, and you have only to follow their fiery and bloody trail to find him. In the last of those years—in terrible 1864—when the flames of the incendiary lit the pathway of the reeking sword, he led the forlorn hopes of his country in such splended fashion that it seemed as if Stonewall lived again. He "swept across the field of Mars" with his meagre and decimated battalions, as if invincible hosts trained at his back and assured victory beckoned him to a feast of conquest.

In the midsummer of that year, when the army under Lee lay in the trenches around Richmond, confronted by the army of the Potomac under Grant, and Hunter with 18,000 strong concentrated upon his rear to capture Lynchburg and compel surrender, it was then that Early rushed upon him with such precipitate steps that with half his numbers he drove him into the wilds of West Virginia, and when the one paused panting on the banks of the Ohio the other was thundering at the gates of Washington, and Grant was hastening troops from his army to defend it. Twice during that year did he penetrate into the North with a band scarce more than a skirmish line compared to the masses that were marshalled against him, treading in the dying days of the Confederacy with a firm and equanimious step the paths which Lee and Jackson had trod in the days of strength and triumph, and winning victory where even their conquering footsteps had been halted.

HOPE—DISAPPOINTMENT—JUSTICE.

So high, indeed, did he elevate the hopes of his countrymen by the brilliant audacity and the tremendous energy he imparted to their last struggles that the catastrophe which he so long averted was scarce expected, and was all the more afflicting when it came; and so did he conceal his own weakness of numbers from the enemy, such alarm and terror did he arouse among them that they scarcely yet believe with what a handful he opposed, retarded and menaced them.

If the soreness of defeat made him for awhile the scapegoat of that impatient and intolerant criticism which ever springs from sudden disappointment and passionately demands a victim, such criticism

was the mere frothing of a frantic hour. It gradually subsided in the calm of peace, its rude tunes were transformed into those of praise and admiration, and as truth has slowly unrolled the scrolls of history with even pace, justice has demanded and will give reparation.

The history of the late war will be written as the history of no war ever was written before, so ample are the records preserved, and so carefully have they been collected, that it has been well said by General William H. Payne, who served under General Early, and than whom I know no more gallant officer or competent judge, that the publication of these records, which has destroyed so many reputations, will only add to his.

It has been said by Colonel Sir W. Butler, the biographer of General Charles George Gordon, that "it is the victor who writes history and counts the dead, and to the vanquished there only remains the dull memory of an unnumbered and unwritten sorrow." But in the case of our war we shall, at least, have the consolation of numbering the dead, as well as the survivors, and the official reports, published by the Government of the United States, as well as the opinions of Federal officers who are familiar with his campaigns, are in themselves sufficient to place the name of Early amongst the greatest soldiers of this or of any age.

VALLEY CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

Thus have I given you some of the salient points in the military history of General Early, but I am not unmindful of your request that I should discuss his Valley Campaign of 1864. You may have been under the impression that I participated with him in it, but such was not my good fortune. I became the Adjutant-General and chief of staff of Early's Division a few weeks before the battle of Chancellorsville, in 1863, and was with him until May 6, 1864, when I was wounded and disabled in the second day's conflict in the Wilderness. I cannot, therefore, speak of the Valley Campaign from personal experience, for, while I followed my old commander and comrades through their heroic struggles with unfaltering interest, I could only toss on a sick bed while the sound of distant guns was borne upon the breeze, and grieve over my inability to be with them.

Conscious that I do not possess the ability to do justice to him or them, I am also conscious that I owe the honor of the invitation given me to my association with them, and to no source could I

trace your partiality with greater satisfaction. I will now attempt to give you the outlines of that campaign, for more than that is impos sible during this brief hour.

The Valley Campaign of 1864 had its beginning yonder at Cold Harbor, in sight of the spires of Richmond. From May 5th to June 3d, Grant, with 138,000 men, and Lee, with 52,000, had wrestled with each other from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy. Grant had telegraphed to Washington, May 11, that he "would fight it out on that line if it took all summer." On May 12th, "that the enemy seems to have found the last ditch," and on May 26th, that "Lee is really whipped." But now June 3d had dawned, and as he hurled his masses, six miles long, upon Lee in general assault, another tale was told. Thirteen thousand men were sacrificed in vain, while Lee's loss was comparatively trivial. The bloodiest repulse with so small a loss that had occurred during the war had taken place, and when another assault was ordered, the remarkable spectacle was presented by the Army of the Potomac standing silent, sullen and immobile in "emphatic protest against further slaughter." Grant in his memoirs regrets that he ever made the assault, for in it he found the last ditch of the overland campaign, and on June 12th, he commenced withdrawing from Lee's front to the James. Four days later his entire army had passed over, the siege of Petersburg had begun, 59,000 of his troops, at a cost of 18,000 to Lee, had been wasted to put him where he might have gone without a battle.

PLANS TO RAISE THE SIEGE.

From the 8th to the 21st of May, in this campaign, owing to the sickness of General A. P. Hill, Major-General Early, by assignment of Lee, commanded his corps. But Hill returning to duty, Early had scarce gone back to his own division when Ewell, who had become an invalid from the loss of his leg at Second Manassas, became disqualified for field duty, and Early succeeded to his place. Soon after Cold Harbor, Lee communicated to Early that he was maturing plans for offensive operations against Grant, and desired him to take the initiative with his corps. "We must destroy," he said, "this army of Grant's before he gets to James river. If he gets there it will become a siege, and then it will become a mere question of time." But while Grant was slipping off to Petersburg a new danger now threatened Lee in his rear; for war in the Valley again lifted its angry head.

On the 15th of May Breckinridge had sharply repulsed Sigel's column at New Market, the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute making a gallant charge, to the admiration of both armies, and capturing guns from veterans, at a loss to themselves of one to every five killed or wounded. Breckinridge had hastened with his slender division to join Lee at Cold Harbor, and after that battle had been fought, wheeled right about to meet the same force which, reinforced, and now commanded by Major-General David Hunter, was marching up the Valley from Harrisonburg, with 8,500 men. On June 5th Hunter had defeated and slain the gallant cavalry general, W. E. Jones, at Piedmont in Augusta. Three days later, June 8th, Crook and Averill had joined him at Staunton with 10,000 men, and now with this united force, 18,500 strong, he was marching on four parallel roads to Lynchburg.

Meantime Major-General Sheridan had been sent by Grant with a corps of cavalry on June 7th to destroy the Central (now Chesapeake and Ohio Railway), and Grant, expecting him to meet Hunter at Charlottesville, they were to return together to the Army of the Potomac. Neither of these commanders met at the tryst, for on June 11th Hampton had intercepted Sheridan at Trevilians with Fitz Lee's and Butler's Divisions, and after the bloodiest cavalry battle of the war, Sheridan had retired all the way to the White-House on the York river; Hampton, victorious, had returned to Lee, and Lynchburg, for the time being, had by him been saved. But Hunter was still marching on, and on June 12th was within forty miles of Lynchburg, at Lexington, Va., where he burned the Virginia Military Institute and Governor Letcher's home, and sacked Washington College.

EARLY TO THE RESCUE.

General Lee on that day ordered Lieutenant-General Early, commanding the Second Corps, to be ready to move at 3 A. M. on the morrow with that corps and with Nelson's and Braxton's Artillery Battalions, and General A. L. Long as chief of artillery. Their orders were to move to the Valley, strike Hunter, destroy him if possible, and threaten Washington. Not aware that Hunter had advanced as far as Lexington, for the telegraph wires had been cut, his instructions to Early were to move by way of Louisa Court House and Charlottesville, and through Brown's or Swift Run pass in the Blue Ridge, as he might deem most advisable, strike Hunter's force in the rear and, if possible, destroy it. Then to move down

the Valley across the Potomac at Leesburg or at or near Harper's Ferry, as he might deem most desirable, and threaten Washington city. General Breckinridge was to co-operate.

The battle-scarred and battle-worn veterans destined for this undertaking contained the men who, under Stonewall Jackson, had won the name of the Foot Cavalry of the Valley. During the month of May, Major-General Edward Johnson and a large part of his division had been captured at Spotsylvania; Major-General Early had succeeded Lieutenant-General Ewell, who had become an invalid, and Major-General Rodes was the only officer above the rank of brigadier who remained in his place. Of the twelve brigadiers but one of them was still at the head of his brigade, for Gordon and Ramsey had succeeded Early and Edward Johnson; Stafford, J. M. Jones, Doles and Junius Daniel had been killed; Pegram, Hays, James A. Walker and R. D. Johnston had been wounded, and George H. Steward had been captured.

The staff had been cut to pieces, many field officers had fallen, and the rank and file of the corps was now reduced to 8,000 muskets.

An hour ahead of time—at 2 o'clock on the 15th of June—General Early moved from Cold Harbor, Hunter being then within forty miles and he within 140 miles from Lynchburg, which was Hunter's objective point. On the 16th Early was at the Rivanna, near Charlottesville, having marched over eighty miles in four days, and there he received a telegram from General Breckinridge, at Lynchburg, that Hunter was at Liberty, in Bedford county, about twenty-five miles from that place. On the morning of the 17th Early seized a train at Charlottesville, pushed Ramseur's Division and a part of Gordon's on board, Rodes and the rest of the corps and the artillery moving along the railroad to meet the train, which was to return after it had delivered the foremost troops in Lynchburg.

AT LYNCHBURG, JUNE 17.

Quite a number of distinguished men were now giving attention to this important point—a railroad centre, with factories, foundries, hospitals and stores. There was Breckinridge, ex-Vice-President of the United States, but he was disabled from a fall off his horse at Cold Harbor, and unable to be in the saddle. General D. H. Hill, who happened to be in town, assisted in preparing hasty entrenchments. General Harry T. Hays, of Louisiana, there wounded, aided in arrangements. General Elzey was there to take Breckinridge's

place, and General Robert Ransom had arrived to command the cavalry. On the other side were Hunter, with General R. B. Hayes, afterwards President of the United States, commanding one of his brigades; and with General Cook was Major William McKinley, of Ohio, on his staff, who may be President of the United States unless something else happens. But he already knows from his Lynchburg observations that "there is many a slip 'twixt cup and lip." Most important of all, presently there was "Old Jube."

At 1 o'clock, June 17th, Early reached Lynchburg. Not a moment was to spare, for as Ramseur's and Gordon's troops went at quick time through the streets of the town, Hunter was in sight advancing in line of battle on its southern border, and McCausland's and Imboden's brave but weary cavalrymen were being driven back. The few troops of Breckinridge, under Wharton, invalids from the hospitals, the old men of the town in an extempore battalion of silver grays, with five or six guns of horse artillery, and the reduced cavalry brigades of Imboden and McCausland, and the battalion of cadets from the Virginia Military Institute, constituted our whole force. The post commander, General Francis T. Nicholls, of Louisiana, since Governor of that State, one-armed and one-legged, rode out upon the lines to cheer the men with the news that the reinforcements were coming. As Hunter's skirmishers were pushing close to the town, and as the cavalry were falling back before them, a few pieces of artillery near the toll-gate, under Lieutenant Carter Berkeley, were doing their best to stop the oncomers. In this condition Tinsley, the Bugler of the Stonewall Brigade, came trotting up the road, sounding the advance, and behind him came the skirmishers of Ramseur's Division with rapid strides. Just then the artillerists saw through the smoke the broad, white slouch hat and the black feather of "Old Jube," who rode amongst them, and looking toward the enemy, exclaimed: "No buttermilk rangers after you now, damn you," an expression not to be found in tactics, but of a kind sometimes mixed with gunpowder.

Poor Tinsley! his last bugle call, like the bagpipes of Lucknow, foretold the rescue of Lynchburg; but on that field he found in a soldier's duty and with a soldier's glory, a soldier's death.

"WATER AND A GOOD REST."

On the afternoon of the 18th, Hunter, with his cavalry on each wing, his two infantry divisions and his artillery in the centre, ad-

vanced to the assault, but the attack was feeble and quickly repulsed, and Hunter's career was over. Rodes's Division arrived that afternoon from Charlottesville, and, though the artillery had not yet come, Early had determined to attack Hunter at dawn on the 19th; but, between two suns, Hunter vanished, having lost 100 killed, 500 wounded, and 100 missing. Early was hot upon his heels, McCausland leading with his cavalry. The night of the 19th Ramseur drove his rear guard through Liberty, twenty-five miles away. On the 21st McCausland, always enterprising, struck him again at Hanging Rock in Roanoke country, capturing some guns and prisoners, and Hunter passed on through Craig county to West Virginia. The northern historian, Pond, says in his account of this campaign: "The night of June 24th—having passed Sweet Springs—the column reached White Sulphur Springs, and there had delicious water and a good rest." Had Hunter advanced from Staunton June 8th to Lynchburg, through the mountain gaps north of the James, it is hard to tell how he could have been foiled. Had he marched as fast as Early, or been bold enough to assail after he arrived, all the chances of the war were in his favor. Had he either marched by the right flank from Lynchburg and joined Grant at Petersburg, or retreated through Southwest Virginia, where he might have done infinite damage and easily subsisted, his campaign would not have been, as it is, blank record, and a minus quantity.

While Hunter's men were reposing under the great oaks at White Sulphur Springs, Early's men were moving to Staunton, where he arrived June 25th. Here he was joined by General Bradley T. Johnson with a battalion of Maryland cavalry, and that officer put in command of it, with the remains of Jones's Cavalry Brigade. His cavalry, under General Robert Ransom, composed of this brigade and of Imboden's, Jackson's, and McCausland's, now numbering 2,000 men, and his infantry, with Vaughan's dismounted cavalry, numbered 10,000. Breckinridge was now put in command of his own division and that of Gordon, while Early kept immediate charge of Rode's division and Ransom's cavalry.

On the 28th of June this force started up the Valley; July 3d was at Winchester; July 4th at Shepherdstown; July 6th it drove the enemy into his works at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. This force under Generals Sigel, Staple, and Webber, was fully 6,000 strong, and leaving it in his rear, Early passed swiftly on through the gaps of the South mountain, and on the 9th confronted General Lew Wallace, strongly posted with General Tyler's troops

from Baltimore and Rickett's Division of the Sixth Corps, on the banks of the Monocacy, between six and seven thousand strong.

Right at this force Early hurled his men, and after a fierce, decisive fight that reddened the river for a hundred yards with blood, he drove it from the field, leaving its dead and wounded and many prisoners in the Confederate hands. Wallace lost ninety-eight killed, 579 wounded, and 1,282 missing; total, 1,959. The Confederate loss was about 700, including a number of gallant officers. The classic author of Ben Hur had found an experience quite as thrilling, no doubt, to him, as the famous chariot race he has so graphically described, and General Early has intimated that his report of Monocacy is not inferior to Ben Hur as a work of fiction; but all the Federals were seeing Early in doubles and trebles about that time, and I hardly think that Wallace surpassed the average reduplicating view taken of him.

WASHINGTON, JULY 10, 1864.

While the alarm-bells were ringing in Baltimore that Sunday morning, July 10th, Harry Gilmor struck the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad at Magnolia, and captured Major-General Franklin, while Bradley Johnson, with his brigade, occupied Towsontown, Westminster and Reistertown, and tore up the Northern Central railroad at Cockeysville, and Early pushed on to Rockville.

At 11 o'clock, July 11th, Early's head of column, the Sixty-second Virginia (mounted infantry), under Colonel George Smith, and McClenahan's Battery, appeared in front of Fort Stevens, on the edge of Washington, the National Capitol looming up in full view. At half-past 1 Rhodes's skirmishers were deployed and the big guns of Fort Stevens sent them a loud reception. While the sturdy infantry that had trudged from Cold Harbor came struggling forward on the dusty, sun-baked roads, Generals Early and Rodes rode upon the field. Very different scenes were transpiring in the Federal lines. Down at the wharf President Lincoln was receiving the Sixth Corps and a part of the Nineteenth Corps, which was arriving by transports coming up the Potomac river. As Generals Early and Rodes, on horseback, surveyed the situation, a cloud of dust beyond the earthworks denoted the coming lines. Presently a line leaped over the works, and as their skirmishers deployed in the open field, General Rodes exclaimed, "They are no hundred-days' men, General." A council of war was held that night between

Early, Breckinridge, Gordon, Rodes and Ramseur, and it was resolved to storm the lines at daybreak, unless the revelations of the night should lead to a change of conclusion. Before dawn a message came from that enterprising officer, General Bradley T. Johnson, who had pushed on to the suburbs of Baltimore, that two corps of Grant's army had arrived at Washington, and, reluctantly, Early determined to withdraw. As he retreated, a portion of the Sixth Corps advanced to attack, while President Lincoln and some members of his Cabinet looked on from Fort Stevens. This affair lost to General Bidwell, the United States officer in command, 280 men, with a slight loss to Early, who now turned towards Virginia.

General A. L. Long, the chief of artillery of the expedition, the gallant officer, who, notwithstanding the loss of his eyesight, spent his declining years in writing a history of this operation, in which he took a worthy part, says in his memoir of General R. E. Lee: "This campaign of General Early's is remarkable for accomplishing more in proportion to the force employed and for having given less public satisfaction than any other campaign of the war. This is entirely due to the erroneous opinion that the city of Washington should have been taken, and this may be passed over as one of the absurdities of public sentiment on the conduct of the war."

The popular impression that Early could have captured Washington is only a case in which the wish was father to the thought. The city was defended by 700 siege guns, abatis of trees had been placed before the earthworks, the high banks of Rock creek formed a natural fortification, and a series of forts mounted with heavy guns covered all the approaches, and were so arranged that if one were taken the others commanded it. There was a superabundance of field batteries, for Grant had sent back in the spring a hundred guns which encumbered his army. Early had but 8,000 muskets, while there were over 20,400 men in the defences of Washington—enough to defeat him before Wright's Corps and Emory's Division arrived. And here was the Sixth and part of the Nineteenth Corps on hand. If he had taken Washington with so small a force it would have been futile and short-lived success. On the 13th of July, carrying along with him all the prisoners of Monocacy, Early marched to the Potomac, and on the 14th, crossing near Leesburg, was again in old Virginia.

THE THIRTY-DAYS' CAMPAIGN.

I count this thirty-days' campaign as one of the most brilliant of

our own or any other war. Within that brief time General Early, with less than 14,000 men, all told, had—

1. Driven out of the field the army of Hunter, 18,500 strong.

2. Bottled up Sigel at Harper's Ferry, with a force 6,000 strong.

3. Defeated Wallace at the Monocacy, and sent him whirling into Baltimore with an army of 6,000 to 7,000 strong.

4. Diverted from Grant's army the Sixth Corps and a part of the Nineteenth Corps, which just at this time, happily for Grant, was arriving at Fort Monroe from New Orleans.

5. Transferred the seat of war from Central and Piedmont Virginia, where it menaced the rear of Lee, to the border line of Northern Virginia on the Potomac, where it began three years before. Counting the men in the defences of Washington, Early had occupied fully 60,000 men to oppose him. All the objects of the campaign were, up to this time, roundly accomplished. No doubt there was hope that Washington might possibly be captured, and that Grant, like McClellan, might be forced to abandon operations on the James, and both his and Lee's armies transferred to the northern border. But this hope was never either a design or expectation.

The march of Early from Cold Harbor by Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Salem, Staunton and Winchester across the Potomac and the Monocacy, and through the South Mountain passes to Washington, and back to Virginia between the 13th of June and the 14th of July, a distance of 510 miles, an average of sixteen miles a day, is for length and rapidity, without a parallel in our own or any modern war. The fact that most of his men covered sixty miles, from Charlottesville to Lynchburg, on the cars does not alter this statement. It took Sherman nearly three months to get over 300 miles, from Atlanta to Savannah, with less proportional impediment. Crawford's Division of Wellington's army marched seventy-two miles in twenty-four hours to Talavera; but never did Wellington, Stonewall Jackson, or, that I have been able to discover, did Napoleon Bonaparte, achieve so great a consecutive distance in so brief a time. And, when it is remembered that Early had to thread his path into a hostile country, through the meshes of four opposing forces, two of which (Hunter's and Wallace's) he defeated, one of which (Sigel's) he eliminated and foiled, while the fourth he confronted at Washington with numbers trebling his own, and that he did not lose a gun—the exploit is marvellous; and is, at least, a worthy companion-piece of the Valley Campaign of Jackson.

SECOND INVASION AND ITS SEQUEL.

The "foot-cavalry" paused near Leesburg, July 14th and 15th, and soon "march and fight" is again the watch-word. Their situation is perilous, for a column, commanded by General H. G. Wright, consisting of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, is moving on their rear from Washington, while Hunter's army, which had returned from the Ohio river by railroad, has united with Sigel at Harper's Ferry, and this force has moved under Major-General Crook, down into Loudoun county. To slip between them is the problem. Early solved it. On the 16th of July he moved through Snicker's Gap to the Valley, crossing the Shenandoah on the 17th, and taking position on the 18th, near Berryville, skirmishing successfully, and repelling the advance of Wright's column at Castleman's Ferry. On the 20th, Ramseur had an affair with Averill's cavalry, which was threatening our trains from Stevenson's Depot, and was badly worsted, losing four pieces of artillery, General Lewis and Lilly being wounded, and Colonel Board, of the Fifty-eighth Virginia, being killed. Grant now wrote Halleck to send back to him the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, before Early could get back to Lee; but Early was too quick for him.

On the 22d Early posted himself across Cedar Creek near Strausburg. On the 23d news came which proved to be correct, that Wright's column had returned to Washington, where transports were ready to convey them to Grant at Petersburg and that Crook and Averill had united at Kernstown.

Quick as an eagle swoops upon its prey, Early leaped upon Crook, who commanded the Army of West Virginia, consisting of Hunter's and Sigel's forces and Averill's cavalry, and there where Jackson and Shields had such rough work, he rolled up Crook's flanks, drove him from the field, Colonel Mulligan, a division commander being killed, between two and three hundred prisoners taken, and twelve caissons and seventy-two wagons either burned or captured, and the whole army being driven across the Potomac to Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry, in the tracks of Bank's frequent evolutions before Jackson.

This flying and broken army six weeks before had defeated and killed General Jones, of Piedmont. It had now had a second defeat from Early's hands; and when Grant heard the news he sent another division of the Nineteenth Corps to Washington, instead of the troops there continuing their movements to return to him.

The 29th finds Early on the Potomac and McCausland at Chambersburg, where in default of payment of $100,000 levied upon the town, in retaliation for Hunter's excesses in Virginia, he, under Early's orders, put it to the flames. On the 5th of August Early crossed the Potomac, taking position near Sharpsburg, intending to threaten the enemy's country and keep troops from getting to Grant and to mystify Hunter as to his movements.

GRANT'S PLANS BROKEN UP.

The result shows Early's sagacity. On the 30th of July, while McCausland was at Chambersburg, Grant exploded the mine under Lee's lines at Petersburg, and on that day Sheridan had joined him there with his cavalry. "The explosion," says Grant "was a stupendous failure," and he lost 10,000 men in the vain endeavor; but the next day he ordered Meade to take a corps of infantry and the cavalry and to proceed August 1st, before Lee could get back to the Weldon railroad, and destroy fifteen miles of that important line. "But misfortune," says Grant, "never comes singly." He learned that afternoon, July 1st, of Early's movements on the Potomac, and he says: "I rescinded my orders for the division to go out and destroy the Weldon railroad and directed them to embark for Washington city." Thus was Early's draft on Grant's lines again honored, the pressure on Lee to that extent relieved, the second invasion terminated as successful as the first, and now we shall see Grant himself and an army larger than all of Lee's hurrying to look after the irrepressible, redoubtable, and ubiquitous Early.

Grant had been greatly stirred up by Early's movements, and Hunter infinitely mystified, just as Early calculated they would be. On the 4th of August Grant jumped upon the train for City Point, took a steamer, and posted direct through Washington to Monocacy. There he found Hunter, who had started to Richmond and landed at White Sulphur Springs, the Ohio river, and finally at Monocacy.

He asked Hunter an embarrassing question: "Where is the enemy?" He replied that he did not know, and was so embarrassed with orders from Washington that he had lost all trace of the enemy. Grant told him that Sheridan was in Washington with one cavalry division and another on the way, and suggested that he (Hunter) should make headquarters, at Cumberland, Baltimore, or

elsewhere and give Sheridan command in the Valley. Hunter asked to be relieved, to the equal relief of his foot-sore excursionists. The upshot was that Sheridan was placed in command.

SHERIDAN FORCED BACK TO HALLTOWN.

Grant returned to Petersburg, Hunter passed away, and now for six weeks Early and his new antagonist are chess playing and skirmishing. We have cavalry skirmishes and infantry skirmishes without number. The 7th of August Averill takes four pieces of artillery and about 300 prisoners from McCausland's Brigade at Moorefield. On the 9th Sheridan's whole army is concentrated at Harper's Ferry, and Early hears that he is in command. On the 10th Early formed east of Winchester to cover the roads from Charlestown and Berryville, then goes to Fisher's Hill, Sheridan following. On the 17th, Anderson, with Kershaw's Division and Cutshaw's artillery, approaches to reinforce Early, and Early in turn forces Sheridan back to the vicinage of Charlestown, skirmishing every day, and is heartily commended by Lee in his dispatches. The Federal historian Pond says of Early's movements at this period: "Holding the line of the Opequon, Early had for weeks not only kept Maryland and Pennsylvania quaking with apprehension, but persistently maintained his grasp on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, checking every effort to open these conduits to the capital and greatly impeding thus travel and trade. His own communications meantime were not cut, and the Virginia Central railroad behind him was in free operation between Staunton and Richmond."

On the 25th of August a heavy force of cavalry is driven through Sheppardstown by Early's Infantry and Fitz Lee's Cavalry. On the 3d of September Kershaw's Division starts back to Richmond under orders from Lee, but is quickly recalled, the enemy being discovered in line of battle and fortifying. Early now posts himself on the west bank of the Opequon, near Winchester, and on the 14th Anderson starts again to Lee, carrying his infantry and artillery. On the 16th Sheridan hears of this through a spy and prepares to advance and give battle. On the 18th Early is at Martinsburg, where he hears that Grant has again visited Sheridan at Charlestown. He divines that a movement is on hand, at once orders a concentration at Winchester, and snuffs battle in the air.

BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

Early was none too quick in his divination, for at dawn on the morning of the 19th Ramseur's Division, at the crossing of the Opequon and Berryville road, is assailed, and from that time till nightfall grim battle raged. The Confederate army was posted across the Berryville 'pike on an elevated plateau between Abraham's Creek and Redbud Run, about a mile and a half east of Winchester, with Lomax and three cavalry brigades covering our right and the Valley 'pike going southward, and Fitz Lee covering the Valley 'pike to Martinsburg on our north and left. Sheridan lost an hour in getting his troops well in hand, which Early, as he says, "was not slow to avail of." For, as he pressed upon Ramseur with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, Wilson's Cavalry Division, which had preceded them as a cover, passed to the Federal left flank to threaten our communications on the Valley 'pike. Early, who had brought up Rodes' and Gordon's Divisions from Stevenson's Depot, hurled them upon his flanks in a moment of "imminent and thrilling danger," and concentrated upon them the fire of his artillery under Braxton and Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Carter, its chief. As the massive infantry of the enemy pressed on in three lines they broke and scattered under the counter charge, and were driven from the field. And "it was a grand sight," says Early, "to see this body hurled in utter disorder before my two divisions, numbering a very little over 5,000 muskets."

Lomax on the right had held Wilson's Cavalry Division in check, and with part of his force had gallantly charged the infantry when pressing Ramseur's line. Fitz Lee, from across the Redbud, poured a hot fire into them with his sharpshooters and Breathed's Artillery, while Nelson's and Braxton's Battalions, under Colonel T. H. Carter, their guns double-shotted with canister, ripped broad gaps through their lines when they had got close enough almost to feel the hot breath of the tongues of flame upon their cheeks.

VICTORY FOR A TIME—RETREAT.

At midday a splendid victory had been gained; but alas! that brave and accomplished officer, Major-General Rodes, had fallen; the gallant General Godwin, of Ramseur's Division, had also been slain, and General York, of Gordon's Division, with hundreds of others of brave men, lay stricken. At 2 o'clock Breckinridge, with

his division and King's and McLaughlin's Artillery, had arrived, and Sheridan was preparing another assault. He had intended to send Crook to cut off Early's retreat southward by the Valley 'pike, but Lomax there had so checked Wilson's progress, and Early had now given him so rough a handling, that he determined to concentrate his three corps on Early's left, while Averill and Merritt, with their two cavalry divisions, were to sweep down the Valley 'pike, also on our left, and in touch with their infantry, and the whole force, with the exception of Wilson, were to decide conclusions there. The most massive concentrative charge of the war by Federal troops on the open field in Virginia followed.

As this tremendous cavalry force, nearly 10,000 strong, came thundering down the 'pike to the very skirts of Winchester, Fitz Lee fell wounded while gallantly striving against them, and our cavalry, with Patton's Brigade of Infantry, were forced back. In double-quick time the two brigades, under Breckinridge, and King's Artillery was thrown into line at right angles to our main line, and the cavalry was again and again repulsed; King's Artillery in the angle firing at the same time to front and flank, until their ammunition was exhausted, and still then sticking to their guns. But our men in front heard the fire rolling to the rear, and with it came the pressure of three corps of 30,000 infantry upon their front, while they were but three meagre divisions. The front line began to wither away—Evans's Brigade broke—and it became evident our men could hold out no longer. Early was everywhere. As the enemy pressed to the very muzzles of Carter's guns, and his officers stood like statues, pistols in hand, for close encounter, there was Early; and now, as the crisis came on the left, he sat his horse amongst King's guns, coolly surveying the scene. "Joshua has the sun by the heel," exclaimed some of the men—for it was yet lingering over the weary combatants, and there was no Blucher to come. Early now gave the order to retreat; and, with Wharton on the left and Ramseur on our right, maintaining organization and covering the movement, he deliberately, in good order, retired with all the honors of war, losing but three guns, which could not be brought off, because the horses were killed. The enemy reported five.

AFTERMATH AT FISHER'S HILL.

On the 20th Early took position at Fisher's Hill, and on the 22d Sheridan again attacked him, Crook's Corps getting in rear of his

left flank and his whole army retiring in conclusion. But the artillery again distinguished itself by great courage, fighting to the last, and Early had to ride to some of them and order withdrawal of their guns before they would move. Their pertinacity in holding out led to the loss of eleven guns. Otherwise the loss was not great, but Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Pendleton, the distinguished and gallant adjutant-General of the corps, who had served so long with Jackson, Ewell and Early, fell mortally wounded, leaving a vacuum which it was indeed difficult to supply. Early slowly retired down the Valley to Rude's Hill, between Mount Jackson and New Market, in line of battle, checking the enemy as he advanced, the troops behaving admirably. Sheridan's Cavalry followed as far as Staunton, but Early had simply stepped aside to Port Republic, while they passed on, and then moved to Waynesboro' on the 30th of September.

In early October he is moving down the Valley again and meditates attacking the enemy at Harrisonburg on the 6th, but he in turn retires. By the 13th he is again at Fisher's Hill and Hupp's Hill, and finds Sheridan posted on the north bank of Cedar creek, and there boldly defies him on the field of his late reverses. The enemy, sending a division across the creek, is met by Conner's Brigade and repulsed, losing their division commander, Colonel Wells, and the gallant and accomplished General Conner on our side losing a leg. On the 15th General Early remains at Fisher's Hill and sends Rosser on a cavalry reconnoissance. On the 17th he displays his full force in front of the enemy's lines to cover Rosser's return, but he is without provisions, and he must either retreat or fight. Well did he appreciate the inspiration of being the assailant, and he determined to assail.

BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

As the sequel shows, Sheridan had concluded that Early was pretty well used up, and had gone to Washington. General H. G. Wright, of the Sixth Corps, who commanded in his absence, was informed on the 18th that Early had retreated, and the Federal army lay with a feeling of security on the north bank of Cedar creek; but Early was only crouching to spring. Unable to attack the fortified position of the enemy, he determined to take him by flank, and by surprise if possible. He had sent General Gordon, with Captain Hotchkiss, chief engineer, to the signal station on Massanutton mountain, to examine the enemy's position, and Gen-

eral Pegram to examine the creek on the enemy's right. Hotchkiss returned with a sketch designating the roads on the enemy's left and rear, and with information that it was practicable to move the infantry between the base of the mountain and the Shenandoah river, into which the creek there empties to a ford below the mouth of the creek. Next morning General Gordon confirmed Captain Hotchkiss's report, expressing confidence that an attack could be successfully made on the enemy's left and rear, and Early resolved to move over the ground designated by Hotchkiss's sketch to the assault. That afternoon the division commanders met at Early's headquarters for final instructions, and Early directed that Gordon should proceed immediately after dark to the foot of the mountain, crossing the river, and move for a house on the west side of the Valley 'pike called "Belle Grove," where Sheridan had his headquarters, taking with him the Second Corps—namely, Gordon's, Ramseur's and Pegram's Divisions. Early in person, with Kershaw and Wharton and all the artillery, was to move along the Valley 'pike from Strausburg and attack the enemy's front and left as soon as Gordon was engaged. Rosser, with his own and Wickham's Brigades, was to cross Cedar creek on the enemy's right flank and attack simultaneously with Gordon, while Lomax, with his division, was to move to Front Royal across the river, thence to the Valley 'pike, and strike the enemy wherever the firing might indicate his presence. Colonel William H. Payne, with his small brigade of 300 to 400 men, was to go with Gordon and endeavor to capture Sheridan, who was supposed to be at "Belle Grove."

"THE SUN OF MIDDLETOWN."

At the appointed hour, everything was in motion—Wharton going with Early, at 1 o'clock, towards Strausburg; Rosser starting before day, to attack at 5 A. M.; while Gordon has gone to get in position at nightfall. General Pegram having discovered from the signal station an entrenchment across the road over which Gordon was to advance, Early thought Gordon might have greater difficulty than had been anticipated, and adopted Pegram's suggestion to move toward the enemy's left to attack simultaneously with Gordon and Rosser. The artillery concentrated at Fisher's Hill, at 5 A. M., was to move at a gallop to Hupp's Hill, being thus held back that the rumbling of wheels might not be heard on the macademzied road, and canteens and swords were left in camp, that no sound might startle the enemy.

At 3:30 o'clock in the morning Early, with Kershaw's Division, came in sight of the enemy's fires, and, as the moon was shining, their sleeping camps were in plain view. At 4:30 o'clock, the word forward was given, and Kershaw crossed the creek at Bowman's Hill, and at exactly 5 o'clock, swept over the enemy's works, taking seven guns, which were at once turned upon them. Rosser was now heard opening on the left, and as Early, with Wharton's troops, came hurrying to Hupp's Hill, according to appointment, the musketry of Gordon broke out in the enemy's rear; and presently Early and Gordon met in the enemy's camp, for success so far had crowned every effort. Payne's troops, followed by Gordon's infantry, had swept through the camp, driving and capturing the panic-stricken enemy, for they and Kershaw had been alike victorious. The Nineteenth and Crook's Corps, upon which they had fallen, were in complete rout and flying the field, abandoning their equipments, with many small arms, and over forty pieces of artillery. As the sun rose, Early, contemplating the wreck, exclaimed: "There is the sun of Middletown."

The Sixth Corps, perhaps the steadiest body in the Federal army, however, had gotten under arms, and could be seen like a long, black serpent, moving slowly to the rear. Pegram, attacking one of its divisions, was checked; Wharton's Division was also thrown into some confusion, but Colonel Carter, chief of artillery, concentrated upon it twenty guns, and soon it was in full retreat, Ramseur and Pegram advancing to the position from which it was driven. Some sixteen hundred prisoners had now been taken, and Early was anxious to press forward.

SHOULD WE PRESS FORWARD?

Early now sent Lieutenant Mann Page, of his staff, with orders for Gordon and Kershaw to attack, but he soon returned and informed Early that Kershaw stated his division was scattered and not in condition to do so, and a cavalry force was pressing on his front. He also stated that Gordon's Division was reforming in the rear of Kershaw, and that it was too scattered to attack. The enemy had now formed their line across the Valley 'pike two miles north of Middletown. A heavy force of cavalry was pressing upon our right and Early rode to Middletown to meet this menace, putting Pegram's and Wharton's Divisions and Wofford's Brigade in line and repulsing several cavalry charges. He also sent a message to Lomax,

requiring him to move to Middletown, but the message miscarried, and Lomax, hearing the firing so far in the rear, concluded that the enemy was being forced to Winchester, and had moved accordingly in that direction. Early had now gotten Ramseur and Kershaw in line with Pegram's Division, and Gordon coming up, was placed on their left, with orders to advance. Without reserve and with more than half his cavalry absent, it was Early's intention to charge with his whole army and stand the hazard of the die. The advance was made for some distance, when Gordon's skirmishers came back reporting a heavy line of battle in front behind breastworks, and Early having given him instructions that if he found the enemy's line too strong not to attack, he did not do so. Did Early err in not urging the assault? Some officers of high character, intelligence and rank, whose opinions are entitled to weight, think so; and it is difficult for one not present to judge. But it is not to be forgotten that his men had been up all the night before and had been fighting over rough ground from the early hours of the morning, and were much jaded; that their ranks had been disordered by their assault, and some of them, alas! had scattered to seize the rich plunder of the enemy's camps. An unavoidable delay in the morning of an hour in Gordon's movements, for which he was not to blame, the miscarriage of the message to Lomax, the strong position which the enemy held, and the fact that he had a cavalry force which hung upon both flanks, quite as large as Early's infantry, while we had but 1,200 under Rosser, to meet them, that we had on our hands 1,600 prisoners, with many wagons and stores, and had gained a great victory, all these considerations induced Early not to press his men farther. Above all, we should not forget that Early was one of the boldest as well as the coolest of men. We had no such opportunity here as we had at Gettysburg when he wanted to advance, and those who exonerate his superiors for not presing forward upon that occasion, should remember his character and be slow to criticise him now.

HIS ARMY IN FLIGHT.

As it happened, Sheridan was in Winchester when Early's attack was delivered, on his return from a visit to Washington. As he rode out of town that morning towards his army he heard the firing, and, galloping towards the field, nearly twenty miles distant, was met by its fugitives. As he arrived on the field he found Getty's Divison and the cavalry resisting Early's army. He at

once ordered all his troops in line, and late that afternoon, knowing Early's weakness of numbers, he ordered an advance. An interval between Payne's Brigade on our extreme left and the rest of Kershaw's line having been penetrated, the troops there gave away, and presently the whole line followed. Vainly did Gordon try to stay the steps of his thin and weary but now receding lines. Vainly did Ramseur, with a few hundred men, and Major Goggin, of Conner's staff, with as many more of his brigade and Cutshaw's artillery, try to stem the tide. For an hour and a half they held it in check, but Ramseur fell mortally wounded fighting like a lion, the artillery ammunition was exhausted, and they, too, fell back. Pegram and Wharton and Wofford, on our right, had successfully checked the enemy, but as they now attempted to retire, the disorder spread and the last organized force dissolved into general rout. Vainly did Early try to rally his men on the south bank of Cedar creek and at Hupp's Hill, and he declares that if 500 men had stood by him all his artillery and guns would have been saved, as the enemy's pursuit was feeble, but the bridge broke down at Strausburg, blocking all passage, and they were lost, and Early's army was in disastrous flight from the field of battle.

Thus are we left with the reflection that so often arises, that "war, however crowned by splendid strokes, is commonly a series of errors and accidents"; and thus was illustrated what Napier says that "without fortune, which is only another name for the unknown combinations of infinite power, the designs of men are as bubbles on a troubled ocean."

And so "the sun of Middletown" that had risen so gloriously went down behind the storm clouds that had spent their wrath upon the field of its illumination.

The enemy was terribly shattered, and his footsteps weary, his pursuit feeble, Sheridan complains of his cavalry, and that they did not get the full fruits of victory. Terrible as was the shock to Early—wonder 'tis it did not crush him—he was quick upon his feet again, and November 11th; lo! his tattered banners flew again in front of Sheridan north of Cedar creek, near Newtown, the latter retiring to Winchester. At this time Sheridan had 60,000 and Early 14,000 men.

November 27th Rosser suddenly swept down on New Creek, a fortified port on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and captured 800 prisoners, eight pieces of artillery, several hundred cattle, and many stores. In December Sheridan sent back the Sixth Corps to Grant,

and Early soon sent Kershaw's Division and the Second Corps back to Lee; and then made his headquarters at Staunton, with Wharton's infantry and Rosser's cavalry, which he alone retained.

Thus ended 1864, Early having some 3,000 men at Staunton, and Sheridan at Winchester, with 43,000, the enemy holding, as President Davis says in his history, "precisely the same position in the Valley which he had before the beginning of the campaign in the spring." Meantime, Sherman had marched through Georgia, and was at Savannah.

WAYNESBORO' AND THE END.

On the 27th of February Sheridan started from Winchester with his cavalry, Early having Rosser, with a few hundred men, and Wharton's two small brigades and Nelson's Artillery, to meet him. Rosser could only hang on the skirts of this column, ten thousand strong, for he was powerless to check it; and Early retired to Waynesboro', where he placed Wharton, with a thousand muskets, and Nelson, with six pieces of artillery, on a ridge, some sixteen hundred men, all told. He did not intend to make this his battle-ground, but only to cover the getting-off of his equipments; but here he was attacked on the 2d of March. His orders to post artillery, in anticipation of the attack, miscarried, as did also his message of warning to Wharton; and, as the event disclosed, most of his command and his artillery were captured, he and General Wharton barely escaping. Sheridan now rode rough-shod through Virginia, destroying as he went, and joining Grant at Richmond. Early, after several narrow escapes, reached Richmond, after passing twice between the enemy's camps and his pickets, and, consulting with General Lee, was sent to Southwest Virginia to organize with General Echols what force might be collected in that section. There, on the 30th of March, he received a telegram from General Lee relieving him from duty.

Notwithstanding the gloomy close of a great career, it cannot be denied that Early demonstrated the qualities of a great commander. No one whose mind is open to light can fail to see in him quick divination of his enemy's plans, prompt and unhesitating decision, indefatigable energy and industry, cool, discerning judgment—the quickness of the eagle's flight in movement, the fearlessness of the lion's heart in action.

He assumed the gravest responsibilities when he might have easily

avoided them. He was never dilatory or belated in execution of an order. He never clamored for reinforcements when he knew there were none to send. He detached troops obediently, without complaint, when he knew the peril to which it subjected him. He was never chided, reproved or blamed by his superiors.

No better fighing was ever done than that of Early at Winchester; no more brilliant plan was ever conceived than that at Cedar Creek. Nothing could have shown more boldness than Early's giving battle at Winchester, nor more cool deliberation than his steady retirement. "He deserves," says Pond, the Federal historian, "the credit of great vigor and skill in fighting the battle forced upon him, and in moving his trains and his army out of the ruin his opponent had prepared for him." (Page 172.)

That he rallied so speedily after Fisher's Hill, and struck so splendidly at Cedar Creek, and that he always came back with unrelenting and elastic courage is as true a picture of a great man struggling with the storms of fate as the heroic tragedy of human nature has ever presented.

THE ODDS AGAINST EARLY.

In reviewing his campaigns we realize the truth of General Lee's saying, "That it will be difficult to make the world believe the odds against which we fought," and the wisdom of Early's philosophy of the war, when he declined to "speculate on the causes of Confederate failure, finding abundant reason for it in the tremendous odds brought against us." Everything about his campaign has been exaggerated; his numbers, his defeats, his losses, the prisoners taken, and the extent of his disasters.

1. I have said that Sheridan's army was larger than Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, with Early's and Beauregard's troops included.

Here is the proof in Sheridan's return of his muster-roll for August, 1864 (see Serial 90 of the War Records, page 974), showing 173,624 aggregate, present and absent; 114,501, present; and 94,026, present for duty, with 736 seige-guns, and 397 field pieces.

This was more than Lee had—all told.

Many of Sheridan's men were at Washington, Baltimore and Chambersburg. But here is the return of what he had actually in the field with him, showing 62,740, aggregate, present, with 37,752 infantry, 14,734 cavalry, and 4,691 artillerymen, aggregate, 57,177 for duty. (See Serial 90, War Records, page 974.)

2. I have said that Sheridan's three infantry corps each outnumbered, by average, Early's whole infantry force. Here is the proof: In Serial 90, of the War Records, page 61, you will find Sheridan's return of September 10th, showing present for duty, 45,487; the the Sixth Corps having infantry for duty, 12,696; the Nineteenth, 12,810, and Cook's army, of West Virginia, having 7,140; aggregate, 32,646, or an average for each corps of more than all of Early's infantry.

And in Pond's History, page 267, you will find the ruturns for the the month of September, showing the Sixth Corps with 10,067 infantry for duty. The Nineteenth with 10,862 infantry for duty; Crook's army, with 10,297; aggregate, 31,226, with the same result.

Sheridan says in his memoirs (I, page 471): "The Confederate army at this date (September) was about 20,000 strong, and consisted of Early's own corps, with General Rodes, Ramseur and Gordon commanding its divisions, the infantry of Breckinridge from Southwestern Virginia, three battalions of artillery, and the cavalry brigades of Vaughan, Johnson, McCausland and Imboden."

The statement as to the infantry commands is correct; but as to numbers it nearly doubles the force of Early. The latter was remarkably accurate and reliable, and he says of this period (September 19, 1864): "The Second Corps numbered a little over 8,000 muskets when it was detached in pursuit of Hunter, and it had now been reduced to about 7,000 muskets by long and rapid marches, and the various engagements and skirmishes in which it had participated. Wharton's Division had been reduced to about 1,700 muskets by the same causes. Making a small allowance for details and those unfit for duty, I had about 8,500 muskets for duty."

Vaughan's Cavalry had at this time been sent to Southwest Virginia, and "such," says Early, "had been the loss in all the brigades in the various fights and skirmishes in which they had been engaged, that the whole of this cavalry now under Lomax numbered only about 1,700 mounted men. Fitz Lee had brought with him two brigades—to-wit: Wickham's and Lomax's old Brigades (now under Colonel Payne), numbering about 1,200 mounted men." (Early's book, pp. 85, 86.) I have accepted each commander's statement as to his own troops, and they abundantly sustain me.

3. I have said that Sheridan's cavalry equalled all of Early's infantry, and was sometimes more than his whole army. The returns show that Averill had in August 6,472 present for duty, and Torbert in his corps 8,262—aggregate, 14,734.

This was more than Early's whole force for duty, and more than three times our cavalry. And if you choose to pursue the investigation you will find in Serial 90 and 91 of the War Records reports of cavalry strength by divisions fully demonstrating the correctness of my statements.

4. I have said that Early in his campaign killed, wounded and captured more men than he had ever mustered on a battle-field. Here is the proof:

Hunter lost at Lynchburg 700, Wallace at Monocacy lost 1,959, and Sheridan reports his losses at 16,952. Total, 19,611.

Early had on his rolls 15,949 present and absent, counting Kershaw's Division which was not at Winchester; but with it present, August 31st, his whole infantry for duty was 14,485.

This was before the battles at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and he never had more at any time.

Nor did his whole army ever equal in number the casualties reported by Sheridan; nor did Early's cavalry ever amount to 5,000.

LOSSES IN THREE BATTLES.

I now present the casualties of losses in the three battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar creek, compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, of the United States army, and given in his book of War Statistics, pages 547-551.

Battles.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or Missing.	Aggregate.
Sheridan:				
Winchester or Opequon...	697	3,983	338	5,018
Fisher's Hill.....	52	457	19	528
Cedar Creek.....	644	3,430	1,591	5,665
Aggregate.....	1,393	7,870	1,948	11,211
Early:				
Winchester or Opequon...	226	1,567	1,818	3,611
Fisher's Hill.....	30	210	995	1,235
Cedar Creek.....	320	1,540	1,050	2,910
Aggregate.....	576	3,317	3,863	7,756

Not including Early's cavalry losses.

This does not include Early's losses in cavalry, but during all

September there were 60 killed and 288 wounded, and putting them at 1,000, which is very excessive for the three battles, they would show that Sheridan's loss in killed and wounded was much greater than Early's, and Early's losses greater in prisoners, yet all told for the three fights Early's aggregate loss more than 2,000 less.

What such a man could have done with resources to match his genius can be left only to inspire the imagination.

As to prisoners, Grant says, in his memoirs, that Early had lost more men killed, wounded and captured, than Sheridan had commanded from first to last. How such an absurd statement could have gotten into printer's ink is unaccountable. This is contradicted by Sheridan himself, for he reports that from August 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865, the prisoners received by his provost-marshal were about 13,000. (See War Records, Serial 91, page 60.) Grant forgets he had instructed Sheridan to consider citizens under fifty years old as prisoners of war, and not as citizen prisoners (See Grant's order of August 16, 1864, Sheridan's Memoirs, first volume, page 486), and this 13,000 embraced all deserters, stragglers, furloughed soldiers of Lee's army, army-agents of all kinds, and all citizens who were carried to Washington, whether soldiers or otherwise. The truth is patent that I have made good my statement that Early killed, wounded and captured from Hunter, Wallace and Sheridan more men than he could ever muster upon any battle-field against either of them, and Grant has turned the truth of history upside down, in a manner that no one who reads its records can explain.

CRITICISMS UPON EARLY.

To say that Early had faults is to say that he was human; and, as Marshal Turenne reminds us, "to say that he made mistakes, is to say that he made war." But even at this day it is difficult to take his problem and its resources and say where or when he might have better brought them in conjunction—the one to solve the other. To figure on his case at any time was to demonstrate failure; and so many heroic virtues postponed that failure and glorified it that I leave it for others to search for the mistakes and faults. For my part I am too much filled with honor for the man and the deed to look for or to exploit them, and most of the criticisms upon him are easily answered.

It was said that he should have attacked Hunter on the 18th of June, the day after he got to Lynchburg. Suffice to answer,

while he and half his corps were there, Rodes and the other half did not get there until the afternoon of the 18th, and Early arranged to attack next morning. Meantime between two suns Hunter gave leg bail. It was said he should have captured Hunter; this is equivalent to saying that Lee should have captured Pope after Manassas, or Hooker after Chancellorsville, or Grant after Cold Harbor. It was said that he should have captured Washington; this absurdity has been exposed. Grant criticises Early for sending Anderson's troops back to Lee before the battle of Winchester, and two of his own divisions to Martinsburg. As to this criticism, Lee, as Early states, requested him to send Anderson back, and he obeyed. Sheridan and Lee alike vindicate him from the second. Early, in fact, got all his troops concentrated for that battle, and Sheridan says in his report: "I had from early in the morning become apprised that I would have to engage Early's entire army instead of two divisions." General Lee writes to a critic of Early, October 10th, that so far as he can judge, Early has conducted the military operations in the Valley well; and again, October 14th, that according to his information, General Early has conducted his operations with judgment, and I am reliably informed that he spoke of Winchester as one of the best fought battles of the war.

Finally, some say Early was reckless to meet Sheridan at Winchester, and to attack him at Cedar creek. In both cases it was fight or run. To run was to disclose and confess weakness. In the latter case, to stand was to starve, for he was without rations or forage. Early had the problem that confronted the Continentals in the Revolution. He knew he was weak, but when would he be stronger? "It may be asked," he says, speaking of Cedar creek, "why, with my small force, I made the attack? I can only say we had been fighting large odds during the whole war, and I knew there was no chance for lessening them."

Those who dispute this logic had better reassemble the Secession Convention of 1861, and submit the question. Early was heard upon it before the war was resolved on. After that he took the consequences unmurmuringly. And well did he vindicate Honest John Letcher's opinion, when he, as Governor, appointed him a colonel. Some secession members objected on account of Early's stubborn unionism. "I know Early," replied Letcher, "and if you gentlemen will do as well in the coming struggle, your State will have reason to rejoice." If none but those who did as well threw the first stone, it would remain long unflung.

LEE'S FAITH IN EARLY.

General Early had the satisfaction of retaining the confidence and good opinion of his great commander, R. E. Lee. After all reverses in the Valley, Lee, on the 20th of February, 1865, extended his command to embrace the Department of West Virginia and East Tennessee, previously commanded by General John C. Breckinridge, who had now become the Secretary of War. This brave and excellent officer's service under Early had familiarized him with his merits; he had testified to General Lee in high terms of his capacity and energy, and of his excellent disposition of his troops, and to Early's critics Lee had responded in language which I have already quoted. (See War Records, S. 91, p. 897.) But Early had now to accept the fate of war, for public opinion, unadvised of his difficulties and extremities, clamored for a new leader. Lee, himself, had seen and felt its frequent injustice, and has stated that public opinion is more likely to be erroneous on military affairs than any other, because of their secrecy preventing complete knowledge.

It clamored against him when he did not win victory in West Virginia; against Jackson before the Valley Campaign; against Albert Sidney Johnston before he fell at Shiloh; it demanded Joe Johnston's removal when he retreated before Sherman, and as loudly demanded his restoration when Hood advanced and failed. On the other hand, when Thomas was defeating Hood at Nashville, the message was on its way to supersede him for not fighting, and was drowned out in the shouts of his victory. While he yielded to the current of opinion respecting Early's operations, General Lee, in addressing him the letter relieving him from duty, on March 30, 1865, declared therein his own "confidence in his ability and zeal and devotion to be unimpaired," and concluding with an expression of thanks "for the fidelity and courage with which you have always supported my efforts, and for the courage and devotion you have always manifested in the service of the country."

One week before that, on March 24, 1865, Lee had made a last effort to break Grant's lines in vain, and the Second Corps, under Gordon, had stormed and taken Fort Steadman. There happened then what would have happened had Early taken Washington, and what did happen at Cedar creek. Our troops were brave enough to take; they were not strong enough to hold. The enemy concentrated numbers and drove them back. On the very day of Early's removal Grant moved on the Petersburg lines; March 31st, Five

Forks was lost; Petersburg was carried April 2d, and a week later, April 9th, the matchless Lee and the remnant of his matchless army, surrendered. When Early heard the news he was sick in an ambulance, going home from Wytheville. He said, "without the slightest irreverence, I will say that the sound of the last trump would not have been more unwelcome to my ears."

Comparisons have been made between Jackson's and Early's campaigns, sometimes to the detriment of the latter. The differences in their situations should be remembered.

FOUGHT UNDER A PALING STAR.

First. Jackson fought when the prestige of the Confederacy was in the ascendancy. Early, when it was on the decline. Atlanta fell before Sherman the day before he defeated Crook, at Kernstown. Our misfortunes at Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge and Knoxville, had taken place before Early's campaign begun. The waning resources of the Confederacy and the collapse of its finances, had changed the face of affairs. With Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee overrun, the Trans-Mississippi cut from us, and the lower basin useless, the enemy could concentrate at will against our forces in Georgia and Virginia.

Second. The Valley was a garden and a granary when Jackson fought. Early fought in a desert, where "the crow flying over it would have to carry his rations." He had to practice the art of Napoleon—scatter to subsist, and concentrate for battle. He had men seizing and grinding stacks of wheat while battle raged about them. What shall we eat and wherewithal shall we be clothed, was the problem of his men, and if they plundered battlefields it was hunger and nakedness that prompted them.

Third. Jackson's Cavalry was not overmatched by the enemy's, as Early's was, three to one. The Valley, now denuded of fences and swept by fire, was a splendid field for cavalry operations; and Early felt and expressed his sense of deficiency in cavalry. His own was more overnumbered than any other arm of the service; it was terribly overworked and overstrained—for instance, Payne's Brigade was under fire every day for a month before the battle of Winchester. The Federal Government supplied its troops with good mounts and bountiful forage, while our cavalry had to make shift to get horses as best they could, many being absent at all times in search for them. When they got them, it was equally difficult to feed them; and

more than once brigades were disbanded to get horses, while their remnants fought dismounted. When Sheridan mustered a cavalry corps that reported over sixteen thousand for duty, finely mounted and equipped, with sabres, pistols, and repeating rifles, our troopers had to procure any kind of weapons they could, while their half-famished steeds reminded us of the poor jades of Henry the Fifth at Agincourt.

> "The gum down roping from their pale, dead eyes,
> And in their pale, dull mouths the gimmal bit
> Lies foul with chewed grass, still and motionless;
> And their executors, the knavish crows, fly over them
> All impatient for the hour."

It must be remembered Early's first chief of cavalry, General Robert Ransom, was compelled to retire from ill health, and that he also lost the valuable services of General Fitzhugh Lee by his wound at Winchester. That Rosser and Lomax, McCausland, and their subordinates did so well under the circumstances is wonderful, and I wish I had time to refer more at length to their various exploits. Rosser's movements at New Creek and Beverley—where he lit up the closing scenes of disastrous war with signal victories—deserves especial mention.

Many splendid deeds and names have I left out of my recital which well deserve historic praise. What a glowing page might be made of the brave partisan Mosby's remarkable movement in Sheridan's rear, where with less than 500 men, he kept many thousands occupied guarding communications of the Federal army and the approaches to Washington. But these will not be overlooked or forgotten. They would adorn but they would not vary the thread of my story.

OUR ARTILLERY DID WONDERS.

Our artillery distinguished itself everywhere. At Winchester, says Early, "it did wonders." It overdid itself in tenacity at Fisher's Hill; it strove desperately at Cedar creek. Its chief, Colonel T. H. Carter, who was wounded at Winchester, but again in battle at Cedar creek, knew his business. In Braxton and other battalion and company commanders, he had able assistants; and though Sheridan had 100 guns and Early never had 50 on any field, they were never overmatched on any field.

Our infantry suffered for officers often, for such had been the fatality that the remnants of fourteen Virginia regiments had been put in one little brigade under Terry; Hays's and Stafford's brigades had been consolidated likewise—and often there was not even a field officer in a brigade—while regiments were under lieutenants. Not a single brigadier of the Second Corps who commanded in the beginning of the campaign was there scathless to witness its close.

No reflection, indeed, can be cast upon Early's soldiers of any arm of the service. They could well say—

> "'Tis not in mortals to command success,
> We have done better—we have deserved it."

Nor did soldiers ever have a truer friend than Early. He was untiring in making provision for them, and his eulogy of them is praise indeed. "I believe," says he, "that the world never produced a body of men superior in courage, patriotism and endurance to the private soldiers of the Confederate armies. I have repeatedly seen these soldiers submit with cheerfulness to privations and hardships which would appear to be almost incredible; and the wild cheers of our brave men (which was so different from the studied huzzahs of the Yankees) when their lines sent back opposing hosts of Federal troops, staggering, reeling and flying, have often thrilled every fibre of my heart, I have seen with my own eyes ragged, barefooted and hungry Confederate soldiers perform deeds which if performed in days of yore by mailed warriors in glittering armor, would have inspired the harp of the minstrel and the pen of the poet."

Through the vista of vanished years I seem to see them now. There they go along the road and over the fields with almost shoeless feet, their slouch hats, their gray jackets, and their battle-flags all tattered and torn, but their steps proud and elastic and their high, expectant faces all eager for the fray. Hark! There rings out o'er the rattling musketry and the thundering cannon their lofty cheer—yonder they are—we see them through the smoke drifts now as they stand defiant and dauntless amidst dead, dying and falling comrades, weather-beaten and bronzed, sweat-begrimed and powder-stained, half-starved, half-clothed—without reward, without complaint, asking for nothing but orders—fearing nothing but defeat, hoping nothing but victory. I believe them entitled to eternal glory and everlasting life.

COMPARED TO ENGLISH COMMANDERS.

I have counted Early amongst the great soldiers of history, and as our Mother Country ranks amongst the great military nations, I would ask you who are her great soldiers who might be put before him? Who, in her centuries of battles, would you name as great commanders in the sense of those who have led great forces, and found the delight of battle with their peers? Marlborough, yes; Wellington, yes. Who next? Trying to discover the next you begin to realize how scant is British history in the names of great commanders. I believe Virginia alone in the late war produced more men for whom that title could be claimed than Great Britain in all her history. Heroes in abundance and accomplished officers she has produced; but her wars have been for the most part against inferiors—against Hindoos, and Persians, Afghans, Zulus, Chinese, Egyptians, Arabs and Matabeles. The greatest army of her own that she ever mustered was the 30,000 of Wellington at Waterloo. Her forces have generally co-operated with allies; or been swelled by hirelings and dependents, under her well-trained officers; her position has not been such as to develop campaigns such as we had in the late war, or to afford opportunities for such leaders as Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Ewell, A. P. Hill, Jackson, Stuart, and Early. The fact is that since the battle of Sedgmoor, fought August 5, 1665, between the Duke of Monmouth, some 6,000 strong, and the forces of King James II., under John Churchill, afterwards the Duke of Marlborough, in which Monmouth lost a thousand and Churchill some 300 slain, "no conflict deserving the name of battle has been fought on English ground."

SECRET OF ENGLAND'S DEMONSTRATION.

While it is true that during this domestic peace of over 200 years, the British "have carried the English flag victorious from the Seine to the Indus, from Calcutta to Quebec, from Madrid to Cairo," it has been more by the skill of diplomacy and strategy, and especially more by sea power than by the movements of great forces. If we except the American campaigns and Wellington's operations against Napoleon, all the English fighting done in two centuries would scarce amount to that of General Lee in the single county of Spotsylvania, and would not amount to the fighting done by Early. "A sea shell," says Emerson, "should be the crest of England, not

only because it represents a power built on the waves, but also because of the hard finish of the men." She is mistress of the seas; she is the dictator of finance and commerce—there is the key of her ascendancy. Who, then, would you say next?

Would you say Clive, the military statesman who conquered Hindoostan? He, who at the battle of Plassey, on the 23d of June, 1757, in Everett's fine words, "laid the foundations of a subject Empire to Great Britain at the gates of the morning?" When it is remembered that he dispersed the army of the Indian Nabob, estimated at sixty or seventy thousand, with a thousand European soldiers and two thousand Indian Sepoy troops, and that his training was that of a government clerk, his genius and accomplishments are plain indeed. But when we reflect that his loss was twenty-two killed and about fifty wounded, and that his superior artillery broke the masses of the effeminate foe, we see how ridiculous it is to compare such exploits to the great movements of the Confederate war, and how ridiculous it would be to rank their heroes as military commanders with the leaders of such armies as those of Lee, Grant, Early, or Sheridan. What matters it to the wolves how many the sheep be? And how can a romp of the wolves among the cattle be compared to the combats of lions? Would you say Havelock? Christian gentleman, gallant officer, true hero, I admit, but only a little Clive, a brigadier-general who fought the same manner of men and overlaid them with superiority of every kind. Would you say Charles George Gordon, Chinese Gordon, as they call him, who was only a captain of engineers in the Crimean War, and who, while we were fighting in the Confederacy, was helping the Emperor of China to suppress the Taiping rebellion, and who was finally killed in the Soudan by a handful of Arabs? Brave man he was, indeed; but he never commanded even an English brigade. To compare his skirmishes with the semi-barbarians to such actions as we had in war, or him to any great Confederate leader, would be to belittle—aye, to abandon all ideas of military criticism.

Who would say Lord Raglan, who commanded in the Crimea? He died of disease after incomplete experiences, and cannot furnish a subject of comparison.

LATE ENGLISH MILITARY MAGNATES

Let us glance at some late English military magnates, General James Thomas Brudenal, Earl of Cardigan, who led the Light Bri-

gade in the famous and fatal charge of the 600 on the Russian guns at Balaklava, "while all the world wondered," was never in a fight before or after the Crimean war, but he was made lieutenant-general, Knight Commander of the Bath, Commander of the Legion of Honor, and lionized generally.

General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, who commanded "the heavies" and succeeded Lucan, had a similar record, and became, too, lieutenant-general and Knight Commander of the Bath.

General George Charles Bingham, Earl of Lucan, who commanded the cavalry division, consisting of these two brigades, beyond some amateur soldiering with the Russians in 1828, never smelt powder before or after the Crimean war, but he became Knight Commander of the Bath, lieutenant-general and field marshal.

What do these cavalrymen know of war compared to Forrest, Stuart, Hampton, Wheeler, or the cavalry Lees?

Robert Cornelius Napier, Lord Napier of Magdala, as he is familiarly called, had served well in India and China, and he received an annuity of £2,000, was made field marshal, Knight Commander of the Bath, and a catalogue of honors for a little skirmish with and a general demolition of King Theodore in Abyssinia. There were many skirmishes in Early's campaigns, the names of which I have not called, that exceeded all his fighting. His Royal Highness, George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, field marshal and long time commander-in-chief of the British army, was in two fights, the Alma and Inkermann.

General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolsley, viscount K. P., K. C. B., G. C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., fought the Burmese, the Russians in the Crimea, the Ashantees on the African Gold Coast, and finally Egyptians and Arabs. He is a scholar, a gentlemen and a gallant soldier, twice wounded, and has skirmished around the world in good shape, getting £25,000 from his government for undoing a poor African king, and no end of military and civic honors, and is now commander-in-chief of the British army.

John Bull has bullied the world. He has done the largest real estate business on the smallest piece of land; he has conducted the largest wholesale trade on the smallest retail capital; he has stretched out the longest lines with the fewest men, and has got more military distinction for the smallest lot of fighting than anybody else that ever lived.

In four years the Confederates fought 2,261 battles, an average of nearly two a day. Six hundred of them were fought on Virginia

soil. Our American transactions have been on so great a scale; we have produced so many great captains, that we often fail to realize the magnitude of our accomplishments and the greatness of our home-bred heroes. How great a figure would they fill in the world's eye, if they were celebrated as the older nations have celebrated theirs with titles and estates, and with artistic and literary monuments?

Wellington's generals in the Peninsula did real fighting. They would furnish the nearest resemblance to our own; but time forbids that I pursue the parallel with other English generals, and I leave you to pursue it for yourselves, confident that you will tarry a long time with Marlborough and Wellington, and will stand puzzled to answer my question, "Who next?" None, I will confidently say, that you will be willing to rank above Jubal A. Early.

SECOND TO LEE AND JACKSON.

I have said, and I have heard it said by one of the best officers that served under Early, that amongst our Confederate army commanders he was second only to Lee and Jackson. And who I pray you, may dispute that precedence? We could not say Albert Sidney Johnston, for he never fought a single battle from start to finish; he fell at Shiloh delivering a well-conceived and brave attack; and victory passed from the field with his fall. He lived a glorious hope; he died a glorious martyr; he lives yet a glorious memory, but the deeds he might have done are not.

On the same principle, and for reasons, though in far less degree, we could not say, Joseph E. Johnston or Beauregard.

They divided honors in our first glorious victory at Manassas, and are entitled to the highest distinction therefor, Johnston manœuvred well at Yorktown, struck McClellan a parting blow with fine address at Williamsburg, and then, like Albert Sidney Johnston, at Shiloh, fell wounded, as he was pressing the enemy at Seven Pines, when opportunity vanished. For two years he was not again in battle; until 1864, when he took command of a defeated army at Dalton, and conducted a masterly retreat to Atlanta, fighting as he fell back at Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, and Kennesaw, and indeed, all along the way, with courage, skill, and effect. Unfortunately removed from the command, ere his plans matured, there was no chance to judge them by the event; and when he returned to a broken but undismayed army, and led it in its last gallant fight, at Bentonville, it was only the prelude of surrender.

General Beauregard defended Charleston and Savannah with great gallantry and engineering skill, but he was engaged in but three great actions during the war—Manassas, in 1861; Shiloh, in 1862; and Petersburg, in 1864. He was victorious in the first, fortune failed him in the second, it perched again upon his banner in the last, when he saved the Cockade City, the very day Early saved Lynchburg, after a three days' fight against enormous odds, in one of the best fought battles of the civil war, which followed his skillful "bottling up" of Butler at Drewry's Bluff. But in his case, as in Joseph E. Johnston's, the record is so fragmentary, after Manassas neither of them tried conclusions with an adversary in general engagement (Beauregard at Petersburg excepted), neither of them drove an enemy off the field of conflict—and, whatever their abilities, which undoubtedly were great, they were never put to final tests by uninterrupted campaigns, and can hence not be the subject of satisfactory comparison.

Battles unfought and campaigns untried must be left with deeds undone and songs unsung. We may talk forever about the real or assumed greatness of men, but war has only one measure—What did they dare? What did they do? Summing up Early's four years of bloody deeds, of unsurpassed daring, and of long continued and sustained travail, and pointing thereto, who I pray you, presents a record superior in all that tests the soldier and the man?

SUSTAINED BY MILITARY TESTS.

By whatever test you try him, Lee and Jackson stand alone before him amongst Confederate army commanders.

If marching be the test, no one in a given time marched so much, so far, so fast.

If fighting be the test, no one fought so steadfastly, so continuously, so frequently, so daringly, so stoutly.

If difficulties and odds encountered be the test, no soldier of the war occupied so many to oppose him, or met such great odds, man to man, in open field fight.

If damage done an enemy be the test, none other but Lee killed, wounded and captured as many men as he had.

If success be the test, no one can count the names of more victories; or of victories that had more effect.

If result be the test, let this be said, that his desperate campaign of 1864 prolonged the life of the Confederacy a year—the very day

he left the field Grant marched to victory—and when he fell at last, the general crash came down upon us all. On these deeds done, and well done, I rest his fame.

Will you tell me that Early failed, and does this bar the door of fame? Hannibal failed. Napoleon failed. Lee failed. If there be a Cedar creek, there is also a Pontine Marsh, a Waterloo, and an Appomattox. A great young nation was extinguished like a dying star. A whole people, genius, valor, patriotism and renown, went down in calamity and ruin. Does not Providence cast down the great, the gifted, and the good to demonstrate virtue, and to instruct us to be careless of fortune? A soldier must take his fate, whether it comes with death, as it did to Charles XII, to Wallerstein, to Gustavus Adolphus, to Hampden and Sidney, to Jackson and Stuart, to Polk, to Cleburne, to Pegram and Pelham, to Wolfe, to Warren, and Sidney Johnston; whether it comes by wounds, as to Joe Johnston and Ewell, whether in gloom and disaster, as to Hannibal, to Napoleon, to Lee and Early. But the deed lives. What did he dare? What did he do? "Ad parebat quo nihil iniquiusest ex eventua famam habiturum," said Livy of old, of one who got fame, not from his own deed, but from happy deliverance, and who, in the chance medley and motley wear of this tumultuous sphere, has not learned that the tricks of the fickle goddess which cast down are ever condoned and repaired by the slow and even hand of justice. Her harsh decrees in one age are revised by the equity of the next age; and all history tells me with its splendid tale of tragic grandeur and pathetic fate that immortality cherishes for its nurslings the wrecks and castaways of fortune. Failed! That was yesterday; to-day he stands glorious.

PERSONAL QUALITIES OF GENERAL EARLY.

Let me say something ere I say good night, of some personal characteristics. Early's courage was supreme. Never did mortal breast hold a braver soul nor one more firmly set. It is as natural to die as it is to be born, and as natural to fear as it is to live, or love, or hate; and many of the bravest men that ever lived have been exercised by apprehensions that caused their hearts to thrill and their frames to quake. Frederick the Great is described by Macauley as marching through Europe with "a bottle of poison in one pocket and a copy of bad verses in the other." He feared his fate. Napoleon carried an amulet of poison around his neck, and once took

it. When Marshall Turenne, on one occasion, was leaping on his horse to meet a sudden assault, his legs shook as his feet sought the stirrups. "Ah, you rascals," he exclaimed, as he smilingly looked down upon them, "if you knew where I was going to take you you would shake worse than that." Chinese Gordon, who, after a life of hair-breadth adventures, fell at Khartoum, writes in his diary, that he has always been frightened, and very much so, not at the fear of death, but the fear of defeat and its consequences. "I do not believe," he says, "in the calm, unmoved man. I think it is only that he does not show it outwardly." Early had that supreme courage that shrinks before no responsibility and that dared with composure to face defeat and disaster for his country. Whatever pangs may have stirred his secret breast were never disclosed in outward manifestation. His hand never quivered, his face never changed when he launched the thunderbolts of war or received its rude shocks, and if ever he took account of danger or death or misfortune or blame or shame, it was a matter left behind the mask of his impassive countenance between him and his Maker.

MAGNANIMITY, GENEROSITY, AND CHARITY.

He possessed great magnanimity, generosity, and charity. His opposition to secession gave him a commanding political position, and the confidence of the people, when at last his forebodings were realized. But he never uttered the raven's croak, "I told you so;" he never reproached any secessionist that backed his opinions with his service, and he never sunned himself in the approving smiles of the conquerors. On the contrary, he contended that the subsequent harshness of our enemies justified the course that Virginia and the South pursued. It is well known, and I am a personal witness of the fact, that as soon as he occupied the town of Gettysburg, in the first day's fight, he earnestly urged the immediate pursuit of the enemy. Unable for the moment to find Ewell, the corps commander, he sent a note to Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill, urging him to assume responsibility of ordering all the troops present to assail Cemetery Ridge at once; but before this could be arranged, General Ewell, and presently, General Lee appeared, and reports of cavalry threatening our left led to the determination to suspend operations until the morrow. Public opinion has generally concurred that a great opportunity went by; but Early, never pluming himself upon his prescience, has defended his superiors and endorsed the conclu-

sion to which they came. His austere manners made the world look upon him as a cold, hard man, but nothing was farther from the fact. Of his generosity I could name many instances if delicacy did not forbid. In charity he was by long odds the most liberal man I ever knew, and I do not believe there lives in the Commonwealth a man who gave more in proportion to his means to worthy objects than he did. Indigent soldiers, comrades in arms in straightened circumstances, the widows and daughters of old Confederates, charitable societies, churches, and Confederate monument associations were the continuous recipients of his donations. Were his executor to reveal the evidences in his hands of Early's charities, it would astonish the world; but he avoided publicity, and gave for the deed's sake.

Early was always so active, enterprising, and diligent that he was often complained of for trying to do too much. He visited pickets and sentinels, and was ever riding around to test their vigilance. He went forward with skirmish lines, and was often his own scout. His soldiers were constantly warning him against exposing himself to danger. He was always aggressive, and he had that instinct of all great soldiers, which was so difficult to restrain in Lee and Jackson, to follow the guns. He believed in the maxim of Admiral Villaneuve, that every captain is at his post who is in the hottest fire.

HIS INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER.

Early was a man of great intellectual gifts. His grasp was broad and strong and comprehensive, his mind solid, rather than brilliant. He knew men, and he knew things, and he was an acute and discriminating judge. He attained eminence at the bar, not by eloquence, but by rare judgment and indefatigable persistence. He was not a student in the sense of regular and continuous application, but whatever he undertook he mastered. His memory was the most accurate and retentive that I have ever known. Whatever he once knew he always remembered. Whatever he attempted he never let go, and whatever he did was thoroughly done. It was said of Wellington that had he not been a great soldier he might have been a great financier; and such were Early's abilities, fine judgment, and force of character, that he would have succeeded in any great business or any great profession. He knew his own lack of popular manners and popular ideas, but, with pleasing candor, declares that "those who knew him best liked him most." He would have been as successful in the political as in any other field, for the multitude, though

often deceived by the demagogue who "kisses away his hand in courtesy," is always ready to pay tribute to the hero when it is sure it has found him. It loves Fredericks and Bismarcks and Earlys, "who can rule and dare not lie." In social circles of friendship, when care was laid aside, Early was an exceedingly attractive companion, and his company was much sought. His conversation was entertaining, mellowed by a genial sense of humor, sparkling with the sallies of wit, and shining with the thoughts and reminiscences of wisdom. Amongst ladies, he was the polished, courtly gentleman, abounding in the courtesies of life, speaking always with that deferential homage to the sex which marks the true man.

As a writer, General Early excelled. His speeches on Lee and Jackson are masterly expositions of their campaigns. In style they are "pure wells of English undefiled." They stand, and will endure in the majestic simplicity of the Doric column. As his deeds were worthy of a Cæsar's sword, so his compositions in clearness, directness and comprehensiveness were worthy of the Cæsar's pen. His account of his campaigns in the last year of the war for southern independence is a volume which betokens the highest qualities of the historian. You will be pleased to learn that he has left in manuscript a biographical sketch of himself and the complete history of his campaigns, written some years ago, when he had opportunity to examine records and to add other valuable stories of information to his own. I have read much of this history, and I do not doubt that it will prove the most valuable contribution that has yet been made to the history of the Army of Northern Virginia.

HONEST, TRUTHFUL AND SINCERE.

Early was scrupulously honest; and so prosaically truthful that, like Epaminondas, he would not allow any departure from the accurate fact, even in jest. "What must a man do to deserve renown?" once asked a disciple of his master Confucius. "What do you call renown?" asked the master. "To be known among the nations and at home," replied the disciple. "That is only notoriety, not true renown," answered the sage. "This last consists in straight and honest sincerity, in love of justice, in knowledge of mankind, and in humility."

This is a photograph of Early if we except humility. That word, in a Christian sense, denotes great and modest virtue; but it often hides the fawning hypocrite, it has become as we accept the word,

ambiguous by misuse, and Uriah Heap has made it somewhat detestable to me. Early was modest, but humility, unless in this sense, I cannot say he had, for he was the proudest spirited mortal I ever knew, the strongest willed and the stoutest hearted.

It was the instinct of Early's life to repress and not to express his feelings. He was more than a Roman. He was a Spartan. And "to be, not to seem, was this man's wisdom." His controversies led some to think him quarrelsome, but you never found Early quarrelling in the war with any one but the enemy; not after the war with any who did not first assail him or some Confederate hero. These he defended, and if he ever came out second best I am not aware of it. His cold exterior gave to the stranger no sign of the warmth and tenderness of his nature. But once in my life did I ever see him exhibit emotion. This was at the Wilderness, when Captain Robert D. Early, adjutant-general of General J. M. Jones's brigade, was killed. He was a distant kinsman of Early, as he was a former schoolmate of mine. He and his noble chief had just left our side, when a sudden assault was made, in which both fell. As Early's troops were hurrying to reinforce the assaulted lines, a soldier rushed to our side and said: "Captain Early is dead." "Poor Robert," was all the General said; but a tear rolled down his iron cheek. The next moment he was directing the splendid charge of Gordon, that saved the day. To have wrung a tear from Early's eye is sufficient tribute to my brave young comrade's fame. There are lofty peaks that lift their summits to the skies capped with eternal snows, but in the nooks and crannies of their vales, sweet waters flow and violets spring. They are but emblems of such great natures as that of General Early.

LAST DAYS, DEATH AND BURIAL.

How Early rode to Texas on horseback, and then went to Mexico, thence to Cuba and Canada after the war; how he returned and upheld the manly spirit of the people, and how zealously he defended Confederate memories is a familiar story to you all. He was the warm admirer of President Davis, and frequently visited him, nor did he ever neglect opportunity to show him and his every consideration in his power. His reverence for Lee and Jackson was scarce less than a religion. He almost worshipped them. He was the first president of the Lee Monument Association, and the most liberal of all contributors to the monument. He was also president

of the Southern Historical Society. Especially we do not forget to-night that he was the first president of our own Association of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was always with us on Confederate memorial occasions, at the unveiling of the Jackson and Lee statues and the reinterment of President Davis, and he never missed a meeting of this society but once in twenty-two years, and then on account of sickness.

We look around us now in vain for his familiar, gray-clad form; the noble, classic head; the keen, black, flashing eye; the long, white, patriarchal beard; the bent form; the shrewd, pat speech; the cordial greeting. We miss them here to-night. The mighty past of which he was so great a part recedes farther from us, and the chill of a lost friendship falls upon our hearts as we realize that we shall look upon his brave face and shake his honest hand no more.

When he died an epoch passed to its historic niche, and the world to those who loved him seemed colder than before. But he will come again in memorial bronze. Lynchburg, which he saved, owes it to herself to build his monument there. Richmond and Virginia, which he defended, owe it to themselves to build it here. Lee and Jackson and A. P. Hill, yon Howitzer upon your highway, and yon sentinel upon the hilltop will be lonesome till Stuart and Early shall join them here.

On March 2d last, in the town of Lynchburg, where he had resided since the war, in the 78th year of his age, he passed away. Floral tributes, telegrams and letters poured in from all quarters. Delegates from this society and many Confederate camps attended his funeral. The flag of the State hung at half-mast over the Capitol, the Governor and the Legislature, which happened to be in session, paid every proper respect to his memory. As he lay majestic in the solemn repose of death, clothed in Confederate gray, and as the coffin was about to close, one of his noblest and bravest followers stepped forward and kissed his marble brow. Services were held in the Episcopal church, and the Rev. T. M. Carson, a former chaplain in his command, who had witnessed his heroism at Cedar Creek, pronounced a touching eulogy, taking for his text the words: "A Prince in Israel has Fallen." Amongst the chief mourners was that line of gray and wrinkled men, who followed his hearse, carrying a tattered flag that told its own story. I have never witnessed a more imposing scene than the outpouring of the people as his body was borne to the grave with military ceremonial. The

streets and public highways were thronged, business was suspended, and thousands came to see the last of "Old Jube."

A beautiful site for his grave was donated by the trustees of Spring Hill Cemetery—an elevated spot, in full view of the mountains, and but a few yards from the point where he had his headquarters on the field of battle when Hunter was defeated.

The sun was sinking behind the peaks of Otter and shedding its last rays over the scene as he was lowered to rest. The artillery and the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, the same gallant corps that had been with him upon this field thirty years before, fired a last salute, a grizzled bugler sounded taps near by the spot where Tinsley sounded the advance in 1864, and all was over.

As we turned away from the new-made grave, I thought of what the Indians said when Powhatan, the great king, was no more: "Our chief has passed beyond the mountains to the setting sun."

There was another thought that looked beyond the sunset's radiant glow—that the spirit of our mighty warrior had passed to Him who inspires "the ancient and eternal purpose of knighthood" to stand for the weak, to fight for them, and, if needs come, to die for them content.

Virginia holds the dust of many a faithful son, but not of one who loved her more, who fought for her better, or would have died for her more willingly.

Incorruptible hero, noble friend. Farewell! Farewell!

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO EARLY.

Resolutions Submitted by Captain W. Gordon McCabe and Adopted—Officers Elected.

Senator Daniel's oration evoked round after round of applause. When he had closed Captain W. Gordon McCabe, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of General Early, submitted the following:

Whereas, since the last meeting of this Association, death has claimed one honored comrade, Jubal A. Early, founder of this Society and Lieutenant-General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States; therefore, be it—

Resolved, 1. That in the death of General Early, we, the surviving officers and men of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia have not only sustained the loss of one of the most active, generous and efficient members of our Association, but that,

in common with our veteran comrades throughout the whole South, we have to mourn an intrepid soldier, a resolute and sagacious captain, a sturdy patriot, whose name must be forever associated with the most brilliant achievements of that glorious army to which we belonged.

A sincere lover of the Union, as formed by the fathers of the Republic, he exerted his commanding abilities in the Virginia convention of 1861 to prevent the adoption of the "Ordinance of Secession."

But when once that momentous step had been taken, he "paused not to cavil," but promptly offered his sword to his mother-state, threatened by invasion, and, thenceforth, dedicating both heart and brain to the service of his country, gave an unfaltering and single-minded devotion to a Cause which was to him, to his latest breath, "strong with the strength of Truth and immortal with the immortality of Right."

Of his career in the war between the States there is no need for us to speak. The story of his life during those four historic years is in great measure the story of that momentous conflict.

From that thrice-glorious July day in 1861, on the plains of Manassas, when, as simple colonel commanding the "Sixth Brigade," he stormed through the dust and smoke of battle, sword in hand, across the plateau at the "Chinn House," rolling up the Federal right and assuring decisive victory—even down to those last eventful days, fraught with so much mournful glory, when, as lieutenant-general, he essayed with a mere handful of ragged veterans to dispute possession of the Valley of Virginia against appalling odds—his stubborn valor, his readiness of resource, his unshaken constancy in desperate and critical events, shone conspicuous on every hard-fought field.

Neither unduly elated by victory nor readily shaken by adversity, he met with an even serenity both extremes of fortune, and though, after long and brilliant service, assailed by unjust and ungenerous criticism on his effort to stem inevitable disaster, steadfast in the consciousness of utmost endeavor, he accepted all censure with the proud silence of a high spirit, and rested content in the unswerving confidence and regard of his beloved commander.

The simplest word of that leader, whom it is no exaggeration to say he reverenced with a reverence that bordered on worship, was ever to him as potent as the voice of conscience, and it was the expression on Lee's part that it was the patriotic duty of his old

soldiers to stand by their States in disaster and devote their energies towards repairing the ravages of war, which finally brought General Early back to Virginia from his self-imposed exile.

Simple in his manner of life to the point of Spartan simplicity, he yet exercised towards others, especially to the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, a princely generosity, and it has only been since his death that we have learned the extent of these benefactions through the grateful testimony of hundreds of humble recipients of his open-hearted liberality, who share in fullest measure our sorrow for this unselfish old hero.

His memory was prodigious, and, having borne honorable and conspicuous part in all the great campaigns, he possessed a knowledge of military events singularly minute and accurate. But while keeping to the letter he did not miss the spirit, and his "Memoir of the Last Year of the War of Independence in the Confederate States of America," published when he was in exile, is a master-piece of luminous military exposition and criticism.

His other contributions to the history of our struggle for independence bear equal witness to his wide and exact knowledge of the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, while his trenchant pen was pitiless in caustic exposure of any who might seek to palliate their own lack of vigorous enterprise by belittling the military sagacity of his great captain.

Thus, full of days, inflexible to the last in his devotion to the cause to which he had consecrated the highest powers of his vigorous manhood, he passed away peacefully, at Lynchburg, Va., on the 2d day of March, 1894.

Victrix causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

Resolved, 2. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of General Early, and be spread upon the minute-book of this Association.

Rev. Dr. J. William Jones moved the adoption of the resolutions, and Colonel Maury seconded the motion, and they were unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The next business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted: President, Judge George L. Christian, of Richmond; First Vice-President, Judge Theodore S. Garnett, of Norfolk; Second Vice-President, Colonel Charles S. Venable, of Charlottesville; Third Vice-President, Colonel Thomas Lewis, of Roanoke; Treasu-

rer, Robert S. Bosher, of Richmond; Secretary, Captain Thomas Ellett, of Richmond.

Executive Committee—Colonel W. E. Cutshaw, Captain John Cussons, Captain E. P. Reeve, and James T. Gray, of Richmond, and Captain W. Gordon McCabe, of Petersburg.

The President announced that the Association would adjourn to the Regimental Armory, preparatory to attending the annual banquet, and the audience dispersed.

Resolutions of the Southern Historical Society.

Various organizations of Confederate veterans in Maryland and the Southern States attested their regard for General Early in expressive memorials which were duly published throughout our country. He was the devoted President of the Southern Historical Society from the time of its effective reorganization at the White Sulphur Springs, August 15, 1873, and to his influence, his voice, and his pen was its perpetuity due as perhaps scarcely to any other.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society, held March 9, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of General Early it is felt that Virginia has never sustained the loss of a truer son. In the maintenance of what he deemed his political rights he was ever consistent and persistent from his entrance on the threshold of manhood. In the war with Mexico he made a noble record. With comprehensive patriotism, no one in the momentous Virginia Convention of 1860–'61 pleaded more affectionately for the Union of his fathers than he; yet the tie of Virginia having been burst asunder, no one exemplified the truth and justice of her cause and of that of the South more unflinchingly or with more heroic devotion.

He was a hero among grand examplars.

His utterances were the conviction of his faith. His instincts were generous. His heart was impressive to the wants of the unfortunate. His bearing was ever chivalric, and none questioned his sincerity or his honor. His life is historic and his memory will live.

As the Executive of this Society from its vital reorganization in 1873, its continuance is essentially indebted to his interest and influence.

Resolved, The Society would express its profound sympathy with the family of General Early in their afflictive loss.

[From the Richmond, Va., *Dispatch*, May 31, 1894.]

UNVEILING OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT,

At Richmond, Va., May 30, 1894.

INCIDENTAL CEREMONIES—REV. R. C. CAVE'S NOBLE VINDICATION OF THE SOUTHERN CAUSE.

A Demonstration but Little less Imposing than the Parade on the Occasion of the Dedication of the Monument to Gen. R. E. Lee in 1890.

The Confederate Soldiers' and Sailors' monument stands unveiled in all its towering and majestic proportions—the suggestion of a grand eternal beacon-light radiating the truth as involved in principle, as well across the stormy track of the past, as into the mists of the future.

The event of yesterday was the crowning recognition of a grateful people of the unparalleled heroism, the splendid valor, and the sublime fortitude of the hosts of which history has graven in uneffaceable letter, they dashed themselves to pieces against overpowering numbers, but with their shivered shields untarnished and their battle-rent and tattered colors unstained and waiving defiance to the last.

Yesterday was a glorious day—glorious in the demonstration that marked it—more glorious in the significance of that demonstration. It was a history-making day, the record of which will be bound in the "Golden Book" of Southern memories, whose prologue is the story of the Southland's struggle for constitutional right, and whose other chapters tell of the unveiling of the Jackson, the Lee, the Wickham, the Hill, and the Howitzer monuments, and the obsequies of President Davis.

Similar chapters will follow, when the Davis, Stuart, and Cooke monuments, a monument to the noble women of the South, and other memorials shall have been unveiled, and then time will write the epilogue in the single, but all-sufficient word—"VINDICATED!"

CENTRE OF ENTHUSIASM.

Richmond was indeed yesterday again the centre of Southern

enthusiasm and patriotism—again the shrine to which all true Southern hearts turned. Those who were with us in person testified by their acts and the zeal with which they entered into the spirit of the the occasion their steadfast faith in the righteousness of the conviction of the South. Those who by force of circumstances were absent in body were present in a spirit of benediction.

The city was moving early. The shrill and inspiring bugle call, the roll of drum, the concerted music of bands, and the steady tramp of military and veteran organizations broke the morning air long before the rising sun brought out the still unveiled monument in relief against the eastern sky line. As the hours wore on the streets began to fill with people, especially along the route mapped out for the parade, and in the neighborhood of the several headquarters the throngs of happy children and animated women upon the sidewalks, the majority of whom wore Confederate colors or carried Confederate flags, making a picturesque avenue through which galloped marshals, aides and couriers, and marched and countermarched the camps, military companies and cadet corps.

At general headquarters, Sixth and Main Streets, where the aides and marshals reported to receive their badges, and at the Westmoreland Club, where the distinguished visitors were assigned to carriages, all was bustle for some two hours before the parade started. Captain Ellett, Secretary of the Monument Association Executive Committee, and Chief of Staff, Captain E. J. Bosher, were on duty at the headquarters, and Mr. R. S. Bosher took charge of the carriage list at the Westmoreland, and was assisted by several of his committeemen. The club, with its usual hospitality, kept open doors, many of its members being present to entertain visitors and see that they were made perfectly at home. The same hospitality marked the Commonwealth Club, where there also were many callers.

A dense crowd gathered where the parade assembled, but as soon as the column moved, scattered for other points to get a second sight of the inspiring pageant. Many turned to Libby Hill, and from the escarpment just under the monument obtained a magnificent vista view of the procession as it approached down Main street with its fluttering banners and glistening muskets and sabres, over-arched by the bewildering maze of bunting which decorated the houses.

The head of the column reached Twenty-ninth and Franklin streets at 3:10 o'clock, and as it had to be manœuvred in very close quarters it took some time to get the several divisions and organiza-

tions into position. On the grand stand, the timbers of which were entirely concealed by Confederate colors gracefully disposed, especial provision had been made for the accommodation of the ladies of the memorial bazaar, without whose efforts the monument could not have been unveiled yesterday.

Immediately around the grand stand, and completely filling the plateau were grouped the veterans, many of whom had not been here since the dark and trying days during which, half-starved and half-clothed, they had helped to constitute a living bulwark for Richmond's defence. Behind the veterans, to the west and just upon the brow of the first terrace, the Virginia Military Institute cadets were drawn up in battalion front, and through the mass of veterans the Blacksburg cadets stood in open-order formation, thus keeping clear an avenue from the eastern steps of the grand stand to the monument. To the southeast of the monument the other infantry, the cavalry, and the artillery were massed, the guns of the Howitzers being placed just on the edge of the hill overlooking Main street, and the terraces of the park were literally packed with men, women, and children.

Before all was in readiness for the ceremonies to commence, the rain, which had been threatening for some time, began to descend, and a consultation was held by the officers of the Association and others to decide whether it would not be better to unveil the monument right away, and have the rest of the programme carried out in the Grace Street Baptist church. It was determined to brave it out, and Dr. Hoge, after being presented by Hon. D. C. Richardson, commenced his prayer in a gentle shower, which continued while Mr. Gordon was reciting his poem. Just as Mr. Cave, the orator, was introduced, however, there was a rift in the clouds, and a burst of sunlight, which brought out a picture that will never be forgotten by those who were in position to view it. All umbrellas had been lowered. The sober, gray, and serious faces of the veterans made a strikingly contrasting frame-work to the grand stand, with its warm decorations and the dresses of the ladies, and the uniforms of the military officers upon it. Fringing the frame-work was a line of steel. Over and far beyond this, to the west and through the haze of the city, could be discerned the soldiers' monument at Hollywood, and the falls of the river, and to the southwest and south was spread out the Chesterfield landscape in a perfect dream of peace. To the north and east the profusely-decorated houses on the hill formed a glowing background.

But the sunshine lasted only a few minutes, and the greater part of the oration was delivered during a pouring rain.

THE UNVEILING SCENE.

As Mr. Cave concluded the bugle signal was given to prepare for the unveiling, and little Edward Stevens McCarthy, representing the Confederate army, and little Mary Curtis, representing the navy, preceded by their respective veteran supporters, John J. O'Neil and Charles Laylon, who bore Confederate flags, and followed by Mr. Carlton McCarthy, a male relative of the little girl, and Mr. Norman V. Randolph, marched from the grand stand along the avenue formed by the Blacksburg cadets to the foot of the monument.

Again the bugle notes rang out, the cords were pulled, and amid the thunder of artillery, crashing volleys of musketry, and cheers from thousands of throats, the veil fell slowly away and the sentinel soldier, crowning the column, was exposed to view.

A SUPERB STREET PARADE.

The parade, bright and beautiful, representing, as it did, what of the Confederacy there remains to tell the soul-harrowing tales of 1861-1865, and portraying the patriotism, valor and military spirit of another generation, was a brilliant incident to the unveiling. It was more than two miles in length, and in it was represented not only the chivalry and citizen soldiery of Virginia, but the fidelity and love of Maryland, of North Carolina, of South Carolina, and of the National Capital for the "Lost Cause." It was a demonstration that reflected to the world the glory of a sentiment cherished for thirty-three years, and the enthusiastic interest of a grateful people.

The pageant—for it was indeed a pageant—was witnessed by something like 100,000 people, and nearly one-tenth as many participated in the procession. It was headed by 2,000 children, clad in costumes of white, wearing red, white and red sashes, and carrying Confederate colors. The little ones constituted one of the most unique and impressive features of the parade. As the great column moved through the crowded streets there was almost continuous cheering. Frequent outbursts of enthusiasm greeted the honored organizations, as the war-worn standards were observed by the eager spectators.

From the windows and roofs, from cornices and fences, from balconies, and even from the umbrageous branches of the stately elms and oaks which line the thoroughfares, went out in vociferous

applause the admiration and commendation of the tremendous aggregation of citizens and visitors.

Until the column had nearly reached its destination the day was fair and pleasant, and everybody who could do so rushed to some convenient point from which to view the passing soldiery—veterans and cadets. At many places bouquets of flowers were tossed to the marching veterans and soldiers, and all along the line there was a constant waving of umbrellas, canes and handkerchiefs and flags. So crowded were the streets that the line barely had room to pass through the more dense sections. All along the route the spectators covered every available spot, and the faces of merry maidens and their glad beaus added to the beauty of the picture.

Although it was announced that the procession would move from the corner of Eleventh and Broad streets at 2 o'clock, it was fully 2:45 before the command to "Forward march," was given. This order was but one to move a column, the like of which in times of peace had but once before been seen in Richmond. There were possibly more soldiers here on the day that the equestrian statue to the memory of the immortal Robert E. Lee was unveiled, but upon no other occasion has there been such a parade. There were in the parade more than two thousand veterans, who, fast passing beyond the brink of life, are transferring to their children and their children's children memories of an event which will not perish in the world's history.

After a great deal of marching and counter-marching, moving from one place to another, and several of the delays which always attend such an affair, the great column was moved up Broad street. It was headed by that dignified and commanding veteran of the Mexican war, Major John Poe, Chief of Police, who rode with fitting grace a beautiful sorrel charger. He had with him two squadrons of his faithful officers. The first was under command of Captain James B. Angle, with Sergeants Cosby, Brooks, and Acting-Seargents Talley and Allen, while Captain E. J. Hulce, with Seargents Epps and Thomas, directed the movements of the second part. In all there were forty police in line.

THE CHILDREN'S DIVISION.

Following the police and just preceding the children, was the Eagle Cornet Band, of this city, under the delightful leadership of Professor J. M. Rayhorn, and with Mr. D. A. Redford as drum-major. Then came in all their beautiful simplicity and impressive-

ness the little girls, representing the thirteen Confederates States and Maryland. They wore badges of white with lettering of red, designating the States they typified. The little misses who wore these significant ribbons across their breasts were Katie Redford, Georgia; Lillian Meanley, Louisiana; Kate Hutcheson, North Carolina; Katie Chenault, Missouri; Rosa Franklin, Alabama; Sallie Redford, Tennessee; Ruth Cunningham, Maryland; Annie Paul, Arkansas; Katie Whitlock, Virginia; Viola Diacont, Mississippi; Virginia Wright, Florida; Bessie Diacont, Kentucky; Blanche Meanley, South Carolina; and Katie Schmidt, Texas.

These were followed closely by not less than 2,000 girls and boys—a regiment of each—adorned with Confederate colors, and many of whom assisted in drawing the figure for the monument from the depot to Libby Hill. In this contingent of juveniles were the boys from the Masonic Orphan Asylum, those from the Richmond Orphan Asylum, the lads from the Young Men's Christian Association, and an organization known to itself as the Sheep Hill Ruffle-necks. Every child carried a flag or a banner, and the scene created by the contingent of young America as they marched through the streets to martial music and inspiring drum-tap, was indeed picturesque and impressive. They were commanded by Mr. D. Smith Redford, who had as his staff Messrs. Gibbs, Jones, Winfree, Chesley, Crump, Byrne, Wren, Batkins, Phillips and Deane.

Next in line were the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, 180 strong, commanded by Colonel Charles R. Marshall, a man of wide military experience. A more magnificent specimen of youthful soldiery has never been seen here than this corps appeared as it drew up into line just to the right of Chief-Marshal Fitz Lee and his staff. They marched as an escort to General Lee, and they were the cynosure of all eyes. The lads from the Institute were clad in full-dress uniform, consisting of blue cap, gray spike coat, and white duck trousers. The four companies were officered in part as follows:

Company A—Captain H. A. Wise; Lieutenants, Charles Kilburn and M. S. Dickerson.

Company D—Captain H. E. Biscoe; Lieutenants, C. B. Coffeen and H. A. Reynolds.

Company B—Captain C. D. Langhorne; Lieutenants, P. St. George Cocke and H. E. Henderson.

Company C—Captain Douglas Smith; Lieutenants, H. E. Hyatt and William Bryant.

General Lee rode with his accustomed grace and skill, and received an almost continuous ovation as his familiar form was recognized in the column. Captain E. J. Bosher served as Chief of Staff, with a long string of well-mounted aides, many of whom took part in the stirring events of the war. They were as follows:

General John B. Gordon, General James A. Walker, General William McComb, General George Moorman, General Joseph Wheeler, General Dabney H. Maury, General Harry Heth, General M. C. Butler, General T. L. Rosser, General William H. Payne, General L. L. Lomax, General Scott Shipp, General T. A. Brander and Staff, General D. A. Weisiger, General George H. Stuart, Dr. Stuart McGuire, Colonel William H. Palmer, Colonel Charles S. Venable, Colonel Walter H. Taylor, Colonel Hilary P. Jones, Colonel Thomas H. Carter, Colonel Morton Marye, Colonel F. M. Boykin, Colonel E. M. Henry, Colonel F. M. Parker, Colonel H. Kyd Douglass, Colonel L. D. Starke, Colonel W. E. Cutshaw, Colonel John B. Cary, Colonel J. P. Minetree, Colonel A. W. Starke, Major John W. Daniel, Major R. Taylor Scott, Major J. B. Hill, Major W. J. Johnson, Major W. W. Parker, Major A. W. Garber, Captain Thomas Tabb, Captain John Cussons, Captain E. J. Levy, Captain Charles U. Williams, Captain J. W. Pegram, Mr. John Chamblin, Mr. H. Clay Chamblin, Judge George L. Christian, Mr. Charles L. Todd, Major N. V. Randolph, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Mr. William H. Curtis, Rev. Frank Stringfellow, Mr. W. J. Binford, Mr. L. B. Vaughan, Mr. J. E. B. Stuart, Mr. Joseph Bryan, Mr. Carlton McCarthy, Mr. Robert S. Bosher, Mr. C. V. Meredith, Mr. Joseph B. Welsh, Mr. Norvell Ryland, Colonel W. P. Smith, Colonel Charles P. Bigger, Mr. E. D. Starke, Mr. R. S. M. Valentine, Mr. Beverly T. Crump, Colonel Tazewell Ellett, Mr. W. T. Hancock, Mr. Charles L. Brown, Mr. F. H. Habliston, Mr. W. C. Preston, Mr. Meade Haskins, Mr. John S. Ellett, Judge H. W. Flournoy, Mr. J. C. Roy, Mr. Frederick S. Myers, Mr. W. J. Westwood, Mr. E. A. Saunders, Mr. F. B. Elliot, Mr. A. J. Vaughan, Mr. T. Wiley Davis, Mr. James T. Gray, Mr. Philip O'Neil, Mr. R. F. Cook, Mr. R. T. Pemberton, Mr. W. T. Carrington, Mr. David Wilson, Mr. R. R. Roberts, Major E. T. D. Myers, Mr. John A. Curtis, Mr. A. B. Clarke, Major Clay Drewry, Mr. Joseph C. Dickerson, Captain Andrew Pizzini, Mr. Lewis D. Crenshaw, Mr. James T. Ferriter, Mr. B. H. Berry, Mr. Sig. M. Goodman, Mr. R. T. Briggs, Mr. T. H. Ellett, Mr. James B. Pace, Mr. R. E. Glover, Mr. R. H. Boykin, Mr. L. Z. Morris, Captain J. W. Talley, Mr. Edgar Fergusson, Mr.

F. H. McGuire, Mr. W. Benjamin Palmer, Mr. R. H. Harwood, Mr. Joseph Fourqurean, Mr. Virginius Newton, Captain John H. Parker, General R. L. Page, Colonel G. Percy Hawes, Colonel W. Miles Cary, Mr. E. T. Crump, Dr. C. W. P. Brock, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, Mr. Alexander Cameron, Mr. Polk Miller, Mr. A. W. Harman, Jr., Mr. J. P. George, Mr. Eppa Hunton, Jr., Mr. Daniel M. Lee, Captain W. H. Parker, Captain W. C. Whittle, Captain John T. Mason, Colonel W. R. Lyman, Mr. William Ryan, Mr. John Rutherford, Mr. Philip Haxall, Mr. Landon Cabell, Mr. Wyndham Bolling, Mr. Blair Bolling, Mr. Thomas Bolling, Mr. Charles Bolling, Mr. Lightfoot Wormley, Mr. Reid Hobson, Mr. C. D. Langhorne, Mr. Randolph Tatum.

GOVERNOR, STAFF AND ESCORT.

The cadet-band and corps from the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Blacksburg, were just behind General Lee's staff. This is another fine body of young soldier-students, and even outnumbered the corps from the Virginia Military Institute. Colonel J. A. Harman commanded the Blacksburg lads, and they were certainly an imposing body of cadets. They drilled with precision, and manifested skill in both the manual and the field movements. The four companies from this school were officered as follows:

Battery E—Captain A. H. Apperson and Lieutenants Ellett and Stewart.

Company A—Captain L. W. Gerald and Lieutenants Roop and Wheeler.

Company C—Captain S. N. Lovenstein and Lieutenants Eskridge and Carper.

Company B—Captain C. J. Richardson and Lieutenants Gormley and Strouss.

The cadets were the special escort to Governor O'Ferrall, who, with his staff, came just in their rear. His Excellency is a typical cavalryman, and was well mounted. He and his staff attracted general attention throughout the parade.

THE VIRGINIA MILITIA.

Following the cadets came the militia, under command of Colonel William Nalle. The Third Regiment Infantry, Virginia Volunteers, had the right. This body of soldiers was under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Granville Gaines. It comprised the following com-

panies: Company A, The Danville Grays, Captain J. Paul Taylor and Lieutenants Perkinson and Conway; thirty-eight men in line.

Company F, the Alexandria Light Infantry, Captain George A. Mushbach and Lieutenant A. Bryan; ninety-four men in line, including the drum-corps.

Company E, the Lynchburg Home Guard, Captain Frank Scruggs and Lieutenants Seaberry and Faulkner; forty men.

Company C, the Farmville Guard, Captain J. R. Martin and Lieutenants Elam and Allen; forty-one men.

Company G, of Petersburg, Captain T. F. Heath and Lieutenants Weddell and Barnes; twenty-eight men.

The First Regiment occupied the next position in line. Colonel Henry C. Jones and staff were at its head. Preceded by the Regimental Band, led by Professor A. J. Leiss, this well-known organization participated in the parade in the following order:

Drum-corps of twenty-one pieces, under Sergeant Edwards.

Company A, Richmond Grays, Captain C. Gray Bossieux, Lieutenants Goode and Jeter; 32 men.

Company B, Walker Light Guard, Captain Frank W. Cunningham, and Lieutenants Haverty, Russell, and Hinchman; 40 men.

Company D, Old Dominion Guards, Captain Charles Gasser, and Lieutenants Crawford and Stringer; 55 men.

Company C, Guard of the Commonwealth, Captain George B. Shackelford, and Lieutenants Halstead and Morris; 40 men.

Company F, Captain George Wayne Anderson, and Lieutenants Mills and Paynter; 56 men.

TWO REGIMENTS COMBINE.

The third section of the infantry was occupied by a special formation from the Second and Fourth regiments of this State and some of the visiting troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pole was in command of this regiment, which was made up as follows:

Company D, Monticello Guard, Captain J. S. Keller, and Lieutenants Wingfield and Conlon; 40 men.

Company D, of the Fourth Regiment, Captain G. W. Hope.

Company G, of the Second Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant B. P. Hatcher.

Company H, of the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Captain G. E. Morrison.

The Roanoke Machine-Works' Guard, Captain N. P. Perkins, and Lieutenants Howell, Taylor and Wood; 64 men in line, and accompanied by the Roanoke Drum Corps of 20, under Drum-Major S. Walthall.

Company I, of the Fourth Regiment.

Company A, the Butler Guard, of Greenville, S. C., Captain P. A. Mooney, and Lieutenants Richardson, Hope, and Earle; 35 men in line.

The Greenville Guard, Greenville, S. C., Captain W. P. Conyers and Lieutenants Bond and Furman; 27 men.

Company G, First North Carolina Regiment, commanded by Captain J. F. Thomas; 32 men in line.

Behind these troops came the special battalions. That of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues was under the direction of Major Sol Cutchins. The newly-formed company B, appeared in public parade for the first time. The Blues made a splendid showing. They turned out more than a hundred men all told. Major Cutchins had on his staff Lieutenants Rose and Steel, Sergeant-Major Hazen, and Commissary-Sergeant Glazebrook.

The soldier lads of this pet military organization wore their bright fatigue uniform and white duck trousers, and in appearace were not unlike the Blacksburg cadets, except for a slight difference in the ages of the members of the two organizations.

Company A was commanded by Captain Clarence Wyatt, Lieutenants Woon and Cheatwood assisted him. Company B was captained by George Ainslie, who was assisted by Lieutenants Pegram and Shafer.

The special battalion commanded by Captain John W. Happer, of Portsmouth, was composed of the Portsmouth Rifles, the Junior Rifles, of the same city, and the Virginia Zouaves, of Lynchburg.

The Portsmouth Rifles were headed by their Drum Corps of sixteen, under Drum-Major J. T. Lawrence. Lieutenant E. W. Owens was in command, and Lieutenant John W. Leigh was also along. There were forty-four men in line.

The Junior Rifles, one of the most attractive bodies in the line, was officered by Captain M. R. Hudgins and Lieutenants Maupin and Mooner. This company brought along thirty-six men.

The Virginia Zouaves, of Lynchburg, Captain R. E. Craighill and Lieutenants Connell and Lynn, had thirty-four men in line.

A good showing was made by the Portsmouth Grays, commanded

by Captain J. P. Wilson. His lieutenants were Messrs. A. B. Peed and R. R. Wilson.

The Norfolk band, which comprised about twenty-five pieces, furnished splendid music throughout the parade. It preceded the artillery. Major Simons and his happy cannoneers attracted much admiration, and were the cause of much cheering as they moved through the crowded streets. There were four batteries in line, although the Richmond Howitzers were the only organization mounted upon caissons. Major Simons had as his staff Captain E. M. Crutchfield, Captain James E. Phillips, Captain William I. Harvey, Jr., Lieutenants T. M. Wortham and R. L. Van de Venter, and Sergeants Hugh Denoon, E. S. Kellam, Leroy D. Grant, and Harry Cole.

The batteries in line were:

Battery D, Norfolk, Captain M. C. Keeling, forty-one men.

Battery D, of Lynchburg, Lieutenant John A. Davis commanding, twenty-five men.

Battery C, of Portsmouth, Captain C. R. Warren, forty-five men.

Battery A, Richmond Howitzers, Captain John A. Hutcheson, sixty-five men.

Rev. Dr. Landrum, chaplain of the Richmond Howitzers, rode at their head.

Following the artillery were the cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Euker, who had as his staff Major W. D. Turner, Captain J. Y. Downman, Captain E. D. Hotchkiss, Captain Stewart McGuire, Captain H. C. Hubbell. Major Branch commanded the squadron, which was formed as follows:

Troop A, Stuart Horse Guard, Captain E. J. Euker, forty men in line.

Troop F, Chesterfield, Captain I. C. Winston, twenty-eight men in line.

Troop H, Henrico, Lieutenant George D. Carter in command, twenty eight men in line.

Troop K, Albemarle, Captain Nelson, twenty men in line.

Just at this place in the column were the carriages containing the orator, poet, minister, &c., to take part in the ceremonies, the officers of the Association, distinguished guests, city officials, and members of the City Council.

HAMPTON AND THE VETS.

The white head of General Wade Hampton, the South Carolina chieftain, as he rode at the head of the veterans' column, was but the signal for outbursts of applause every few minutes. He was not less soldierly in appearance than any one in the procession. General Hampton's staff was composed of the following gentlemen: General William B. Talliaferro, General D. M. Sorrel, Colonel R. L. Maury, Captain George J. Rogers, H. R. Pollard, General E. M. Law, Colonel Archer Anderson, Major William Munford, H. H. Marks and R. H. Harwood. Each member of the South Carolina division carried strips of palmetto.

The Marylanders, with General Bradley T. Johnson at the front, and with their remarkable battle-flags, attracted much attention. They were preceded by the Maryland Veterans' Band, one of the finest musical organizations in the country.

The Virginia veterans marched with nimble step to the martial strains of the renowned Stonewall Brigade Band, which was under the direction of Professor J. M. Brereton, formerly of this city. The musicians were clad in their beautiful new uniforms of blue and white, and never made a more pleasing appearance.

Colonel Hugh R. Smith commanded the veterans of the Department of Virginia. He had as his chief of staff Captain Thomas Ellett, and his aides were General T. S. Garnett, General Micajah Woods, Charles G. Elliott, Joseph V. Bidgood, and Dr. R. G. Crouch.

The First Brigade was under the charge of First Lieutenant Grand Commander C. W. Murdaugh, with Colonel John Murphy as aide. It comprised the following camps and bands:

R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, E. Leslie Spence commanding; 250 men.

The Social Home Band, of Richmond.

Maury Camp, of Fredericksburg, T. F. Proctor commanding; thirty men.

Stonewall Camp, Portsmouth, James Turner commanding; thirty-five men.

Lee Camp, Alexandria.

Band of the Fourth Virginia Regiment; twenty pieces.

Pickett-Buchanan Camp, Washington Taylor commanding; 100 men.

John Bowie Strange Camp, Charlottesville, Captain Garnett commanding; 150 in line.

Pierre-Gibson Camp, Culpeper, D. J. Kyle commanding; seventy-seven men.

Magruder-Ewell Camp, Williamsburg, J. D. Moncure commanding; forty men.

A. P. Hill Camp Drum-Corps, T. Tence drum-major.

A. P. Hill Camp, Petersburg, W. Gordon McCabe commanding; 125 men.

Page Puller Camp, Gloucester, R. N. Page commanding; forty men.

Niemeyer-Shaw Camp, Berkeley, D. A. Sawyer commanding: forty men.

Lee-Jackson Camp, Lexington, William T. Poague commanding; twenty-five men.

Charles Fisher Camp, Salisbury, N. C., T. B. Beall commanding: fifty men.

PALMETTO VETS.

The veterans of the Survivors' Association of South Carolina were escorted by a detachment of ten cadets from the South Carolina Military Institute, under command of Captain Lipsey. Each member of the Palmetto State delegation carried a brach of palmetto.

The Howitzer veterans, abouty 60 strong, were close behind the South Carolinians. The old cannoners were under the charge of Captain Charles L. Todd, of this city. The banner of the Howitzer Association, a beautiful design upon blue silk, was carried by Rev. William M. Dame, of Maryland, and Messrs. James T. Gray and Thomas Booker, of this city.

Sturdivant's and Parker's Batteries were well represented in the procession. The veterans of these organizations were commanded by Captains W. H. Weisiger and J. Thompson Brown respectively.

The Confederate Veteran Association, of Washington, headed by a drum-corps of fifteen, and in command of Major R. W. Hunter, followed, and were in turn succeeded by Pickett Camp, of this city, with 325 men in line. Colonel R. N. Northen, commander of the last-named organization was proud of the splendid turnout his camp made.

"F" Company Association of Veterans was also in line under the command of Vice-President Maxwell T. Clarke, the march being beyond the strength of the maimed President, Charles R. Skinker.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Bowering's Band, of Fredericksburg, under the leadership of Professor Bowering, was in the procession, with twenty-eight pieces. It preceded the Sons of Veterans, who were under Colonel Thomas P. Pollard. Colonel Pollard's staff consisted of Messrs. J. M. Langhorne and Horace Burnham.

R. S. Chew Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Fredericksburg, commanded by F. H. Revere, was the first body of this character in the column. This camp was organized April 30th last, yet it appeared in line yesterday with more than thirty men, all clad in bright new uniforms of Confederate gray.

The Christoforo Colombo and the Richmond and Danville Shops' Band added to the music of the day. They were stationed in this division, the latter preceding Syracuse Division, Knights of Pythias, which was officered by Captain A. L. Lucas and Lieutenants Baughan and Canepa.

The Union Democratic Scouts, Captain Billy Cullingworth's pets, were in line in full Zouave uniform. Captain W. H. Barnett had charge of the Zouaves and "General" Schastepool rode horseback in front of the line.

Following the civic organizations were the ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association, and the "Juniors," and those of the Oakwood and Hebrew Memorial Associations, and the Ladies' Auxiliaries of Lee and Pickett Camps in carriages.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

The procession moved up Broad street to First, through First to Franklin, down Franklin to Fifth, down Fifth to Main, down Main to Nineteenth, up Nineteenth to Broad, up Broad to Twenty-eighth, down Twenty-eighth to Franklin, up Franklin to Twenty-ninth, down Twenty-ninth to the monument.

At Twenty-ninth street the children dropped out of the line in order to give their place to the veterans. Upon arriving on the grounds the troops were stationed west of the shaft, on Main street.

Although the lowering clouds, which were growing more ominous every moment, caused many persons, thousands, perhaps, to return to their homes after viewing the parade on either Broad or Main street, there was no lack of people on Libby Hill when the head of the procession reached that beautiful spot.

There were not many people on the grand stand, a majority of

the tickets for which were held by those in the procession, but the streets, the park, walkways, the porches, windows and yards of the residences fronting on the park were crowded. The decorations in the neighborhood were quite elaborate, and the community was in full sympathy with the spirit of the occasion. Everybody was light-hearted, buoyant and enthusiastic.

Refreshments were being served at the old Carrington house and on several of the street corners near by, thoughtful citizens had placed barrels of ice-water on the pavement with plenty of dippers and cups from which to drink, and the doors of most of those living on the streets bordering the park were thrown open to their friends. Messrs. D. C. Richardson, W. T. Hancock and others liberally kept open-house, and their hospitable homes were continually thronged.

Richmond never had a big celebration for which the preparations were more complete. Every detail seemed to have been carefully arranged.

The plan upon which the grand stand was constructed was as near perfect as possible. There was a special section in front for the exclusive use of representatives of the press. Next to this was the speakers' stand, decorated and covered with bunting, flags, shields and other Confederate emblems, and back of this was the large space for special guests. There were several broad entrances to this, and each was guarded by police and members of the committee to see that there was no rush and that only those who held tickets were admitted.

The stand did not fill up rapidly. People were anxious to get on there at first, but when rain begun to fall rather steadily the press for admittance ceased. General Lee and staff, Governor O'Ferrall and staff, the officers of the Monument Association, and others connected with the unveiling occupied seats in and near the speakers' division of the platform. The other front rows of seats were set apart for the ladies of the memorial bazaar and the memorial associations, but when their carriages arrived there was such a steady downpour that most of them remained in the vehicles. It was well that they did, as very few persons back of those who participated in the exercises could hear anything that was said.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Among those on the stand were General Fitz Lee, General Wil-

liam H. Payne, General Thomas L. Rosser, General W. McComb, General J. H. Lane, General George H. Steuart, General James L. Walker, Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall and staff, Colonels Cowardin, Boykin, Pleasants, Wingo, Harwood, Colonel J. K. Edmunds, of Lexington, who commanded the old Twenty-seventh Infantry in the Stonewall Brigade; Captain John Cussons, who was one of "Marse Bob's" most valued scouts; Judge George L. Christian, Professor Edmund Harrison, of Richmond College; Rev. G. T. Gray, of Blacksburg, chaplain of the cadet corps of that place; Major J. W. Stall, of Blacksburg; Lieutenant J. P. George, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry; Captain W. H. Parker, who was in command of the navy-yard at Richmond during the war; Colonel L. D. Starke, who commanded at one time the Third North Carolina Infantry; Captain A. F. Bagby, of King and Queen, who had charge of a battery at the battle of the Crater; Colonel Dudley Evans, who commanded the Twentieth Virginia Cavalry, and his wife; William Taylor, Esq., one of Richmond's oldest citizens, who has passed four score and four; Colonel B. Holt, of Sussex, who entered the war as captain of the Memphis Southern Guards; Rev. Jabez Hall, pastor of the Seventh-Street Christian church; Rev. J. C. Hiden, pastor of Grove-Avenue Baptist church; Colonel John B. Cary, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Dr. William H. Shields, of Williamsburg, and others. Among the ladies were Mrs. Charles T. O'Ferrall, Mrs. Charles E. Wingo, Mrs. R. E. Boykin, Miss Nellie Parker, Mrs. C. O'B. Cowardin, Mrs. L. W. Burton, Miss Hancock; Mrs. A. F. Bagby, of King and Queen; Miss Lizzie Jones, Miss Bettie Broaddus, Mrs. Vaughan Webster, Miss Mary Ellett, Mrs. G. Percy Hawes, Mrs. John S. Ellett, Miss Lee Robinson, Mrs. E. R. Robinson, Mrs. David C. Richardson, Miss Willie Thomas, Miss May Williams, Mrs. William H. Williams, Mrs. David A. Brown, and others.

The following members of the Monument Association had charge of the stand: W. J. Westwood, T. Wiley Davis, Thomas O'Neil, B. F. Cook, F. D. Elliott, E. A. Saunders, A. J. Vaughan, R. T. Pemberton, David Wilson, B. B. Roberts, James T. Gray and John H. Frischkorn.

EXERCISES DURING THE RAIN.

While the falling rain made it exceedingly disagreeable to either stand or sit through the ceremonies, it neither drove any great num-

ber away nor seriously interfered with carrying out the programme of exercises.

When it was determined to proceed with the exercises despite the weather, Hon. D. C. Richardson opened them without delay, and received therefor the thanks of the waiting people. It was twenty-seven minutes after 4 o'clock when President Richardson called the audience to order and said: "Let us begin these exercises by returning thanks to God for all His blessings, and invoke a continuance of his mercies. Rev. Dr. Hoge will now lead us in prayer."

As the distinguished divine, whose face and voice are both familiar throughout the South, advanced to the front with hand uplifted, every head was uncovered, and there was good order.

DR. HOGE'S PRAYER.

Dr. Hoge's prayer was as follows:

Almighty God, we inaugurate this impressive service with the reverential and adoring homage which we pay to Thee, the greatest and best of beings, the high and mighty ruler of the Universe, God over all, blessed for evermore.

From this hushed and silent throng may there arise, as from one heart, the devout acknowledgment of our dependence on Thee for all that exalts and ennobles life; for all that can give sacredness to this solemnity; for all that can fill the future with glad and grateful recollections of this day, consecrated to all that can give inspiration to the purest and sublimest patriotism.

We come to thank God for the illustrious commanders, whose knightly valor and supreme devotion to duty won for them unfading renown. We come to crown with the same laurels the patriotic private in the ranks, to whose splendid courage our great leaders ascribed, under God, all their success, and without whose heroic aid no commander could have won the place assigned to him in the Pantheon of our Confederate glory.

They lie in lowly graves, and the cause to which they gave their lives is lost, but above their dust uprises this enduring column to testify that their memories are not lost, and high above these lofty hills it towers to tell the coming ages our love for the private soldier, who fell in defence of constitutional liberty on the land, and for the gallant sailor, who fringed his country's flag with glory on the sea!

We rear this shaft of stone; we unroll the historic pages; each shall be the guardian of our Confederate's story. We print on

the page, we carve it on the column in letters imperishable and luminous evermore.

Great God, author of peace, and lover of concord, we would rear no monument to perpetuate resentment, or unavailing regret, or unfraternal discord, but we would proclaim to the world that only as we maintain, inviolate the rights of the States, can we perpetuate an indestructible union of the States—a union founded on justice, constitutional law, and fraternal affection.

O, Thou, who art full of pity for the bereaved, remember us in our freshly-awakened sorrow, as we pay this last sad tribute to our sons, who left our homes to return no more, and who died in defence of all that was to them most dear, committing their souls to God, and their memories to us who survive them. God helping us, we will be faithful to the sacred trust; we will enshrine them anew in our hearts; we will celebrate their deeds in sweetest songs, as long as winds blow and waters flow, as long as virtue and valor enkindle admiration in all magnanimous souls.

O, Thou who has taught us to rejoice with those who rejoice, and to weep with those who weep, our Commonwealth erects this monument, not for herself alone, but for all her sister States, whose gallant sons together locked their shields and together fell on the bloody front of battle. Beneath the same soil there commingled ashes rest; beneath the same sky, bending over them like the hollow of Thy guardian hand they repose. With a veneration too high for words, with a tenderness too deep for tears, we consecrate this pillar to our unending love and to their eternal fame.

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting to everlasting. Blessed be the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. And let all the people say, Amen.

THE POET PRESENTED.

There was a hearty "amen" as Dr. Hoge concluded the invocation. Mr. Richardson then presented the poet of the occasion, Mr. Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, and in so doing, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the heroic ages of the past their bards have sung of conflicts fierce, of dauntless courage and heroic deeds, of hate, revenge and cruel deeds of blood.

And in our dear Southland—in days heroic as of old—when war brought death and sorrow to our homes, and tears and blood com-

mingling flowed a rich libation to our country's cause—our bards have sung.

But not revenge nor hate has been their theme. They tell of honor, freedom, love of home; and of the motives which inspired the heart and nerved the patriot's arm to strike for country and for God.

They tell of him who heeded not ambition's call, and spurned the rank a patriot could not wear. Of Lee, the peerless, who made duty's star his guide through life to an immortal fame. They tell how Stonewall Jackson's star arose a blazing meteor in the track of war, and dying, left a radiance which will shine when other stars have sunk from human sight.

And still of others they have sung. Of generals high in rank, who wore the honors they had won on many a field with credit to themselves, their country, and their race.

AN INSPIRING THEME.

But now another theme inspires the song. Lowly it may be, but it awakes the soul to patriotic pride, to love and tears. The private soldier! He who heard the call his State had made to fight in freedom's cause. Who left his home and all his loved ones there, with laughter on his lip, but with a tear-dimmed eye. Who on the march, in heat and cold of summer sun and wintry blast, still trod the path of duty with unfaltering feet—who barefoot, ragged, starving, stood true to his country, firm in freedom's cause. These privates in the ranks! These famished men! But see them when the day of conflict comes! With maddening yell they spring upon the foe, and wave their flag in triumph o'er the field, or sleep there with the slain.

This is the theme to-day. One bard is missing from this mighty throng. 'Tis he whose voice is sweetest of them all; who tuned his harp to melancholy dirge, and sang of freedom and our "deathless dead."

The poet-priest! His harp is laid aside; his voice is hushed; his stainless soul has flown up to his God, and with the seraph choir he joins the anthem of redeeming love.

The poet's dead; but when his soul took flight another caught his mantle when it fell; and Gordon now takes up the harp and sings harmonious with the inspiring theme.

MR. GORDON'S POEM.

Mr. Gordon is a man of splendid appearance, and has a resonant, pleasant voice. His poem is a gem, and was recited with fine effect. It is as follows:

"Gladly we should rest ever, and had we won Freedom:
We have lost and very gladly rest."

"Weigh not their worth by the balance of battle. These have glorified their cause by the record of noble sacrifice, the simple manhood of their lives, the patient endurance of suffering, and the heroism of death. May such fidelity and patriotism endure forever."

I.

Since that spring morning when the first dread gun
Boomed o'er the harbor of the seaport town,
Fired by Virginia's lion-hearted son
Who would not live to see his flag go down,
Long years have passed away,—
Youth's gold hath turned to gray;
The old men fade and die; the young age day by day.

II.

But ere pale Death shall stand with equal feet
Hard by each door—the door of old or young,—
That glory can be wrested from defeat,
Let an "Io Triumphe!" here be sung,
Yielding the meed of praise,—
Of laurels and green bays—
To young and old alike who fought in those lost days.

III.

Brighter than any born of time or fate—
More beautiful than e'er beheld of men—
Fronting the nations stood the fair young State;
And "Rebel" was the splendid badge again
Worn by the sons of those
Whom Freedom's feudal foes
Had learned to bow before when Washington arose.

IV.

They gathered around her beautiful bright form
With glittering bayonets fixed to ready guns,
Stirred by that passion Liberty keeps warm
In every pulse of all her patriot sons,
Offering upon her shrine
The sacrifice divine
Of Love; and each man swore "Her holy cause is mine!"

V.

Her cause was their's and Freedom's. For such cause
Men have died gladly since that ancient day
When the Three Hundred gave a Myriad pause
For Grecian freedom at Thermopylæ;
These drew the Spartan sword;
These knew the Spartan word:
"With it, or on it!" These the Spartan spirit stirred.

VI.

On the most glowing page of human story
Are writ in lines of light their deathless names.
Our heritage is their eternal glory;
Their record of undying deeds is Fame's:
The immemorial roll
Of her resplendent scroll
Their honor and their valor shall extol.

VII.

O'er that first field, made red with their first blood,
Rang through the tumult as a bugle-call
His kingly voice, who royally bestowed
On Jackson's soldiers "standing like a wall"
The battle-accolade,
Knighting the great Brigade
And him who at its head had drawn his sword and prayed.

VIII.

Booted and spurred, his troopers riding ever
Ready for the fierce fray, entwined around
His brows the laurel leaves that made forever
Thenceforth the name of Stuart glory-crowned:
They followed where he led;
They conquered where he bled;
Gladly had each one died in the lost leader's stead.

IX.

Can you not hear booming across the years
The thunderous echoes of young Pelham's guns?
There went to war than her red cannoneers
None higher-hearted of the South's true sons;
Whatever else betide,
Down the dim years they ride
Who joyous rode to death as bridegroom to his bride.

X.

Beyond the vast of time we can descry
In memory the white foam and the sweep
Of the great Ram, Virginia; and on high
The Southern pennant fluttering o'er the deep;
And hear the sullen roar
Of the grim guns she bore
Proclaiming Freedom's fight from listening shore to shore.

XI.

In many a battle on the wandering wave
The sailors whom this shaft commemorates,
Wrote high on Glory's record that the brave
Who fall for Freedom sleep at Freedom's gates;
That after life lived free,
Life lost for Liberty
Is God's most gracious gift that hath been or shall be.

XII.

For Freedom! aye! For Freedom! 'Twas this hope
That sent the steady, steel-tipped line of gray
Fringed with hell's fires up the steep, slippery slope
Of Gettysburg, on that most fateful day
That found our pathway crossed
By an outnumbering host;—
That witnessed high hopes flown; that saw the dear Cause lost.

XIII.

Unfaltering in their grave fidelity—
Steadfast in purpose to the bitter end,
They closed thin ranks, and set brave eyes to see
And dauntless hearts to bear what Fate should send;
Not looking vainly back
Along the traversed track,—
But facing War's last blast, its hurricane, and wreck.

XIV.

When came the bitter end, the bugle blew
Its last sad note, that brought the blinding tears
Down wasted cheeks from eyes that only knew
Honor and Death through all the weary years.
The long, hard fight was done;
Silenced was every gun;
And what we lost, e'en now they do not dream, who won.

XV.

Let not the worth of any such be weighed
By battles balance. They who glorified
Their righteous cause and lived, and they who made
The sacrifice supreme, in that they died
To keep their country free,
Alike gave men to see
What hero-hearts were theirs who thus loved Liberty!

XVI.

They did their duty in the leal fearless fashion
Of antique knighthood's flower, each man a knight,
Careless if Death, divining peace from passion,
Whispering should greet them in the roar of fight,
Or Life to ceaseless pain
Should lead them forth again;
Knowing that duty done is never done in vain.

XVII.

Time shall not dim their memory. The web
The spider weaves may hang across the mouth
Of the dismantled cannon, and the ebb
And flow of erstwhile battle in the South
Be but the shadowy gleam
Of a long-vanished dream;
But ever over all this shaft shall loom supreme,

XVIII.

Silently telling in majestic beauty
Through all the years the story of their faith,
Their love of Truth, of Freedom, and of Duty—
Transcendant Love, triumphant over Death!
Harm now can reach them never:
Their fame is sure forever
While stands the sacred Hill, or flows the shining River.

THE ORATOR INTRODUCED.

Mr. Gordon had to suspend several times on account of the hearty applause showered upon him, and when he concluded the demonstration was most gratifying. As soon as quiet was restored Mr. Richardson introduced the orator—Rev. R. C. Cave—in these words:

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have assembled on this occasion, more than twenty-nine years after the last reverberation of the thunders of battle have died away, on this beautiful spot in our historic city, with the arch of God's mercy bending above us, surrounded by scenes of natural loveliness and in a time of peace, to do some measure of justice to the heroic men who suffered and gave their lives for the land they loved by unveiling this monument, which has been erected to commemorate through coming years the patriotism, the fortitude and bravery of the private soldier and sailor of the Confederacy.

Veterans of the Confederacy, all hail and welcome! We have met here to-day with emnity towards none, but with no pardon to sue for and no apologies to make for our action in the glorious past, but we come with pride and pleasure to do this honor to the brave men who took up arms in defence of principles dearer to them than life, who defended those principles with such courage as to challenge the admiration of the world, and who, yielding only to "overwhelming numbers and resources," laid down their arms without the stain of dishonor.

THE MONUMENT MOVEMENT.

Seven years ago this Association was formed for the purpose of erecting this monument. By the generosity of our men and aided by the noble women of the South, by whose patriotic efforts we were enabled to accomplish our cherished designs, we are here to-day to witness the fruition of our hopes by dedicating this monument to the private in the ranks.

The story of their endurance and valor has often been told. It has been the theme of the historian and orator in other lands than ours, and poets have sung in lofty strains of their heroic deeds.

That story will be repeated to-day. To those who participated in the struggle it may cause a glow of pardonable pride; to all who hear it must give pleasure and gratification; but let the story be truthfully told, that our children and our children's children may learn the lesson of how their sires loved honor better than life, and deemed no sacrifice too great to be laid on the altar of their country.

And who is better fitted to recount the suffering, the sacrifice and valor of the private soldier than the orator selected for this occasion? When the tocsin first sounded the call to arms he marched away as a private in the ranks. As a private he served with conspicuous gallantry throughout the war, was twice wounded in the contest, and only laid down his arms after the sun of the Confederacy had gone down in refulgent splendor behind the hills of Appomattox.

I take pleasure in introducing Rev. R. C. Cave, once a private soldier of the Confederacy, but now a faithful soldier in the army of the King of Kings.

MR. CAVE'S BRILLIANT ORATION.

He Makes a Noble Defence of the South and Her Cause.

In the person of the orator of the day, many of those in the assemblage recognized the former pastor of the Seventh-Street Christian church, and all were glad of another opportunity to hear him. Mr. Cave is looking well, and was in good voice. The rain fell so heavily at times, however, that only those very close to and in front of him could hear his remarks.

At one time, when the rain began to literally pour down, the orator stopped, and was about to terminate his speech, but those around him would not hear to it, and he had to continue. His hearing audience was necessarily small, but thoroughly in sympathy with his

sentiments, and there was enthusiastic applause and cheering. When he finished his beautiful peroration there were loud shouts of approbation, and he was heartily congratulated. Mr. Cave said:

Ladies and Gentleman and Comrades
of the Army of Northern Virginia:

When I was honored with the invitation to speak on this occasion of the valor and worth of those in memory of whom this monument has been erected I felt somewhat as I imagine one of old felt when, contemplating the infinite, he said: "It is high, I cannot attain unto it." I felt my inability to rise to "the height of this great argument," and fitly eulogize the soldiers and sailors of the Southern Confederacy. And yet I felt impelled to speak some word, however weak, in honor of those tried and true men who fearlessly fronted the foe in defence of home and country, and battled even unto death for a cause which was dear to my heart while its banner proudly floated over victorious fields, and which I have regarded with an affection sanctified and strengthened by sorrow since its banner was furled in the gloom of defeat.

As death paints our loved ones in softer and fairer colors, and brings us to see, as we did not see before,

"Their likeness to the wise below,
Their kindred with the great of old,"

so the overthrow of the cause we struggled to maintain gave me a still higher appreciation of it, and brought me to realize more deeply its oneness with the cause of human freedom in every age and land.

NOT THE WILL OF HEAVEN.

I am not one of those who, clinging to the old superstition that the will of Heaven is revealed in the immediate results of "trial by combat," fancy that right must always be on the side of might, and speak ot Appomattox as a judgment of God. I do not forget that a Suwaroff triumphed and a Kosciusko fell; that a Nero wielded the sceptre of empire and a Paul was beheaded; that a Herod was crowned and a Christ crucified; and, instead of accepting the defeat of the South as a divine verdict against her, I regard it as but another instance of "truth on the scaffold and wrong on the throne."

Appomattox was a triumph of the physically stronger in a conflict

between the representatives of two essentially different civilizations and antagonistic ideas of government. On one side in that conflict was the South, led by the descendants of the cavaliers who, with all their faults, had inherited from a long line of ancestors a manly contempt for moral littleness, a high sense of honor, a lofty regard for plighted faith, a strong tendency to conservatism, a profound respect for law and order, and an unfaltering loyalty to constitutional government. Against the South was arrayed the power of the North, dominated by the spirit of Puritanism, which, with all its virtues, has ever been characterized by the Pharisaism that worships itself and is unable to perceive any goodness apart from itself; which has ever arrogantly held its ideas, its interests, and its will to be higher than fundamental law and covenanted obligations; which has always "lived and moved and had its being" in rebellion against constituted authority; which, with the cry of freedom on its lips, has been one of the most cruel and pitiless tyrants that ever cursed the world; which, while beheading an English King in the name of liberty, brought England under a reign of oppression whose little finger was heavier than the mailed hand of the Stuarts; and which, from the time of Oliver Cromwell to the time of Abraham Lincoln, has never hesitated to trample upon the rights of others in order to effect its own ends.

At Appomattox, Puritanism, backed by overwhelming numbers and unlimited resources, prevailed. But brute force cannot settle questions of right and wrong. Thinking men do not judge the merits of a cause by the measure of its success; and I believe

> "The world shall yet decide
> In truth's clear, far-off light,"

that the South was in the right; that her cause was just; that the men who took up arms in her defence were patriots who had even better reason for what they did than had the men who fought at Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill; and that her coercion, whatever good may have resulted or may hereafter result from it, was an outrage on liberty.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

I cannot here discuss at length the merits of the Southern cause, but in justice to the memory of those who died in the struggle to maintain it, I wish to protest against the aspersion that they

fought to uphold and perpetuate the institution of slavery. Slavery was a heritage handed down to the South from a time when the moral consciousness of mankind regarded it as right—a time when even the pious sons of New England were slave-owners and deterred by no conscientious scruples from plying the slave trade with proverbial Yankee enterprise. It became a peculiarly Southern institution, not because the rights of others were dearer to the Northern than to the Southern heart, but because conditions of soil and climate made negro labor unprofitable in the Northern States, and led the Northern slave-owner to sell his slaves "down South."

With slavery thus fastened upon them by the force of circumstances, the Southern people sought to deal with it in the wisest and most humane way. They believed that the immediate and wholesale emancipation of the slaves would be ruinous to the whites and blacks alike; and that, under the then existing conditions, the highest interests of both themselves and the colored wards committed to their keeping demanded that the relation of master and servant should continue.

But it was not to perpetuate slavery that they fought. The impartial student of the events leading up to the civil war cannot fail to perceive that, in the words of Mr. Davis, "to whatever extent the question of slavery may have served as an occasion, it was far from being the cause of the conflict." That conflict was the bloody culmination of a controversy which had been raging for more than a generation, and the true issue in which, as far as it pertained to slavery, was sharply stated by the Hon. Samuel A. Foot, of Connecticut, when, referring to the debate on the admission of Missouri to the sisterhood of States, he said: "The Missouri question did not involve the question of freedom or slavery, but merely whether slaves now in the country might be permitted to reside in the proposed new State, and whether Congress or Missouri possessed the power to decide."

THE REAL QUESTION INVOLVED.

And from that day down to 1861, when the war-cloud burst in fury upon our land, the real question in regard to slavery was not whether it should continue in the South, but whether the Southern man should be permitted to take his slaves, originally purchased almost exclusively from northern slave-traders, into the territory which was the common property of the country, and there, without interference from the General Government, have an equal voice with his northern

brother in determining the domestic policy of the new State. The question was not whether the negro should be freed or held in servitude, but whether the white man of the South should have the same privileges enjoyed by the white man of the North. It was not the desire to hold others in bondage, but the desire to maintain their own rights that actuated the Southern people throughout the conflict; and it behooves us to insist on this, that the memory of those who "wore the gray" may be handed down to posterity freed from the slanderous accusations that they were the enemies of liberty and champions of slavery, who plunged the country into a bloody war that they might the more firmly fasten fetters on human limbs.

And it also behooves us, in justice to the men who served under the banner of the Confederacy, to insist that they were not rebels, fighting against lawful authority and seeking to destroy the Union formed by our fathers of American Independence. That Union was dear to the hearts of the Southern people. They regarded it as a fraternal federation, founded in wisdom and patriotism, and in no case were they disloyal to the obligations which it imposed upon them.

The impartial student of American history will find that the sons of the South were always among the foremost in the battles of the Union against foreign foes, and that they were ever readiest to make sacrifices in the interest of harmony between the sections.

For the sake of maintaining the Union the South made concession after concession; surrendered right after right; submitted to unjust taxation; consented to compromises, every one of which tended to weaken herself and strengthen the North, and for more than forty years clung to the national compact, in spite of flagrant violations of its spirit and letter by Northern men.

THE SOUTH WAS LOYAL.

If history affords an instance of loyalty to an established form of government more unswerving and self-sacrificing than that of the Southern people to the Union, I fail to recall it. Mr. Davis voiced the feeling of the South when he said in the Senate Chamber: "If envy and jealousy and sectional strife are eating like rust into the bonds our fathers expected to bind us, they come from causes which our Southern atmosphere has never furnished. As we have shared in the toils, so have we gloried in the triumphs of our country. In our hearts, as in our history, are mingled the names of Concord, and

Camden, and Saratoga, and Lexington, and Plattsburg, and Chippewa, and Erie, and Moultrie, and New Orleans, and Yorktown, and Bunker Hill." Had the South loved the Union less and clung to it less tenaciously; had she refused to make concessions and sacrifices for its preservation; had she instead of weakening herself by compromises for its sake, withdrawn from it when first her rights were assailed, the pen of the historian would never have recorded the story of Appomattox. It was her attachment to the Union—her unselfish loyalty and patriotism—which caused her to so long endure Northern aggression, yield again and again to Northern demands, and place herself in a position in which her defeat was possible.

But the Union which the men of the South loved, and which they were willing to make concessions and sacrifices to perpetuate, was that formed by the fathers "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty." It was a fraternal federation of sovereign States, guaranteeing equal rights to all, and leaving each free to regulate its domestic affairs in its own way. It was a union in which, in reference to questions of foreign policy, every citizen would echo the sentiment expressed by Patrick Henry, when, after Concord and Lexington, in a message to Massachusetts, he said: "I am not a Virginian, I am an American," and yet it was a union in which, in reference to questions of domestic policy, every citizen, like that same great orator and patriot, would recognize the right of his own State to his highest allegiance. It was a union in which the people of each State would enjoy the blessings of local self-government, and find in home rule a safeguard against any possible attempt of the Federal power to interfere with their peculiar interests.

CONDITIONS THAT EXISTED.

When it became evident that this Union was to exist in name only; when its essential principles had been overthrown and trampled in the dust; when the spirit of fraternity had given place to a bitter feeling of sectional hostility; when New England speakers and writers were heaping abuse and slander upon the South, and teaching the people that they "would be poor children of seven years' disobedience to laws" if they supposed that they were obliged to obey the law of the land which protected the Southern people in the peaceful possession of their institutions; when the men

of the North, instead of permitting the South to enjoy that domestic peace and tranquility which the Union was intended to secure to every section of the country, were persistently striving to stir up insurrection in the Southern States, and glorifying those who attempted to carry outrage and massacre into Southern homes; when the tendency to centralization was threatening to destroy State independence and build on its ruins a despotism akin to that which enslaved France, when it was said that "the government was sent down to the subject provinces by mail from Paris, and the mail was followed by the army, if the provinces did not acquiesce"; when the reins of government had passed into the hands of a purely sectional party, avowedly hostile to Southern interests, and declaring the Constitution to be "a covenant with hell and a league with the devil," which ought to be supplanted by a so-called "higher law;" in a word, when it became evident that Northern power was to sit on the throne in Washington and make the Yankees conscience, rather than the Constitution, the fundamental law of the land, the Southern people felt that the preservation of community independence and liberty, won at Yorktown and bequeathed to them by their fathers as an inalienable birthright, demanded the resumption of the powers intrusted by them to the Federal Government.

DID NOT DESIRE WAR.

Not as a passion-swept mob rising in mad rebellion against constituted authority, but as an intelligent and orderly, people, acting in accordance with due forms of law, and within the limit of what they believed to be their constitutional right, the men of the South withdrew from the Union in which they had lived for three-fourths of a century, and the welfare and glory of which they had ever been foremost in promoting.

They did not desire war; nor did they commence the war. It is true that they fired the first gun; but every one who is familiar with the history of those stormy days knows that the North committed the first overt act of war, which justified and necessitated the firing of that gun. They made every effort consistent with their safety, self-respect, and manhood to avert war. They parted from their Northern brethren in the spirit in which old Abram said to Lot: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee."

But the North would not have it so. Every proposal looking to peace was rejected by those in power at Washington. Says an

English historian of the time: "Twice the Republicans were asked simply to execute the existing law and sustain in the future that exclusive constitutional right of the States over their internal affairs and that equality in the common Territories which scarcely admitted of rational dispute, and twice the party pronounced against the least that the South could safely or honorably accept."

At length, on April 15, 1861, the newly inaugurated President, transcending the authority vested in him by the Constitution, which he had just sworn to support, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men to coerce the States which had withdrawn from the Union.

This call for troops destroyed the last lingering hope of peace. It left no doubt as to the purpose of the party in power. It meant a war of invasion and subjugation. It left the South no choice but between cowardly surrender of rights held sacred and manly resistance to the invading foe. Between these alternatives she was not slow to choose. States which had been hesitating on the ground of expediency, and hoping for a peaceable adjustment of issues, wheeled into line with the States which had already seceded.

VIRGINIA'S NOBLE STAND.

Virginia—mother of States and Statesmen and warriors who had given away an empire for the public good, whose pen had written the Declaration of Independence, whose sword had flashed in front of the American army in the war for independence, and whose wisdom and patriotism had been chiefly instrumental in giving the country the Constitution of the Union—Virginia, foreseeing that her bosom would become the theatre of war with its attendant horrors, nobly chose to suffer rather than become an accomplice in the proposed outrage upon constitutional liberty. With a generosity and magnanimity of soul rarely equalled and never surpassed in the history of nations, she placed herself in the path of the invader, practically saying: Before you can touch the rights of my Southern sisters you must cut your way to them through my heart.

From the Potomac to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, the sons of the South sprang to arms. From stately mansions and from humble cottages, from the workshop and from the farm, from the storeroom and from the study, from every neighborhood, and from every vocation of life, with unanimity almost unparalleled, they rallied for the defence of the land they loved, and

of what in their inmost souls they felt to be their sacred and inalienable birthright.

Traitors and rebels verily they were not. They were true-hearted patriots, worthy to rank with the noblest souls that ever battled for freedom. They fought for home and country, and to maintain the fundamental principle of all free government—that the right to govern arises from and is coexistent with the consent of the governed.

WERE SUBLIME HEROES.

And if patient self-denial, and cheerful self-sacrifice, and unequaling fortitude and unfaltering devotion to country, and unwavering loyalty to duty, and dauntless courage in defence of the right, make heroism, the men whom we honor to-day, and whom we would not have our children forget, were sublime heroes. History has no more illustrious page than that which tells of their achievements. Poorly equipped, poorly clad, poorly fed, and virtually without pay, they confronted at least three times their number of as well-equipped, well-clothed, well-fed, and well-paid soldiers as ever marched to battle; wrested from them a series of victories unsurpassed in brilliancy; and for four years, stormy with the red blasts of war, successfully resisted all their power. In dangers and hardships that "tried men's souls" the defenders of the South were tried, and always found "true as tempered steel." Laboring under disadvantages which even their friends can never fully appreciate; supplementing their scanty rations with weeds and grasses; their bare feet often times pressing the frozen ground or blistered on the burning highway; their garments as tattered as the battle-torn banners that they bore, they bravely fought on for the cause they loved, and sealed their devotion to it with their blood.

I need not name the many glorious fields on which the soldiers of the Confederacy, by their splendid courage, hurled back army after army, each one greatly outnumbering them, and supposed by the North to be strong enough to crush them. I need not recount the battles in which the sailors of the Confederacy made up in skill and daring for lack of equipment, and fought with a valor unsurpassed in naval warfare. On the land and on the sea they made a record to which their country may point with a just and noble pride. History bears witness to their unrivalled martial qualities. By their deeds they "set with pearls the bracelet of the world," and won for themselves a place in the foremost rank of mankind's Legion of

Honor. And although worn out by ceaseless conflict, half-famished, and overwhelmed by numbers, they were at last forced to yield, those to whom they surrendered might well envy the glory of their defeat.

THE PART OF THE PRIVATE.

And the glory of that great struggle for constitutional liberty and home rule belongs not alone to those who wore the officer's uniform and buckled on the sword, but as well to those who wore the coarser gray of the private and shouldered the musket. We do well to honor those who served in the ranks, and faithfully and fearlessly performed the duties of the common soldier and sailor. It was their valor and worth, no less than the courage and genius of the officers who led them, that won for the battle-flag of the South a fame which

> "——— on brightest pages,
> Penned by poets and by sages,
> Shall go sounding down the ages."

In intelligence and thought they were, from training and associations, far above the average soldiery of the world. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the illiteracy of the South, I believe that no country ever had a larger percentage of intelligent and thinking men in the ranks of its army. Thousands of them were highly educated, cultured, refined and in every way qualified to command. Sitting on the brow of the mountain overlooking the winding Shenandoah, and the little town of Strausburg, and the beautiful valley stretching away towards Winchester, and, at that time, dark with the blue colums of Federal soldiers, a Louisiana private, idly talking of what he would do were he in command, gave me almost every detail of the plan which, afterwards perceived and executed by the commanding officer, carried confusion and defeat to the Federals. Had the need risen, as in the case of the Theban army in Thessaly, more than one Epaminondas might have been found serving as a private in the Confederate ranks.

And I believe that no army was ever composed of men more thoroughly imbued with moral principle. As a rule, they were men who recognized the obligation to be just and honest and merciful, and to respect the rights of others, even in time of war. Never flinching from conflict with armed foemen, their moral training and disposition forbade them to make war upon the weak and defenceless. To their everlasting honor stands the fact that in their march through

the enemy's country they left behind them no fields wantonly laid waste, no families cruelly robbed of subsistence, no homes ruthlessly violated. "In no case," says an English writer, "had the Pennsylvanians to complain of personal injury, or even discourtesy, at the hands of those whose homes they had burned, whose families they had insulted, robbed and tormented. Even the tardy destruction of Chambersburg was an act of regular, limited and righteous reprisal." The Pennsylvania farmer, whose words were reported by a Northern correspondent, paid to the Southern troops no more than a merited tribute when he said of them: "I must say they acted like gentlemen, and, their cause aside, I would rather have 40,000 rebels quartered on my premises than 1,000 Union troops."

THE SPIRIT OF GENTLEMEN.

And they acted like gentlemen, not merely because the order of their commanding general required them so to act, but because the spirit within themselves was in harmony with and responded to that order. In the ranks of the Southern army, uncomplainingly and cheerfully performing the duties of the humble soldier, with little hope of promotion, where intelligence, ability and daring were so common, were men

> "True as the knights of story,
> Sir Launcelot and his peers."

And these humble privates, no less than their leaders, deserve to be honored. It was Jackson's line of Virginians, rather than Jackson himself, that resembled a stone wall standing on the plains of Manassas, while the storm of battle hissed and hurled and thundered around them; and, if I mention the name of Jackson rather than that of the ruddy-faced boy who fell, pierced through the brain, and was buried, on one of Virginia's hills, in a lonely grave, over which to-day the tangled, wild weeds are growing, it is not because the one was more heroic than the other, but because Jackson, by his great prominence, more fully embodies before the eyes of the world the patriotism and courage and heroism that glowed no less brightly and steadily in the heart of the beardless boy. These noble qualities, possessed by both and displayed by each as his ability and position permitted, bind them together in my thought, not as officer and private, but as fellow-soldiers and brother patriots. Exalted virtue, like deepest shame, ever obliterates rank, and brings men into a common brotherhood.

PEERLESS AND STAINLESS.

As my mind recalls the persons and events of those years in which the Confederacy struggled for life, there rises before me the majestic figure of the great Southern chief—the peerless soldier and the stainless gentleman; the soldier who was cool, calm and self-possessed in the presence of every danger, and who, with marvelous foresight and skill, planned masterly campaigns, directed the march of war, ruled the storm of battle, and guided his men to victory on many a well-fought field; the gentleman who was as pure as a falling snow flake, as gentle as an evening zephyr, as tender as the smile of a flower, and as patient as the rock-ribbed mountain. I need not name him, for his name is written in ever-enduring letters on the heart of the South, and honored throughout the civilized world. Around him I see a company of intrepid leaders, whose achievements have surrounded their names with a glory which outshines the lustre of coronets and crowns. I would not pluck one leaf from the laurel with which they are garlanded. I would, if I could, lift to a still higher note and sing in still loftier strains the peans that are chanted in their praise. But I see also the men whom those noble captains led— men unswerving in their devotion to a noble purpose, self-forgetful in their fidelity to what they saw to be right, and sublimely self-denying and self-sacrificing in their adherence to the cause they espoused; men who loved their country with a love stronger than the love of life, and with no thought of compensation beyond that country's freedom and honor and safety, bravely toiled and suffered and endured, and gave their bodies to be torn by shot and shell, and poured out their blood like water to the thirsty ground.

I see the battle-scarred soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, and, with uncovered head and profoundest reverence, I bow before those dauntless heroes, feeling that, if the greatest suffering with the least hope of reward is worthy of the highest honor, they deserve to stand shoulder to shoulder with Lee and his lieutenants in the brotherhood of glory.

HONORED BY TRUE AND BRAVE.

They are honored by all the true and brave who have heard the story of their valiant struggle. Courageous self-sacrifice, resulting from honest conviction of duty, touches an answering chord in all manly hearts. The heroic soul greets all heroes as kindred

spirits, whether they are found fighting by its side or levelling lance against it. It is the narrow, ungenerous, and selfish soul that can find nothing to admire in the courage, devotion, and heroism of its enemies. Hence the Northern writers who have disparaged and ridiculed the valor and devotion of the Southern troops have shown themselves to be wanting in true nobility. In vain have they sought to dim the fame of the Confederate warriors. That fame will emblaze the pages of history when they and all that they have written shall have perished from the memory of man.

> "Though the earth
> Forgets her empires with a just decay,
> The enslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth;
> The high, the mountain majesty of worth
> Should be, and shall, survivor of its woe,
> And from its immortality look forth
> Into the sun's face, like yonder Alpine snow,
> Imperishably pure above all things below."

Yes, the high majestic worth of the Confederate soldiers and sailors shall be "survivor of its woe," and, surviving, shall help to lift the world into higher life. Although they were defeated, their struggle was not in vain. In the world's life, wrong has often triumphed for a season. There have been many times of oppression, when human rights were trampled in the dust by despotic power and the hopes of men seemed dead. But the student of history will find that every chaos has been followed by a cosmos. The agony and sweat and tears and blood of every age have brought forth a new and better era.

> "Step by step since time began
> We see the steady gain of man."

And reasoning from what has been to what shall be, I believe that not in vain were the battles, and not in vain was the fall of those who battled and fell under the banner of the Confederacy. Having by their glorious deeds woven a crown of laurel for the brow of the South, that drew to her the admiring mind of the world, by their fall they entwined in that crown the cypress leaves that draw to her the sympathizing heart of the world. The land in which we live is dearer to our hearts since it has been hallowed by their sacrifices and watered with their blood. Though dead, they speak, admonishing us to prove ourselves worthy of kinship with them, by being heroes in peace, as they were heroes in war.

OUR DUTY IN PEACE.

In our country "the war-drum throbs no longer and the battle-flags are furled." The quiet stars that thirty years ago looked down on sentineled camps of armed men, resting for the morrow's conflict—

> "——— midst flame, and smoke,
> And shout and groan and sabre-stroke,
> And death-shots falling thick and fast,"

now look down, night after night, on quiet homes, where the sleepers, disturbed by no call to arms, peacefully slumber until singing birds wake them to the bloodless labors of a new born day. Fields that thirty years ago were clouded by the smoke of battle, and trampled by charging thousands, and torn by the hoof-beats of the war-horse, and ploughed by the shot of cannon, and drenched with the blood of dead and mangled men, are now enriched by tillage, and contributing their fruits to sustain the life and increase the prosperity of the people. "Peace folds her wings o'er hill and valley." But peace, as well as war, demands of us high devotion and unswerving loyalty. If, with peace, we have decay of patriotism and loss of virtue, and the triumph of private over public interests, and the sacrifice of law and justice to secure partisan ends—if, with peace, we have the accumulation of wealth at the cost of the country's welfare and the honest manhood of its citizens, our peace must prove but the downward path to the ruin in which so many nations, once great and prosperous, have been swallowed up. Better far the desolations and horrors of war than such peace.

From such peace—peace joined with corruption, and enjoyed at the expense of true and noble manhood—the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, speaking through this monument of their self-sacrificing and heroic devotion, shall help to save our land. Their spirits, glory-crowned, hover over us and beckon us on in the paths of patriotism and honor. Their example bids us nobly live for the principles for which they bravely fought and died—the principles of State sovereignty and home rule on which this government was wisely founded by our fathers, without which no vast territory like ours can possibly remain democratic, departure from which is rapidly hurrying the country to a choice between anarchy and imperialism, and return to which is essential to the preservation of the life of the republic.

FELL IN LIBERTY'S CAUSE.

In the fourteenth century, when the sturdy sons of Switzerland confronted their Austrian oppressors at Sempach, Arnold von Winkelried, commending his family to the care of his countrymen and crying, "Make way for liberty," rushed forward with outstretched hands, and, gathering an armful of spears into his own breast, made an opening in the seemingly impenetrable lines of the enemy, through which his comrades forced their way to victory. Thus falling in the cause of liberty, he won imperishable fame, and his deed, immortalized in song, has awakened noble and generous emotions, and nurtured the love of freedom in the hearts of millions. So shall the story of the men who battled for the Confederacy go down through ages, kindling the fires of patriotism and devotion to the principles of free government in the hearts of generations to come.

"Thinking of the mighty dead,
The young from slothful couch will start
And vow with lifted hands outspread,
Like them, to act a noble part,"

And so—

"The graves of the dead, with the grass overgrown,
May yet prove the foot-stool of liberty's throne."

CHEER THE INFANTRYMEN LOUDLY.

As the Veil is Lowered the Crowd Cheers and the Guns All Fire.

As Mr. Cave concluded and the note of preparation for drawing the veil was sounded on the bugle, all eyes were turned upon the monument. The crowd instinctively pressed in that direction, and two children, who had been designated to draw the cords, and their veteran supporters and other attendants left the grand stand and began their march between the open ranks of the Blacksburg cadets.

THE TWO CHILDREN.

Little Mary Curtis is a blonde, with long curls. She wore a white flannel suit fastened with naval buttons, and having a golden anchor embroidered on the collar, and a seaman's cap of the same color as her dress. Around the cap was a blue band, and upon this in gold letters was the name of the ship in which her grandfather cruised, the Tallahassee.

Little Edward McCarthy is a perfect brunette. He wore a white shirt, on which were pinned several badges, and dark knee-breeches and stockings.

THE FACE EXPOSED.

When the children and their escort reached the base of the monument, the bugle was sounded a second time. A quick tug at the ropes was given, the veil dropped from the head and shoulders of the figure, and a deafening cheer, accompanied by the report of one of the Howitzers' guns went up.

Again there was a pull upon the ropes, and the veil fell so as to expose the whole statue. Then the vast throng seemed to go wild with enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer rent the air, the guns of the Howitzers were fired in rapid succession, and volley upon volley of musketry joined in to emphasize the greeting to the bronze sentinel.

The scene was one that baffles description. The veterans were carried back to the days of real war, and their eyes flashed as of old. The situation was exceedingly realistic. The firing was kept up for several seconds, and the time really seemed much longer. The cadets from the Virginia Military Institute and all of the infantry joined in the shooting, which was very warlike, if not dangerous.

REMOVED THE CLOTH.

Although Mr. Cole sent his men up yesterday morning, and had the veil so adjusted as to guard against any hitch in the unveiling, the further precaution was taken of keeping the Hayes truck near by for use in any emergency.

The ropes, though wet, worked fairly well, and the cover would have fallen properly but for being wet. It hung on the ornamentation at the top of the column, and as soon as the ceremonies were over the truck was brought around, and three firemen were soon up there walking around the bronze sentinel.

As soon as the cloth was gotten down the crowd hurriedly dispersed, availing themselves of street-cars, wagons and hacks, as far as possible. The great majority had to trudge home through the rain.

OUR TWO CRACK CADET CORPS.

Guard Mount on the Capitol Square—Movements of the Handsome Lads.

To almost every citizen there is a peculiar fascination for military

evolutions of whatever kind, and when the tactics are to be performed by such admirably trained troops as the Virginia Military Institute cadets, the feeling of interest is very naturally intensified.

It was not surprising, therefore, that a vast concourse of people assembled in the Capitol Square yesterday morning as early as 7.30 to witness the cadets go through the ceremony of mounting guard at the Capitol. Promptly at 8 o'clock the corps marched into the square, looking remarkably smart and soldierly in the close-fitting gray tunics and spotless white pants of their full-dress uniform. The evolutions were, to the majority of those present, as novel as they were interesting. The orderlies were marched on, company detailed, and guard formed; then followed the inspection by the adjutant and sergeant-major, after which the guard was relieved; the new guard march down to the armory, followed by the relieved guard. Twenty men were mounted on each occasion.

Here, as everywhere along the line of march, the appearance of the cadets excited the utmost interest and admiration. They performed all their manœuvres with a precision born of discipline and careful training. Their bearing is soldierly and smart; and murmurs of admiration followed them all along the line.

The cadets were quartered on the second floor of the Habliston building, 905 east Main street. The military packs, which were ordered to contain a change of pants and brush and comb, lie picturesquely scattered upon the straw, which is arranged around the room, to serve as a pelisse. The arms were stacked down the centre of the room, and the washing-basins arranged at the end. The cadets were immensely pleased with their reception here, and spoke in the highest terms of the courtesy shown them by the ladies, and of the ball given in their honor at the Masonic Temple on Tuesday night.

Considerable disappointment was felt that the Blacksburg cadets had to defer their dress parade and exhibition drill until to-day on account of being detailed as the Governor's escort. The exhibition which will consist of dress parade, guard mount and drill, will, however, take place at Camp McBride, which is situated at the Lee monument, this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock.

This efficient cadet corps seemed to vie with the Virginia Military Institute corps for popularity. Whenever they appeared along the line they were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, partly, no doubt, the outcome of an honorable prestige, but mainly on account of their uniform smartness and soldierly appearance.

Their movements were one and all performed with precision. Their arms were lowered with a sound as of a single musket ; on the march their lines were dressed to a nicety, and their discipline was uniformly excellent, and that under trying circumstances, for they were the admired of all admirers, and this was an occasion when admiration was openly and often loudly expressed to the manifest embarrassment of many who were more easily disconcerted than these well-trained cadets.

They were unanimous in the expression of their gratitude to the ladies who had so kindly entertained them at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday, and declared their intention of sending a written acknowledgement at the earliest opportunity. Their general reception, they said, had been cordial and gratifying in the highest degree.

GUESTS FROM OTHER STATES.

Marylanders' Reception—North and South Carolina Delegations.

Early yesterday morning the throng of watchers who had gathered on the pier at West Point saw far down the stream the sable and gold of Maryland's State flag glittering proudly in the sunshine. The old banner waived from the masthead of the Baltimore, on board of which were over 200 enthusiastic ex-Confederates. They comprised the membership of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, in command of the president, General Bradley T. Johnson.

When the boat arrived at the pier the visitors marched ashore, headed by the band, and took the train for Richmond.

Here they were met by a committee of the Marylanders resident in Virginia and escorted to the headquarters, at 1214 Main street, by the Richmond Grays. General Johnson and his staff were mounted, and before resting the visitors passed in review before Governor O'Ferrall and his staff, who reviewed them from the porch of the Executive Mansion.

The Marylanders carried the State flag and the tattered banners of the old regiments. Four young men from the ranks of the Fifth Maryland Regiment acted as color-bearers.

The trip by boat was a most delightful one. During the evening on board the company was entertained by the band, and with songs by Professor Thomas F. McNulty, better known as the "Sweet Singer of Baltimore Democracy." The party included a number of men of prominence in the Monumental City.

AN OLD HOWITZER.

A picturesque figure in the line was Nicholas M. Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen." Though eighty-six years old, he marched each time the visitors were on the street. He wore a Confederate gray coat and wide-brim slouch hat, and was heartily applauded along the line of march.

Professor Crouch is an old Howitzer, and when he walked into Mr. J. B. Lambert's store, which was headquarters for the veteran Howitzers and Louisianians, accompanied by Mr. James T. Gray, he was accorded a touching reception.

Captain F. M. Colston, of the banking firm of Wilson, Colston & Co., Baltimore, while at Maryland headquarters yesterday, fell down a short stairway and bruised his limbs so that he could not join in the parade.

NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTATIVES.

By order of Governor Carr, of North Carolina, Adjutant-General Francis H. Cameron, as chief of staff, was the official representative of the "Old North State," and was in a carriage in the procession. Accompanying General Cameron were Colonel Bennehan Cameron, Inspector-General of Small-Arms Practice, and Colonel Eugene G. Harrell, Quartermaster-General, Colonel Julian S. Carr, Paymaster-General, was present, but not in his official capacity. He paraded with the veterans. North Carolina was the only State, other than Virginia, represented by officers of its general staff. General Cameron and Colonels Cameron and Harrell attended Governor O'Ferrall's reception last evening.

Only one company from North Carolina was in the great parade, this being Company G, of the First Regiment of Infantry of the North Carolina State Guard, from Washington, Captain Thomas commanding. Thirty-two men were in ranks in the full-dress dark-blue and white uniform of their State.

North Carolina was also represented by Brigadier-General William P. Roberts, who was the youngest officer of that rank in the Confederate service, and by two camps of veterans, these being Charles F. Fisher Camp, of Salisbury, fifty-seven men, and the Person County Camp, with sixty two men. The Salisbury Camp is well known in Richmond, having headed the veterans at the Lee monument unveiling. They wore yesterday their familiar white helmets,

and marched well, as did the Person county veterans. There were number of one-armed men, and some with only one leg.

General Roberts, who, because of his extreme youth, was known as the "boy brigadier," was State Auditor of North Carolina a few years ago.

Among the North Carolina officers who were here, but not in the parade, were Major W. T. Hughes, of the First Regiment; Colonel F. A. Olds and Captain Alfred Williams, of the Governor's Guard, Raleigh.

PALMETTO STATE CADETS.

Ten cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy came from Charleston as an escort to the contingent of veterans from the Palmetto State. They were commanded by Lieutenant P. P. Mazyck, of the academic staff, and a veteran of the Army of Northern Virginia. There was, perhaps, special significance in the presence of these cadets, for their predecessors fired actually the first shot of the war, when the Star of the West attempted to relieve Fort Sumter. The flag they carried saw service at Tullifinny, the baptism of fire, which the cadets of the South Carolina Military Institute bore as gallantly as did their young Virginia compatriots at New Market.

Prominent among the twenty veterans in the ranks were Captain W. E. Stoney, Comptroller-General of South Carolina during the Hampton regime; the Rev. Dr. Thompson, who served with distinguished gallantry in the flying artillery of General Marmaduke, and S. T. Pinckney, of Kershaw's Brigade.

A SECESSION COCKADE.

Ingraham Hasell wore the same secession palmetto cockade which decorated his hat during the first year of the war, and which was on his person during every battle in which Kershaw's Division, Army of Northern Virginia, took part.

The colors carried by the veterans was the battle-flag of the Fifth South Carolina Regiment, of Butler's Brigade. Many bullet-holes testify that its supporters always asked "a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns."

The South Carolinians carried branches of palmetto, and wore cockades in hats and button-holes. They had travelled farther than any other delegation, and the enthusiasm which greeted the sight of the palmetto from many a balcony and pavement met with a hearty response from the visitors.

Miss Mildred Lee and Mesdames Janney and DeSaussure, who had managed the South Carolina table at the memorial bazaar, were greeted with hearty cheers, and presented with palmetto cockades. Miss Lee gave several of the veterans some exquisite carnations, which will be carried back to Charleston and treasured for many a day.

Captain James G. Holmes brought with him a wreath of laurel and palmetto, which was placed at the base of the monument. It was sent by the young ladies of the Confederate-Home School, of Charleston, an institution, founded in 1867, where over 1,500 of the daughters of the South Carolina Confederates have received an education.

Mr. S. G. Pinckney brought a South Carolina State flag of blue silk, with a palmetto tree and fringe of silver, which was sent by the memorial association of Charleston, and placed at the base of the monument by Mrs. DeSaussure.

POPULAR AIRS THAT STIRRED THE POPULACE TO GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Without question "music hath charms," and the subtle influence of it has rarely been made more manifest than it was during the course of yesterday's parade. Strung to a high pitch by the supreme importance of the occasion, the vast throng assembled with a common cause, sinuated by an all-pervading magnetism, and impressed by the gorgeous pageant, needed but the strains of music to run the gamut of their emotions.

Such an aggregation of brass bands have rarely collected in any city, and well merited approval was lavishly bestowed on the various organizations. The music was naturally largely patriotic in character; over and over again the strains of the immortal and soul-stirring "Dixie" would strike the ear, approaching, at hand, in the distance, but whenever it vibrated the sensibilities of that vast concourse it never failed to conjure up a mighty enthusiasm, which found utterance in the deafening cheers and shouts, that showed how strongly it had touched responsive chords in the hearts of sons and daughters of the South.

Instantly recognized and applauded, too, were such old familiar strains as "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Virginia," "Dallas," "Appleton," and the "National Campaign," while the notes of "Auld Lang Sine," heard frequently along the

line of march, conjured up such a world of tender reminiscences and deep emotions as no amount of artifice could conceal in the countenances of the older members, both of the soldiery and citizens.

For the rest, the music was chiefly martial in character, consisting of quick steps, well-known marches, and patrols, rendered without exception in excellent style.

Prominent among the many organizations that contributed in such a marked degree to the pleasure of the occasion was the band organized in memory of Stonewall Jackson, from whom it takes its name, and composed of prominent business and professional men in the city of Staunton. The instruments used by this superb aggregation are of the most costly material and workmanship, and their playing has acquired an artistic finish and precision that is highly gratifying, and, indeed, rarely found in any but metropolitan institutions. After the unveiling the band paid a high compliment to the *Dispatch* by a serenade late in the afternoon. Several hundred persons collected, and the band's rendering of "The Bonnie Blue Flag," a Russian mazurka, Turkish patrol, and "Dixie" were loudly cheered.

THE WELCOME.

The visitors were received with the characteristic welcome of the city; tried comrades were re-united in many homes, and Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans fed nearly 4,000.

The crowning event of the memorable day was the brilliant reception in the evening at the Executive Mansion of the veterans and visiting soldiery by Governor and Mrs. O'Ferrall.

UNGENEROUS CRITICISM OF REV. DR. R. C. CAVE'S ORATION.

LETTER OF COLUMBIA POST, DEPARTMENT ILLINOIS, G. A. R.

With the Reply of Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans.

The patriotic oration of Dr. Cave, it is to be regretted, evoked from some bodies of Federal veterans and a few ultra-newspapers, narrow and unbrotherly criticism.

The following letter enlisted widely, public interest and occasioned much comment:

HEADQUARTERS COLUMBIA POST, No. 706,
DEPARTMENT ILLINOIS, G. A. R.,
CHICAGO, *June 14, 1894.*

To the Commander of Lee Camp,
Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va:

DEAR SIR: On the morning after Memorial-Day, while looking over the morning papers, we noticed the enclosed report of your dedication exercises at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the private soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy.

The sentiments expressed by the orator of the day in his speech upon that occasion were so different from those expressed by Confederate veterans in many places, and notably in our own city of Chicago, that we were deeply moved, and cannot refrain from writing to inquire if these are the prevailing sentiments of the rank and file of Confederates South?

During the solemn services of Memorial-Day, "Columbia" Post, No. 706, together with other posts of the State of Illinois, joined with the Confederate veterans, now living in Chicago, in decorating the graves of their comrades, who now lie in our beautiful Oakwood Cemetery. The sentiments there expressed by all were that, while we were paying a willing tribute to the memory of brave men fallen, we were in no wise referring to the cause for which they fell, or the

final settlement of that cause at Appomattox. If the sentiments uttered by Rev. Cave on the occasion referred to, and which received "tremendous applause" from the audience assembled there, be the true sentiments of the average ex-Confederate veteran, then will it indeed be hard to ever heal the breach between "brothers of one land," engendered by that awful conflict, and the generous action of our Union veterans seems truly wasted.

Although we belong to different political parties, first of all we are true and loyal Americans, who offered our lives for the starry flag which to-day floats in beauty and glory over a free and glorious country. And while anxious to look with pleasure upon these reunions in your sunny southland, we cannot but regret such disloyal sentiments as these, and must protest in the name of the fallen of both sides.

Let not the sacred ceremonies of Memorial Day be dishonored by such words as these.

We write not in bitterness or rancor, remembering with great pleasure and pride the welcome accorded to our Illinois veterans by Lee Camp and other ex-Confederate organizations while returning from the encampment at Washington, and fondly hoped and believed that the spirit which was shown at Appomattox, by both sides, was the prevailing spirit of our Southern brothers, and that hope and belief we are loath to relinquish even in the face of such a speech as this to which we refer.

Will you kindly reply to this and oblige yours for America,

COLUMBIA POST.

J. G. EVEREST, *Chairman of Committee.*

Attest: HENRY STEPHENS, *Adjutant.*

It was laid before Lee Camp, June 22, 1894, and provoked a heated discussion, which developed a great diversity of opinion as to what disposition should be made of it. Finally it was laid on the table indefinitely. At the same time a resolution offered by Commander Pollard endorsing the oration of Rev. Mr. Cave was laid upon the table until the ensuing meeting. The camp, however, declined to permit the contents of the letter to be disclosed, and even withheld from the public the name of the Post from which it came, but the latter leaked out.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the camp on June 29th not only the resolution of Commander Pollard, but the communication of Columbia Post was taken up.

Another animated discussion took place, and Mr. Cave's address was endorsed, but the letter from Columbia Post was referred for answer to a committee, consisting of Judge George L. Christian, Major Charles S. Stringfellow, Colonel Archer Anderson, Colonel John B. Cary and Commander Thomas P. Pollard.

At a meeting of the camp, held July 6, this committee, through their chairman, Judge Christian, submitted the following frank and courteous report:

RICHMOND, VA., *July 6, 1894.*

J. G. EVEREST, ESQ., *Chairman, &c., Columbia Post, No. 706, G. A. R., Chicago, Ill:*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 14th ultimo, written on behalf of Columbia Post, though tempered somewhat by its kind assurances, was received by Lee Camp with great surprise, and still greater regret.

We cannot suspect, still less do we charge, any purpose on your part to provoke sectional controversy or add fuel to the dying embers of sectional hate; but such seems to be its natural tendency, though we earnestly hope this may not prove its practical effect.

You do not indicate what particular "sentiments expressed by the orator of the day" moved Columbia Post so deeply, and we shall not go into any speculation on the subject, but we respectfully suggest that had they been more distasteful than they probably are, it would have been wiser and better in the real interest of peace and brotherly feeling if Columbia Post had pardoned something to the spirit of the place and the occasion, and passed them by without comment, at least to those who presumably approved them.

That those sentiments do not in all respects commend themselves to your judgement or feelings; that you may well and honestly differ from Mr. Cave and Lee Camp as to the facts—social, political and historical—on which they are founded, we can readily understand; but a careful examination of his oration, as reported, discloses no sentiment, which, fairly construed, is, or we believe was, intended

to be "disloyal" to the existing Constitution, laws and government of our Union, and your "protest" seems, therefore, not only unnecessary, but very uncalled for, albeit made "in the name of the fallen of both sides."

There were indeed two sides to that great question, which you say, and we fully admit, had its "final settlement" at Appomattox. But Appomattox was a battle-field, not a judicial forum, and that settlement, final and complete as we acknowledge it to have been, was made by weight of numbers and force of arms, and not by reason, judgment, or law. Physical might cannot determine the question of legal or moral right, and whether the North or the South had right and law and justice on its side is still a disputed point, which can only be settled by the impartial judgment of posterity, when we who took part in that great contest, which cost so much of blood and treasure, and gave to the world such splendid examplars of the dignity, the worth, and the grandeur of man, have joined our comrades who now sleep in their honored graves.

"A decent respect to the opinions of mankind" has impelled both sides, the North and the South as well, to set forth in historic records, in memorial orations, in song and story, the reasons which controlled their action; and both, to their honor, be it said, have reared monuments of bronze and marble to perpetuate the memory and deeds of those who nobly died for the cause they believed to be just.

We acknowledge with pleasure the generous action of Columbia and other Illinois Posts in uniting with the Confederate veterans now living in Chicago in decorating on last Memorial-Day the graves of their dead in Oakwood cemetery. In like manner, as you know, Confederate veterans here and throughout the South have often laid their floral wreaths on the grass-grown mounds which mark the last resting-places of the brave soldiers who fought against them.

On such occasions we, too, but pay "a willing tribute to the memory of brave men, in no wise referring to the cause for which they fell."

But we must remind you that Mr. Cave did not speak on any such occasion. His oration was delivered at the unveiling of a monument to the private soldiers and sailors who died in behalf of the Southern cause, in resistance to an armed invasion of their native land, and in defence, as they honestly believed, of their personal liberties and constitutional rights.

He spoke almost in sight of the graves of some 17,000 of those heroic men, almost in sight of the battle-fields once drenched with

their blood, and he spoke to their surviving comrades. It was therefore meet and right that he should not only pay a "tribute to the memory of brave men," who gave their lives in defence of their firesides and their homes, but that he should also refer to and vindicate "the cause for which they fell."

He spoke of the past, not of the present; of the Constitution as our fathers framed it, and not of that Constitution as amended by the mailed hand of war, and Lee Camp emphatically answers that it endorses the statements made in his oration, in justification of the course of the Southern States, when, in 1861, they took up arms to maintain the rights and liberties guaranteed to them and their people by the Constitution as then framed.

We believe with him, and with him we maintain, that Robert E. Lee and the brave and noble men who fought under the flag that was furled forever at Appomattox were patriots as pure and as true as was the truest and best of the soldiers who carried to ultimate victory the flag that we all now gladly and proudly hail as the flag of our glorious country. *Esto perpetua!*

In the war for our independence no traitor, so far as we know, was bred on Southern soil. There were many rebels until Yorktown stamped the seal of success on the Colonial cause, when the rebel became the patriot! But success, dear sir, is not the touchstone by which the motives or conduct of men can be rightly tried. As Mr. Cave well said, though not intending the inference you have probably drawn, "Suwaroff triumphed and a Kosciusko fell." The monument unveiled in this city on the 30th of May last was not erected in honor of traitors or rebels, but to perpetuate the memory of brave men and true, who knew their rights and died in defending them.

According to the people of the North, perfectly honest in the views they entertained and the course they pursued, we claim for ourselves motives as honorable and as pure. The differences between us were submitted to the stern arbitrament of war. We lost, and we have in good faith accepted the result, and we propose as loyally to abide it. More than this we cannot say or do; and more, brave and magnanimous men should not and will not ask of us.

We gladly note you remember the kind feelings with which Lee Camp met the veterans of Illinois on a former occasion, and we indulge the hope that you will not permit forced constructions of isolated sentences in the speech to which you refer, detached from their context and misinterpreted, to lessen the mutual friendship and respect which we should feel for each other as soldiers, or weaken the

ties which should bind us together as true and loyal citizens of our beloved and now happily-united country.

On behalf of Lee Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans.

GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN,
CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
JOHN B. CARY,
THOMAS P. POLLARD,
Committee.

The report evoked loud applause. It was written by Major Stringfellow.

Major Brander said he was satisfied when the committee was appointed that they would bring in the right sort of report. He moved its adoption.

Mr. T. W. Sydnor seconded the motion, and moved a rising vote, and the latter motion being carried, and the question being put on the adoption of the report, every member of the camp stood up. The adjutant was instructed to forward a copy of the report to Columbia Post.

Rev. Dr. Ray said there were sitting near him two sons of Confederate veterans, who asked him if they could vote on the adoption of the report. He knew it was out of order, but he had replied, "Vote, boys, vote."

Remarks referring in complimentary terms to the committee who had drafted the report were made by Colonel Alexander Archer, Mr. A. G. Evans, Rev. Dr. Ray, and others.

On motion of Mr. Philip Samuels, Rev. Robert C. Cave was elected an honorary member of the camp. The camp then adjourned. There was a very full attendance upon the meeting.

A NATIONAL REPOSITORY

FOR THE

RECORDS AND RELICS OF THE SOUTHERN CAUSE,

PROPOSED BY

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS,

of New York.

In the month of November last, Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, a successful and philanthropic merchant of New York City, but a native of Virginia, submitted a proposition to various "Veteran Camps," "Memorial Associations," and "Historical Societies" in the Southern States, for the establishment of a National Confederate Museum or Repository for the records and relics of the Southern Cause.

He urged that the preservation of precious memorials and the perpetuation of "Homes" for the refuge of veterans and their widows and needy orphans, might only be assured by active and earnest co-operation. Toward these ends he proposed the formation of a General Association, the objects of which would be the collection of records and relics, and the raising of a fund of $200,000, or more, with which to erect a proper building for their permanent preservation, and to provide an income for its maintenance.

Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, Commander E. Leslie Spence, promptly responded to Mr. Rouss, and delegated Major Norman V. Randolph to visit him and ascertain as definitely as he might his plans and views, and further, to submit the claims of Richmond as the place, and the Confederate Memorial Literary Society (which now owns the house occupied by President Jefferson Davis) as the organization to which the patriotic trust might worthily be committed.

Mr. Rouss proposed that each Veteran Camp should subscribe at least $10, and inspired the hope that he would insure the final success of his scheme.

The location of the Museum, Mr. Rouss suggested, should be left to the decision of the ten senior generals of the Confederate army, now living.

These are stated by General Marcus J. Wright, of the National War Record Office, to be as follows:

1. James Longstreet, lieutenant-general October 9, 1862.
2. Stephen D. Lee, lieutenant-general (temporary rank) January 23, 1864.
3. Ambrose P. Stewart, lieutenant-general January 23, 1864.
4. S. B. Buckner, lieutenant-general September 20, 1864.
5. Wade Hampton, lieutenant-general February 14, 1865.
6. Gustavus W. Smith, major-general September 19, 1861.
7. La Fayette McLaws, major-general May 23, 1862.
8. S. G. French, major-general August 31, 1862.
9. J. H. Forney, major-general October 27, 1862.
10. Dabney H. Maury, major-general November 11, 1862.

Following the report to Lee Camp by Major Randolph, Mr. M. L. Van Doren, on behalf of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, addressed Mr. Rouss, tracing the sacred labors of the noble women composing it, from the inauguration of their body, as the Hollywood Memorial Association, directly after the close of the war, for the purpose of caring for the graves of the Confederate dead. Mr. Van Doren's suggestion that the General Association proposed and the ladies of Richmond be joined in common effort and purpose, seemed, from the response of Mr. Rouss, to be favorably entertained by him.

The reply of the Cavalry Association of United Confederate Veterans of New Orleans, La., to the proposition of Mr. Rouss, appeared in the *Picayune* of January 6, 1895. Whilst favoring the establishment of a National Museum, they were disinclined to yield their garner to another location. They urge that they have "a magnificent fire-proof building filled with over 4,000 mementoes, the collection of nearly thirty years, embracing every conceivable species of relic," and "the determination of every ex-Confederate" is to preserve it in and to New Orleans, "as long as there is one of us left," and that they "are devising plans for the endowment of the institution to make it self-sustaining."

It may be apprehended that others than this zealous association, in other wealthy centers, may eagerly desire the location in their midst of the honoring and inspiring repository, and may distance in effective efforts the Capitol of the Southern Confederacy, even with all of its appealing claims.

The noble women composing our Confederate Memorial Literary Society have not only a considerable fund which they have acumulated by devoted effort, but they possess also, what has been declared to be, "the finest and most extensive collection of Confederate relics ever made."

It was formed by the late Mrs. Mary De Renne, of Savannah, Ga., who spared no expense from her abundant means in its enrichment.

In appealing interest and historic value it could scarcely now be equalled. The ladies of the Richmond Society, it is understood, have secured extensive and important additions to it, and it may not be doubted will be increasingly successful in their continued efforts.

The prime consideration now undoubtedly is the enhancement of their fund by the subscriptions of our wealthy citizens toward the ensuring of the sum proposed by the generous and patriotic Rouss. Let Richmond lead in her offering and she must distance her rivals. The gifts of the populace and of the poor are as free as they are in spirit; the gifts of the more favored in fortune should be as unselfish. The importance of the establishment here of this Shrine should not be underestimated.

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